This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

**Usage guidelines**

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

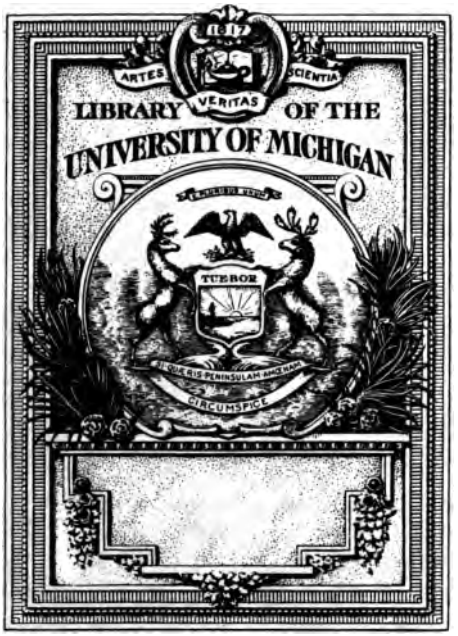
We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

**About Google Book Search**

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

1,294,156




The Gift of

Leonard B. Willeke

Architect

# A GUIDE

TO THE

# BABYLONIAN AND ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES.

**BRITISH MUSEUM.** Dept. of Egyptian and -

# A GUIDE

TO THE

# BABYLONIAN

AND

# ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES

---

SECOND EDITION—REVISED AND ENLARGED.

---

*WITH FORTY-FIVE PLATES AND FORTY-FIVE ILLUSTRATIONS IN THE TEXT.*

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

1908.

[*All Rights Reserved.*]

Arch.
DS
69
.B862
1908

HARRISON AND SONS,
PRINTERS IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY,
ST. MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON.

ARCH.
GIFT
LEONARD B. WILLEREST.
6-29-84
2756602

# BRITISH MUSEUM.

## READING-ROOM.

1. The use of the Reading-Room is restricted to the purposes of research and reference. The Room is kept open on every day of the week except Sunday, and except Good-Friday, Christmas-Day, and any Fast or Thanksgiving Day appointed by authority; except also the first four week-days of March and September.

2. The Hours are from nine in the morning until seven in the evening throughout the year.*

3. Persons desiring to be admitted to the Reading-Room must apply in writing to the Director, specifying their profession or business, their place of abode, and the particular purpose for which they seek admission.

4. Every such application must be made two days at least before admission is required, and must be accompanied by a written recommendation from a householder (whose address can be identified from the ordinary sources of reference, and who must also be a person of recognised position), with full signature and address, stated to be given on personal knowledge of the applicant, and certifying that he or she will make proper use of the Reading-Room.†

5. If such application or recommendation be unsatisfactory, the Director will either refuse admission, or submit the case to the Trustees for their decision.

6. The Tickets of Admission (*a*) are not transferable; and (*b*) must be produced if required.

7. No person will be admitted for the purpose of preparing for examination, of writing prize essays, or of competing for prizes, unless on special reason being shown; or for the purpose of consulting current directories.

8. No person under Twenty-one years of age is admissible, except under a special order from the Trustees.

9. Readers may not write upon, damage, or make any mark upon any Printed Book, Manuscript, or Map, belonging to the Museum.

*Artificial light not being used in the Library, books cannot be supplied for the Reading-Room service after 3.30 in January, February, November, and December; 4.30 in March and October; 5.30 in April and September; and 6.30 in May, June, July, and August: but Readers who cannot reach the Reading-Room before the hours specified may apply to the Superintendent by letter, to be delivered some hours in advance, for books (not exceeding five in number) to be held ready for their use; such application, when possible, to be accompanied by tickets duly filled up.

†The Trustees cannot accept the recommendations of Hotel Keepers or of Boarding-house or Lodging-house Keepers in favour of their lodgers.

[OVER

10. Readers may not lay the Paper on which they are writing on any Book, Manuscript, or Map.

11. No tracing is allowed to be made without express permission from the Director.

12. Silence must be strictly observed in the Reading-Room.

13. Readers are particularly requested to replace on the shelves of the Reading-Room, as soon as done with, such books of reference as they may have had occasion to remove for the purpose of consultation.

14. Any Reader taking a Book, Manuscript Map, or other property of the Trustees, out of the Reading-Room, will be dealt with according to law.

15. Readers, before leaving the Reading-Room, must restore to an Attendant, at the centre counter, all Books, Manuscripts, or Maps, which they have received, and must reclaim and get back the Tickets by which they obtained them. Readers are held responsible for such Books, Manuscripts, or Maps, until the Tickets have been re-delivered to them.

16. Any infringement of these Rules will render the privilege of admission liable to forfeiture.

17. Cases of incivility, of undue delay in supply of books, or other failure in the service, should be immediately reported to the Superintendent of the Reading-Room.

18. The privilege of admission is granted upon the following conditions:

(*a*) That it may be at any time suspended by the Director.

(*b*) That it may be at any time withdrawn by the Trustees in their absolute discretion.

19. All communications respecting the use of the Reading-Room must be addressed to—

THE DIRECTOR,
"BRITISH MUSEUM, W.C."

*** It is requested that any Reader observing a defect in, or damage to, a Book, Manuscript, or Map, will point out the same to the Superintendent of the Reading-Room.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

23*rd July*, 1904.

GALE & POLDEN, LTD. 46,991
[15]—Wt. 23,961.—20,000.—12—8.

# PREFACE.

In this Guide are described the great collections of Babylonian and Assyrian antiquities now in the British Museum. These collections cover a period of about four thousand five hundred years, ranging from about B.C. 4000 to A.D. 500. In them are comprised by far the largest portion of available material for reconstructing the history of Western Asia inscribed in the cuneiform character.

The collections consist of sculptures and bas-reliefs, and inscribed monuments, boundary-stones, gate-sockets, and bricks bearing the names and titles of the kings who made them; baked clay cylinders and tablets inscribed with records of the history and of the religious, commercial, and domestic life of the Babylonians and Assyrians; objects which illustrate the art of Babylonia and Assyria, Elam, and the surrounding nations, in bronze, ivory, terra-cotta, and precious stones; and numerous miscellaneous objects belonging to the later periods of the Persian, Greek, Parthian, Roman, and Sassanian periods of occupation in Mesopotamia.

In this, the Second Edition, descriptions of the most important objects acquired since the issue of the First Edition have been inserted, and the whole work has been thoroughly revised. Thirteen plates, forty-four illustrations in the text, an index to the exhibited tablets for the use of students, and a general index have been added.

Mr. L. W. King, M.A., F.S.A., Assistant in the Department, has ably assisted me in the preparation and revision of this Guide.

E. A. WALLIS BUDGE.

Department of Egyptian and Assyrian
Antiquities, British Museum.
*July 11th*, 1908.

# CONTENTS.


| | PAGE |
|---|---|
| PREFACE | V. |
| LIST OF PLATES | IX. |
| LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS IN THE TEXT | XIII. |
| INTRODUCTION, CONTAINING A SKETCH OF BABYLONIAN AND ASSYRIAN HISTORY AND AN ACCOUNT OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM EXCAVATIONS | 1 |
| ASSYRIAN TRANSEPT | 20 |
| NIMROUD GALLERY | 21 |
| NIMROUD CENTRAL SALOON | 29 |
| ASSYRIAN SALOON | 32 |
| NINEVEH GALLERY | 37 |
| BABYLONIAN AND ASSYRIAN ROOM | 86 |
| A LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL BABYLONIAN, ASSYRIAN, AND PERSIAN KINGS | 229 |
| INDEX TO REGISTRATION-NUMBERS OF EXHIBITED TABLETS AND INSCRIPTIONS | 235 |
| GENERAL INDEX | 255 |

# LIST OF PLATES.


PLATE

Colossal lion, inscribed with the name and titles of Ashur-naṣir-pal, king of Assyria from B.C. 885 to 860, from the Temple of Ninib at Calah (Nimrûd) . . . . . I.

Bas-relief from a wall of the palace of Ashur-naṣir-pal, king of Assyria from B.C. 885 to 860, at Calah (Nimrûd), sculptured with figures of foreigners bringing apes as a present to the king . . . . . II.

Portion of one of the bronze bands from the gates of Shalmaneser II., king of Assyria from B.C. 860 to 825, representing the king seated in his camp; in the lower register may be seen an Assyrian battering-ram in action . . . . . III.

Colossal winged and human-headed lion from the palace of Ashur-naṣir-pal, king of Assyria from B.C. 885 to 860, at Calah (Nimrûd) . . . . . IV.

Colossal winged and human-headed bull and mythological being, from a doorway in the palace of Sargon, king of Assyria from B.C. 722 to 705, at Dûr-Sharrukîn (Khorsabad). . . . . V.

Bas relief sculptured with a figure of Ashur-naṣir-pal, king of Assyria from B.C. 885 to 860, carrying a bow and arrows, and attended by a winged mythological being. From the North-west palace at Nimrûd (Calah) . . VI.

View of Babil, one of the principal mounds which mark the site of Babylon and contain the ruins of the palaces of the kings of the last Babylonian Empire . . . . VII.

View of Birs Nimrûd (Borsippa), showing the remains of the great temple of Nabû, the traditional site of the Tower of Babel . . . . . VIII.

Colossal winged and human-headed bull and mythological being, from a doorway in the palace of Sargon, king of Assyria from B.C. 722 to 705, at Dûr-Sharrukîn (Khorsabad). . . . . IX.

Bas-relief sculptured with two figures of Ashur-naṣir-pal, king of Assyria from B.C. 885 to 860, attended by winged mythological beings, and worshipping Ashur, the national god of Assyria, who appears within a winged circle above the sacred tree . . . . . X.

PLATE

Bas-relief from the palace of Ashur-naṣir-pal, king of Assyria from B.C. 885 to 860, at Calah (Nimrûd), sculptured with a figure of a winged mythological being carrying an ibex . . . . . XI.

Bas-relief sculptured with a winged and eagle-headed mythological being, from the palace of Ashir-naṣir-pal, king of Assyria from B.C. 885 to 860 . . . . . XII.

Statue of Ashur-naṣir-pal, king of Assyria from B.C. 885 to 860 . . . . . XIII.

The "Black Obelisk," inscribed with an account of the campaigns of Shalmaneser II., king of Assyria from B.C. 860 to 825. The sculptured scenes illustrate the text, and among the vanquished princes is "Jehu, the son of Omri" . . . . . XIV.

Sennacherib, king of Assyria from B.C. 705 to 681, seated upon his throne before the city of Lachish, and receiving tribute . . . . . XV.

Ashur-bani-pal, king of Assyria from B.C. 668 to 626, pouring out a libation over dead lions . . . . . XVI.

Portion of one of the bronze bands from the gates of Shalmaneser II., king of Assyria from B.C. 860 to 825, representing the army on the march. On the right of the upper register is a figure of the king; in the lower register is a representation of chariots crossing a river by a bridge of boats . . . . . XVII.

Fragments of baked clay tablets inscribed with the Babylonian account of the Creation . . . . . XVIII.

Portion of a tablet inscribed with the legend of the fight between Marduk and Tiâmat . . . . . XIX.

Fragment of a baked clay tablet inscribed with the Babylonian account of the Deluge . . . . . XX.

Inscribed brick or memorial tablet of Eannatum, king of Lagash, recording the sinking of a well in the forecourt of Ningirsu's temple at Lagash . . . . . XXI.

Brick of Gudea, governor of Lagash about B.C. 2500 . . XXII.

Stele engraved with a charter of Nebuchadnezzar I., king of Babylonia about B C. 1120 . . . . . XXIII.

Brick of Shalmaneser II., king of Assyria from B.C. 860 to 825 . . . . . XXIV.

Stele with inscription and figure, sculptured in relief, of Ashur-bani-pal, king of Assyria from B.C. 668 to 626 . XXV.

Bronze doorstep inscribed with the name and titles of Nebuchadnezzar II., king of Babylon from B.C. 604 to 561 . . . . . XXVI.

Brick inscribed with the name and titles of Nebuchadnezzar II., king of Babylon from B.C. 604 to 561 . . . XXVII.

PLATE

The Rock of Bisutun, or Behistun, in Persia, engraved with a scene representing Darius, king of Persia from B.C. 521 to 485, receiving the submission of the chiefs of the nations who had revolted, and with inscriptions in the Persian, Susian, and Babylonian languages describing his wars and conquests. This plate is made from the drawing of the rock published by the late Sir H. C. Rawlinson, Bart., G.C.B. . . . XXVIII.

Scene from the Rock of Bisutun, or Behistun, in Persia, representing Darius receiving the submission of the chiefs of the nations who had revolted against him. The figure in the winged circle above is the god Ahuramazda. This plate is made from the drawing of the sculptures published by the late Sir H. C. Rawlinson, Bart., G.C.B. . . . . XXIX.

Glazed brick on which is depicted the figure of an Assyrian king pouring out a libation after hunting. He holds a bow and arrow, and behind him is an attendant carrying his quiver . . . . . XXX.

Upper portion of the stele engraved with the text of Khammurabi's Code of Laws. The scene represents the king receiving the laws from Shamash, the Sun-god . . . . . XXXI.

List of eleven fields or estates with measurements and statistics. Reign of Bur-Sin, king of Ur about B.C. 2400 . . . . . XXXII.

Figure of an early Sumerian royal personage or priestly official . . . . . XXXIII.

Cone inscribed with the name and titles of Ur-Bau, governor of Lagash about B.C. 2500 . . . . XXXIV.

Inscription of Khammurabi, king of Babylon about B.C. 2200 . . . . . XXXV.

The "Sun-god Tablet," engraved with a scene representing Nabû-aplu-iddina, king of Babylon about B.C. 870, worshipping in the shrine of the Sun-god in the city of Sippar . . . . . XXXVI.

Babylonian Chronicle, recording the principal events which took place in Babylonia, Assyria, and Elam from B.C. 744 to 668. . . . . XXXVII.

Babylonian syllabary, or spelling book, written B.C. 442 . . . . . XXXVIII.

Letter from Tushratta, king of Mitani, to Amenophis III., king of Egypt about B.C. 1450 . . . . . XXXIX.

Baked clay cylinder of Nabonidus, king of Babylon from B.C. 555 to 538, inscribed with a prayer on behalf of Belshazzar, his son . . . . . XL.

PLATE

Baked clay cylinder of Nabonidus, king of Babylon from B.C. 555 to 538, in which mention is made of Narâm-Sin, the son of Sargon I., who is stated to have reigned about B.C. 3750 . . . . . XLI.

Baked clay cylinder inscribed with an account of the capture of Babylon by Cyrus, king of Persia, B.C. 538 XLII.

Baked clay cylinder of Sennacherib, king of Assyria from B.C. 705 to 681, inscribed with an account of his invasion of Palestine and the siege of Jerusalem in the reign of Hezekiah, king of Judah. . . . . XLIII.

Baked clay cylinder inscribed with the annals of Esarhaddon, king of Assyria from B.C. 681 to 668 . . XLIV.

Baked clay cylinder inscribed with the annals of Ashurbani-pal, king of Assyria from B.C. 668 to 626 . . XLV.

# LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS IN THE TEXT

PAGE

1. Map to illustrate excavations in Babylonia and Assyria . 2
2. Plan of the Palace Mound at Nimrûd . . . . . 15
3. Plan of Nineveh . . . . . 17
4. Map of Babylon and Borsippa . . . . . 19
5. Small ivory panel carved in relief with the figure of an Egyptian king . . . . . 22
6. Small inlaid ivory panel carved with representations of two Egyptian personages . . . . . 23
7. Small ivory panel carved with figures of sphinxes in relief . . . . . 24
8. Small block of ivory carved with a representation of a sacred tree . . . . . 25
9. Ivory panel carved to represent a window, at which is the face of an Egyptian woman . . . . . 26
10. Portion of an ivory panel or ornament carved with the figure of a sphinx . . . . . 27
11. Bronze figure of a Babylonian god . . . . . 107
12. Bronze figure of a Babylonian demon . . . . . 107
13. Bronze lion-weight of two manehs, with Babylonian and Phoenician inscriptions . . . . . 108
14. Bronze head of a bull, which decorated the end of a chariot pole . . . . . 109
15. Limestone model of a winged and human-headed cow . 110
16. Opaque glass vase inscribed with the name of Sargon, king of Assyria from B.C. 722 to B.C. 705 . . . 111
17. Fine white limestone head of a lion . . . . . 112
18. Terra-cotta bowl with Mandaïtic inscription . . . 113
19. Terra-cotta group representing Europa and the bull . 114
20. Terra-cotta foundation-figure of a fish-god . . . 115
21. Terra-cotta foundation-figure of a god . . . 115
22. Terra-cotta votive figure of a woman suckling a child . 116
23. Terra-cotta plaque stamped with a scene representing a man leading a dog . . . . . 117
24. Steatite mould for casting small articles of jewellery . 117
25. Terra-cotta figure of a Babylonian demon . . . 118
26. Limestone head of a Babylonian demon . . . 119

PAGE
27. Ivory head of a bull . . . . . 119
28. Clay tablet recording a sale of land in the reign of Samsu-iluna . . . . . 125
29. Case, or clay envelope, of the above . . . . . 126
30. Letter from Khammurabi, king of Babylon, to Sin-idinnam . . . . . 141
31. Stone mace-head of Sargon, an early king of Agade . 143
32. Bronze figure of a god holding a cone on which is a short inscription of Gudea, viceroy of Lagash . . 145
33. Bronze bearded figure of an early Babylonian king . 145
34. Bronze figure of Arad-Sin, an early king of Larsa . . 146
35. Covering of clay made for the sculptured scene upon the "Sun-god Tablet" by Nabopolassar, king of Babylon . . . . . 148
36. Inscription of Nabopolassar on the back of the above . 149
37. Cylinder-seal of the reign of Ur-Engur, about B.C. 2500 158
38. Cylinder-seal of Darius, king of Persia . . . 158
39. Cylinder-seal of Adda, the scribe . . . . . 160
40. Clay model of a liver inscribed with omens and magical formulae . . . . . 174
41. Babylonian map of the world . . . . . 175
42. One maneh weight of the time of Nebuchadnezzar II. . 193
43. Symbols sculptured on the top of the black basalt memorial stone of Esarhaddon . . . . . 221
44, 45. Bronze weights inlaid in gold with figures of a beetle 223

# A GUIDE

TO THE

# BABYLONIAN AND ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES.

---

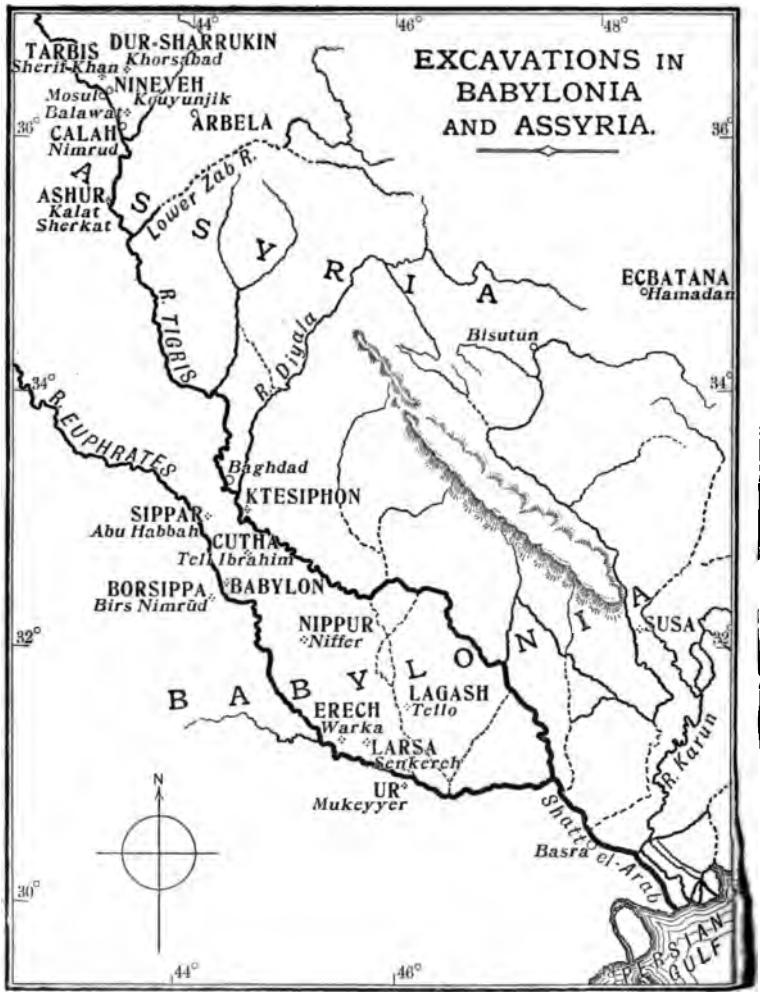
## INTRODUCTION.

The antiquities exhibited in the Babylonian Room and the Assyrian Galleries are the result of a series of excavations which have been prosecuted in Assyria and Babylonia during the last sixty-five years. The scene of these operations is represented in the map on page 2.

The following brief sketch of the **History of Babylonia and Assyria** will help to a better understanding of the antiquities to be described:—

The two great nations which, in later historical times, are found in possession of these countries, came in the main of one Semitic stock, Assyria being colonized from Babylonia; but this stock itself, particularly in Babylonia, had suffered considerable admixture from the earlier inhabitants of the land as well as from a series of foreign invaders, who in turn succeeded in conquering the country and bringing it under their control. Of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country we know nothing whatever, but it is certain that its first inhabitants of whom we possess records, were of a non-Semitic race, and that they spoke and wrote a language which has been thought by some writers to resemble the ancient Tartar languages. Their principal cities were Eridu, Ur, Erech, Larsa, Nippur, Lagash, and Umma, and were situated in Southern Babylonia, in the country lying at the head of the Persian Gulf, which then extended farther into the land. At a period which it is impossible to fix with accuracy, the immigration of this non-Semitic race into Babylonia took place; the race is known as the **Sumerians**, from the fact that they settled in Sumer or

Southern Babylonia. At a subsequent period the Semites invaded Northern Babylonia, or Akkad, where they settled and took the name of **Akkadians**. The principal cities in which




they established their authority were Kish, Opis, Sippar, Babylon, and Cutha. According to the Bible (Genesis x., 8–11), the leader of this invasion was Nimrod, the son of Cush, who built Babel (Babylon), Accad, and Calneh in the land of Shinar;

but, as he is also recorded to have built Erech in Southern Babylonia, it is clear that the two invasions of the country are not sharply distinguished by the writer. The Semitic immigrants, or Akkadians, appear to have amalgamated with the earlier inhabitants, and to have been considerably influenced by their higher civilization. Thus they borrowed from the Sumerians the system of **cuneiform writing,** and adapted it to suit their own requirements. For a long period both languages were used side by side, with the result that each was affected by the other and gradually adopted many foreign words into its vocabulary. When the Semitic language became the common tongue, Sumerian still survived as a literary language.

The earliest Babylonian empire, in the proper sense of the term, was that founded by **Sargon of Agade,** the father of **Narâm-Sin,** who according to the information afforded us by the cylinder of Nabonidus, king of Babylon, B.C. 555–538 (see p. 195 f.), reigned three thousand two hundred years before Nabonidus. As this inscription was written about the year B.C. 550, it has been assumed that Narâm-Sin reigned about **B.C. 3750,** and his father Sargon about **B.C. 3800.** Recent excavation and research have shown that the scribes of Nabonidus exaggerated the interval separating the period of Narâm-Sin from their own time; but we are as yet without the means of fixing a definite date for these early rulers in place of the traditional one. From their inscriptions that have been recovered we gather that Sargon and his successors on the throne of Agade were Semites, and since they made their power felt throughout Western Asia, it is clear that the Sumerian power declined when they were kings at Agade. The period of the Sumerian rulers before the foundation of this empire must have been long, for the names of a considerable number of kings and rulers have been identified from the Sumerian inscriptions which were almost certainly written before the reign of Sargon of Agade. Some of these can be arranged in strict chronological order, *e.g.*, the earlier rulers of the city of **Lagash** (the modern Tello), **Ur-Ninâ, Akurgal, Eannatum, Enannatum I., Entemena,** and **Enannatum II.,** but the lengths of their reigns are unknown, and their dates can only be approximately ascertained. A king who reigned at Lagash shortly after Enannatum II. was **Urukagina,** and in his reign Lagash was captured and sacked by **Lugal-zaggisi,** a ruler of the neighbouring city of Umma. The empire of which this latter king made himself master included the great cities of Ur, Erech, Larsa, and Nippur, and resembles the con-

federation of Babylonian cities which had been brought about by Eannatum at a still earlier time. In the present state of knowledge it is useless to attempt to assign a date to the founding of those early city-states; but the complex social system and the highly developed culture of such a city as Lagash, to take but a single example, indicate that the beginning of Sumerian civilization may date from a period even as remote as **B.C. 4000**, or earlier.

From the period of the empire of Agade to **B.C. 2500** little is known of the history of the country, but from about B.C. 2500 to B.C. 2200 we have recovered the names of a series of **Kings of Sumer and Akkad,** who founded successive dynasties in the ancient cities of Ur, Isin, and Larsa. During the early part of this period the city of Lagash was governed by patesis, or priest-kings, who owed allegiance to Ur, among whom may be mentioned **Ur-Bau, Gudea,** and **Ur-Ningirsu.** The **Dynasty of Ur** was founded by **Ur-Engur** and was consolidated by his son **Dungi,** who captured Babylon and incorporated Northern Babylonia in his empire. Dungi was succeeded on the throne by his direct descendants **Bur-Sin I., Gimil-Sin,** and **Ibi-Sin,** the total period during which these five kings ruled at Ur amounting to one hundred and seventeen years. The rule in Babylonia then passed to the city of Isin, where for a period of two hundred and twenty-five years and a-half there ruled a dynasty of sixteen kings known as the **Dynasty of Isin.** The dynasty was founded by **Ishbi-Ura,** and its most famous kings were **Ishme-Dagan, Libit-Ishtar, Ur-Ninib,** and **Bur-Sin II.** The large number of tablets of temple-accounts, dating from the earlier period of the kings of Sumer and Akkad, attest the great prosperity of the country at this time.

From about **B.C. 2500** to **B.C. 2200** no city succeeded in permanently retaining power in Babylonia; the rule of one city rising as that of another declined. About the latter period, however, we find the Semitic king of **Babylon** called **Khammurabi** gaining great influence in the country, and his power eventually became so great, that he was able to expel the Elamites, who under their kings **Kudur-Mubug** and his sons **Arad-Sin** and **Rîm-Sin** had effected a settlement in the ancient Sumerian cities of Ur and Larsa. Khammurabi established a powerful kingdom with its capital at Babylon, and the numerous legal, commercial, religious, and other documents which were written during the reigns of himself and his successors **Samsu-iluna, Abêshu, Ammi-ditana, Ammi-**

(*To face p.* 4.)

PLATE I.

Colossal lion, inscribed with the name and titles of Ashur-nasir-pal, king of Assyria from B.C. 885 to 860, from the Temple of Ninib at Calah (Nimrûd).
[Nimroud Central Saloon, No. 96.] (See pp. 11 f., 14, 31.)

**zaduga,** and **Samsu-ditana,** prove that the people of the country had reached a very high pitch of civilization. This dynasty of Babylonian kings was brought to an end by an invasion of the **Hittites,** who swept down from the mountains of Cappodocia, and, descending the Euphrates, captured Babylon and carried off the statues of Marduk and his consort, the national god and goddess of Babylon.

About **B.C. 1800** Babylonia was invaded by the **Kassites,** a race of warlike people who came from a district situated on the east of the Tigris and to the north of Elam. They succeeded in capturing Babylon, already weakened by the Hittite raid, and in establishing themselves in the country, where they flourished for many centuries. At first their authority appears to have been confined to Northern Babylonia, but they afterwards extended their sway over the **Country of the Sea,** at the head of the Persian Gulf, where an independent dynasty of kings had established themselves as early as the reign of Samsu-iluna. It is clear that in the time of Khammurabi, Samsu-iluna's father, the Semites had already made their way northwards, and had founded settlements on the banks of the Tigris, and that even at this early period the country which they had colonized bore the name of Assyria. The oppression of the Kassites increased the emigration of the Semites northwards, and about **B.C. 1700** the northern portion of the empire finally asserted its independence. **Assyria** became a separate kingdom,* and its power became preponderant in its relations with the mother country. About **B.C. 1450** the power of the Kassites was still predominant in Babylonia, and we know from the **Tell el-Amarna** tablets (see p. 177 ff.) that some of their kings, *e.g.*, **Burraburiash, Kurigalzu,** and **Kara-indash** corresponded with Amenophis III. and his son Amenophis IV., kings of Egypt in the fifteenth century before Christ. By about **B.C. 1300** the Kassites seem to have become absorbed into the Semitic population of Babylonia, and the inscriptions prove that for some time before that period they waged incessant war against Assyria, the nominal object of dispute being the boundaries of the two kingdoms. About **B.C. 1275** the conquest of Babylonia was

* The history of Assyria can best be followed by reading the official accounts of their reigns, compiled by order of the kings of Assyria, and now preserved in the British Museum. A series of these from the earliest period to B.C. 860 has been issued by the Trustees of the British Museum under the title of **Annals of the kings of Assyria,** price £1. This volume contains the original texts, printed in the Assyrian character, with transliterations, full English translations, Introduction, and Notes.

effected by **Tukulti-Ninib I.**, king of Assyria, and from this date down to the destruction of Nineveh the history of the older nation is of secondary importance. Assyria became the great power of Western Asia, the leading epochs of whose history under her more renowned kings may be briefly recounted.

The immediate successors of Tukulti-Ninib I. still appear to have been almost continually engaged in war with Babylonia, with varying success. **Tiglath-Pileser I., B.C. 1100,** also extended his arms abroad, and, besides conquering the surrounding tribes, he carried on successful campaigns against the nations which inhabited the country to the north-west along the course of the upper Euphrates and in Northern Syria, and against the peoples who dwelt in the mountainous northern district near Lake Van. In a campaign against Babylonia he was also successful; but this success was followed by a reverse, for the Babylonians invaded Southern Assyria, and carried off the statues of the gods.

On the death of Tiglath-Pileser I. the power of Assyria began temporarily to decline; and after the reigns of his two sons, the country sustained a severe defeat at the hands of the nomad tribes, and it momentarily disappears from its leading position. But in the reign of **Tukulti-Ninib II.** the Assyrians again emerge as a conquering nation.

The northern highlands of Nairi were once more subdued by this monarch, who was succeeded in **B.C. 885** by his son **Ashur-nasir-pal,** one of the greatest of the Assyrian kings. His conquests extended on every side, and laid the foundation for the further successes of future reigns. His last campaign, which opened the road to the extension of his empire westward, was against the inhabitants of Northern Syria (**B.C. 867**). Ashur-nasir-pal, besides being a conqueror, was also a great builder. Following the example of Shalmaneser I. he removed the seat of government from Ashur some forty miles northwards to Calah (Nimrûd), where he built a great palace, and carried out other extensive works (see p. 14 f.). Assyrian art was greatly developed in his reign, as testified by the remains of sculptures and articles of ornamentation which have been found.

The limits of the Assyrian empire were carried still further by Ashur-nasir-pal's son and successor, **Shalmaneser II.** (**B.C. 860–825,**), whose almost ceaseless wars made him master of the whole of Western Asia, from the Persian Gulf to the Armenian mountains, and from the frontiers of Media to

(*To face p.* 6.) PLATE II.

**Bas-relief from a wall of the palace of Ashur-nasir-pal, king of Assyria from B.C. 885 to 860, at Calah (Nimrûd), sculptured with figures of foreigners bringing apes as a present to the king.**

[Nimroud Gallery, No. 19.] (See pp. 6, 23.)

the shores of the Mediterranean. His campaigns in the west have a particular interest, for here we find the Assyrians first coming in contact with the Israelites. When the power of the Syrians of Damascus was broken, and there was a general submission to the Assyrian king, **Jehu**, king of Israel, was among those who sent tribute (see p. 30).

Shalmaneser's immediate successors also appear to have been warlike monarchs, but after their reigns a period of decadence set in. Assyria began to shrink again within her borders, and the nations over whom she had held sway asserted their independence. But in **B.C. 745**, a powerful king arose, in the person of **Tiglath-Pileser III.**,* who in the course of his reign of eighteen years recovered the lost ground, and even pushed forward the boundaries of the empire to the confines of Egypt. His first effort was to subdue his immediate neighbour, Babylonia. His wars in Syria resulted in great calamities for the people of Israel. Summoned by **Ahaz**, king of Judah, to assist him against Pekah, king of Israel, and Rezin of Damascus, who had attacked him, Tiglath-Pileser entered Syria, subdued the enemies of Ahaz, and carried away into captivity (**B.C. 734**) the Israelite tribes of Reuben and Gad, and the half-tribe of Manasseh, whose territory lay on the east of the Jordan. Shortly afterwards **Hoshea**, the new king of Israel, formally became the Assyrian king's vassal; and in the reign of Tiglath-Pileser's successor, **Shalmaneser IV.** (**B.C. 727–722**), being detected in an intrigue with Egypt against Assyria, he was himself carried away prisoner. His country was invaded, and Samaria was besieged (**B.C. 724**), but held out for two years. Before its fall, in **B.C. 722**, a revolution took place, Shalmaneser disappears, and **Sargon**, "the son of a nobody," a usurper, succeeded to the empire.

Sargon's reign of nearly eighteen years (**B.C. 722–705**) was one long series of foreign campaigns. He was the first Assyrian king to come into actual conflict with **the Egyptians**, whose army, in alliance with the Philistines, he defeated at Raphia, near the Egyptian frontier, upon which he had marched after the termination of the campaign against Samaria. He again subdued Babylonia, and carried war into Elam. More than any of his predecessors, he systematically followed the policy of displacing and removing into other lands large numbers of the population of conquered countries. Amongst others, most of the inhabitants of Samaria were

* *I.e.*, "Pul, king of Assyria," mentioned in 2 Kings xv., 19; 1 Chron. v., 26; Isaiah lxvi., 19.

carried away after the capture of the city. Sargon was also famous as a builder. He erected the great palace at Khorsabad (see p. 14), which has been excavated, and carried on other works at Calah and Nineveh. On his death, in **B.C. 705**, he was succeeded by his son **Sennacherib.**

The first years of the new king's reign were occupied in putting down revolts which had broken out on Sargon's death. Babylonia, as usual, had thrown off the yoke under the restless **Merodach-Baladan II.**, a king who had been deposed by Sargon, but was again completely subdued. In **B.C. 701** Sennacherib invaded Syria, first attacking the king of Sidon, and receiving the submission of the neighbouring petty kings. Then marching south, he recovered the revolted Philistine city of Askelon, and, advancing against Ekron, was met by an Egyptian army which had come to the assistance of that city. At Altaku, in Dan, was fought the second great battle between the Assyrians and Egyptians. The latter were again defeated, and Ekron fell. It was now the turn of **Hezekiah,** king of Judah, to receive punishment. Sennacherib entered Judæa, captured the small towns, enslaved 200,000 of the inhabitants, and laid siege to Jerusalem. Hezekiah, sore pressed by famine, was compelled to yield, and purchased the safety of the city by tribute, for which he stripped the Temple of its gold.* Satisfied with this result, Sennacherib returned to Assyria. But two years afterwards he again invaded Palestine, Hezekiah, depending on the support of Egypt, having refused further allegiance. The Assyrian army first sat down before **Lachish** in the south, and a messenger was despatched to demand the submission of the king of Judah, which, however, was refused. Contenting himself for the moment with a threat of future vengeance, Sennacherib marched westward to engage the Egyptian army which lay at Pelusium, one of the frontier towns of Egypt. But the battle was not fought. A great disaster—probably the result of a sudden attack of plague—overtook the Assyrian host; "the angel of the Lord went out, and smote in the camp of the Assyrians an hundred fourscore and five thousand: and when they arose early in the morning, behold, they were all dead corpses" (2 Kings xix., 35); and the remnant of the army returned to Nineveh.

After this there followed wars nearer home. The Babylonians, supported by their Eastern neighbours the Elamites of Susiana, were again in arms; and their stubborn resistance was

* See the official Assyrian account of this campaign in the description of the Taylor Cylinder of Sennacherib, p. 218 ff.

Portion of one of the bronze bands from the gates of Shalmaneser II., king of Assyria from B.C. 860 to 825, representing an attack upon a city. In the upper register is a representation of the king seated in his camp; in the lower register may be seen an Assyrian battering-ram in action.

[Assyrian Saloon, Table-Case.] (See pp. 6 f., 35 f.)

only quelled after a succession of campaigns in which Susiana was more than once invaded and ravaged, and the city of **Babylon destroyed (B.C. 689).** It appears to have been in the latter years of his reign that Sennacherib undertook a campaign in Cilicia, where he defeated the Greeks, and is said to have founded the city of Tarsus. He was assassinated by his sons in **B.C. 681** (Isaiah xxxvii., 38).

Sennacherib restored and repaired the works of his predecessors, and reared a palace at Nineveh on a grander scale than had ever been before attempted, and extensively ornamented it with sculpture. Many of the wall slabs now in the Assyrian Saloon and the Nineveh Gallery (see p. 32 ff.) were excavated from the ruins of this palace, and among other events, illustrate details of its construction.

Sennacherib's death was followed by an internal struggle in Assyria, which resulted in the accession of his son **Esarhaddon** to the supreme power. His reign, which lasted to **B.C. 668,** is marked by wars with Phoenicia, with Cilicia, with Edom, by the usual suppression of revolt in Babylonia, by wars with the Arabs and the Medes, and above all by the conquest of Lower Egypt and the occupation of the country by the Assyrians in **B.C. 672.** The revolt of **Manasseh,** king of Judah, was punished by the reduction of his kingdom and his own captivity. But eventually he was allowed to return to Jerusalem, Esarhaddon being of a more forgiving and milder nature than most of his line.

The end of his reign saw the Assyrian king again involved in war in Egypt, **Tirhakah,** the Ethiopian Pharaoh, having succeeded in recapturing Memphis and raising the country against the Assyrian domination. The defeat of this rising was the first work of Esarhaddon's son and successor, **Ashur-bani-pal,** who reigned for forty-two years, **B.C. 668–626.**

Death appears to have overtaken Esarhaddon before he had completed his great palace at Calah (Nimrûd), which has been excavated. A yet more splendid building, his palace at Nineveh, still lies buried and only partially explored beneath the mound which bears the name of Nebi Yûnus. Specimens of his architectural remains are therefore scanty in number, although he had the reputation of a great builder, not only of palaces, but also of temples of the gods.

Ashur-bani-pal's first work, as already stated, was to restore the Assyrian power in **Egypt**; but it was not until three campaigns had been fought, and the ancient city of Thebes had been sacked by the Assyrians (**B.C. 666**), that their

supremacy was once more established. In a series of successful wars Ashur-bani-pal extended, further than they had ever reached before, the northern limits of his empire; and on the south-east a long war with **Elam** also brought that country under his sway. In the first campaign Urtaku, the Elamite king, was defeated. His death was followed by a revolution, in which a leader named Te-Umman got the upper hand. Against him Ashur-bani-pal led his army, defeated and slew him, and punished his adherents with the utmost cruelty. The decisive battle in which the Elamite king thus perished was represented on sculptured slabs of the wall of Ashur-bani-pal's palace at Nineveh, which are to be seen in the Nineveh Gallery (below p. 38 f.). Elam then passed under the rule of the Assyrian king's nominees, but joining in revolt with **Shamash-shum-ukîn**, a younger brother of Ashur-bani-pal, who was viceroy of Babylonia, it again became the seat of war. Shamash-shum-ukîn was defeated, taken prisoner, and burnt alive; and after a protracted struggle, which was brought to an end by the capture and **sack of Susa** about **B.C. 640**, Elam was finally subdued and ruled as a province of the empire.

But while Ashur-bani-pal was thus engaged, Egypt shook herself free of the Assyrian yoke; and **Gyges**, the Lydian king, who had formerly sent tribute, defied the Assyrian power. Egypt maintained her independence, but a war in which Gyges lost his life brought Lydia once more into vassalage. An expedition against the Arabs, followed by the suppression of a revolt in Ushû, a tributary city of Sidon, and Akko, are the last known campaigns of Ashur-bani-pal, who was one of the most energetic, and also one of the most cruel, of the Assryrian monarchs. He had raised the power of his empire to a pitch which it had never reached before; and yet within a few years it was doomed to fall. About **B.C. 634** the **Medes** had already made an inroad on the eastern borders, and in **B.C. 626**, when Ashur-bani-pal died, the Assyrian power had greatly declined. A few years later the Median king **Cyaxares** actually defeated the Assyrian army and laid siege to Nineveh. But the end was stayed for a time by the sudden advance of the **Scythian hordes**, which swept across Western Asia, wasting all countries indiscriminately. Soon after this the combined forces of **Cyaxares** of Media and of **Nabopolassar**, an Assyrian general holding a command in Babylonia, invaded Assyria and laid siege to Nineveh. The city held out for two years,

**Colossal winged and human-headed lion from the palace of Ashur-naṣir-pal, king of Assyria from B.C. 885 to 860, at Calah (Nimrûd).**

**[Assyrian Transept, No. 841.]** **(See pp. 11 f., 21.)**

but was at length captured and destroyed, about **B.C. 607 or 606**. The great empire was divided among the conquerors, Assyria proper passing under the power of the Medes, and Babylonia, and other dependencies falling to the share of Nabopolassar, who thus became the founder of the **New Babylonian Empire**.

The New Babylonian Empire lasted only about seventy years. Nabopolassar died about **B.C. 605**, and was succeeded by his son **Nebuchadnezzar II.**, who at the moment of his father's death was absent on a campaign in which he had inflicted, at Karkemish, a crushing defeat upon **Necho**, king of Egypt, and was preparing to invade that country. Nebuchadnezzar reigned until **B.C. 562**. He devoted himself to repairing the ancient temples of Babylon and beautifying that city. Of his warlike expeditions, we are best acquainted with those which were conducted against the Jews, and which ended in the captivity of Judah. **Jehoiakhim's** second revolt was punished by the capture of Jerusalem and the removal of a large part of the inhabitants to Babylonia, **B.C. 597**. Eleven years later, **B.C. 586**, **Zedekiah** rebelled; Jerusalem was again taken; and the captivity of the people was accomplished. Nebuchadnezzar appears also to have carried on war against the Arabs; and there is also evidence of a campaign undertaken by him against Egypt at the beginning of the reign of Amasis II., but we have no knowledge of the result.

His successors were weak sovereigns who reigned only a few years. In the days of the last king, **Nabonidus**, the city of Babylon, which was commanded by his son, the **Belshazzar** of the scriptures, was captured by **Cyrus, B.C. 539**. From this date Babylonia remained under the rule of the Persians until the time of Alexander the Great, when it became a possession of the Greeks.

Judged by what we know of their history, the Babylonians, and more particularly the Assyrians, appear as a busy, pushing, domineering race—sturdy, warlike, and ruthless, inflicting on their conquered enemies punishments of savage cruelty.

They made considerable progress in the **Mechanical arts.** They were respectable engineers, and, as far as the imperfect materials at their command would allow, they were successful builders. In **Sculpture** they appear to have made indifferent attempts to work in the round; the doorways of their royal palaces were adorned with colossal figures of **winged lions** and

learning; **Nergal**, god of war and hunting, and also of the under-world; **Ninib**, or Adar, another god of battle; and **Nusku**, the fire-god. The number of **omen-tablets** which have survived bear witness to their extreme superstition. The skill of the Chaldaean astrologers and magicians was proverbial.

Their **Language** was a dialect of the great Semitic group, and was more closely allied to Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldee than to Arabic, Ethiopic, and Sabaean or Himyaritic. It was much influenced by Sumerian, the language of the earlier inhabitants of Babylonia, and incorporated many Sumerian words in its vocabulary.

The **Characters** used by them in their inscriptions consist of groups of strokes in the form of wedges, placed upright or horizontally: hence the writing has been generally called **Cuneiform**. Each cuneiform character was originally a picture, which was inscribed in outline upon stone or clay or other substance.* Eventually clay became the common material; but the scribes found it difficult to impress the complicated **picture characters** upon it easily and quickly. They therefore discarded such parts of the sign as appeared superfluous, and by this process gradually transformed the picture writing into conventional signs. Thus the old Babylonian picture form ✳, meaning a "star," became in the later writing ; and meaning "gate" became .

The characters were impressed upon the clay while still moist, with a **stilus**, or an instrument of wood, bone, or metal, having a pointed end with facets.

The inscribed **tablets of clay**† which have been discovered range in size from 15 inches by 9 to 1 by ½. They are generally of a quadrangular form, varying in thickness. After receiving the inscription they were either sun-dried or baked. Previous to baking it was sometimes customary to pierce the tablets with small holes, apparently to allow for evaporation and prevent fracture (see Table-cases **A–I** in the Nineveh Gallery). Tablets served for literary, commercial, domestic, official, and general purposes. Commercial tablets were often

* Among the oldest specimens of Babylonian writing are the inscriptions of Eannatum, Entemena, and Sargon I. See pp. 87 f., 142 f.

† A series of selections of Babylonian and Assyrian texts which are preserved in the British Museum are in course of publication by the Trustees, under the title of **Cuneiform Texts in the British Museum.** Twenty-four parts have appeared; Parts I. to XXIII., price 7*s.* 6*d.* each, and Part XXIV, 10*s.*

sun-dried. Most of the literary tablets now in the British Museum were discovered in the **Library**, which Ashur-bani-pal collected and established in his palace at Nineveh. **Clay cylinders** were also used for special purposes. In the foundations of the Assyrian palaces have been found such cylinders, of large size, and having six, eight, or ten sides, inscribed with the annals of the kings. The Babylonian cylinders, which usually contain the architectural history of the kings' reigns, are generally barrel-shaped.

The outline of the history of the **exploration** and **excavations** of the Babylonian and Assyrian sites is as follows:—

In the year 1842 M. Botta, the French Consul at Mosul, began to explore the mound of **Kouyunjik**, the site of the ancient **Nineveh** (see p. 16 f.), but without much success; and he transferred his operations to **Khorsabad**, a few miles north of Mosul.*

In the year 1845 Sir Henry Layard began the work of exploring the mound at **Nimrûd.** This mound marks the site of the ancient city of **Calah**, which, according to Genesis x, 11,† was built by Asshur. In the large standard inscription of Ashur-naṣir-pal, King of Assyria, about B.C. 885, it is said that Calah was founded by Shalmaneser I, king of Assyria, about B.C. 1300. Calah, or Nimrûd, is about twenty miles to the south of Nineveh. The place is called Nimrûd by the natives, as they believe that it was built by one of the generals of Nimrod, the "mighty hunter."

At Nimrûd the remains of the **palaces** of three kings were found, viz., of **Ashur-nasir-pal** (north-west palace, plan letter A), of **Shalmaneser II.** (central palace, letter B), and of **Esarhaddon** (south-west palace, letter C). At D the remains of a building, and at E a vaulted chamber, were also discovered.

To the north of the north-west palace, the site of the temple of the war-god Ninib (F), was found the monolith stele‡ of Shamshi-Rammân, king of Assyria (B.C 825–812), and not very far from this were discovered the two statues which were made

* At Khorsabad (*i.e.*, "the town of Chosroes") M. Botta found the remains of a large building, since proved to be the palace of Sargon, king of Assyria, B.C. 722–705. The greater part of the sculptures which he excavated were sent to Paris; a very few reached England. The annals of Sargon, which are inscribed upon baked clay cylinders, are to be seen in the Babylonian Room on the Upper Floor, Table-case D. The sculptures from this palace, which were obtained for the British Museum by Sir Henry Rawlinson, are exhibited in the Assyrian Transept, and consist of two colossal bulls and wall slabs.

† "And out of that land went forth Asshur, and builded Nineveh, and the city Rehoboth, and Calah."

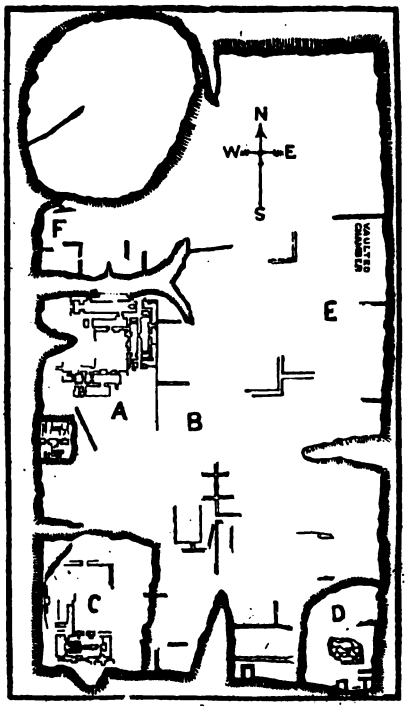
‡ See Nimroud Central Saloon, No. 110.

Bas-relief sculptured with a figure of Ashur-naṣir-pal, king of Assyria from B.C. 885 to 860, carrying a bow and arrows, and attended by a winged mythological being. From the North-West palace at Nimrûd (Calah).

[Nimroud Gallery, No. 24.] (See pp. 14 f., 24.)

and dedicated to the god Nebo* by Rammân-nirari III., king of Assyria (B.C. 812–783).

The remains of the old city walls show that Calah, or Nimrûd, stood upon an area measuring about 7,000 feet by 5,500 feet.†




THE PALACE MOUND AT NIMRÛD.

A. N.W. Palace.
B. Central Palace.
C. S.W. Palace.
D. Buildings and tombs.
E. Vaulted Chamber.
F. Temple of Ninib or Adar.

After the time of Shalmaneser I. (B.C. 1300) the city appears to have ceased to be a royal residence, until the time of Ashur-naṣir-pal (B.C. 885). The reigns of the kings of the second Assyrian empire who lived at Nimrûd cover a period of nearly

* See Nimroud Central Saloon, Nos. 69, 70.

† The kings built their palaces in the south-west corner of this space, and these, together with the temple of Nebo, occupied about 2,200 feet by 1,200 feet.

220 years (B.C. 885–668). It should be noted, however, that Sennacherib (B.C. 705–681) transferred his capital to Nineveh, which he rebuilt with great splendour.

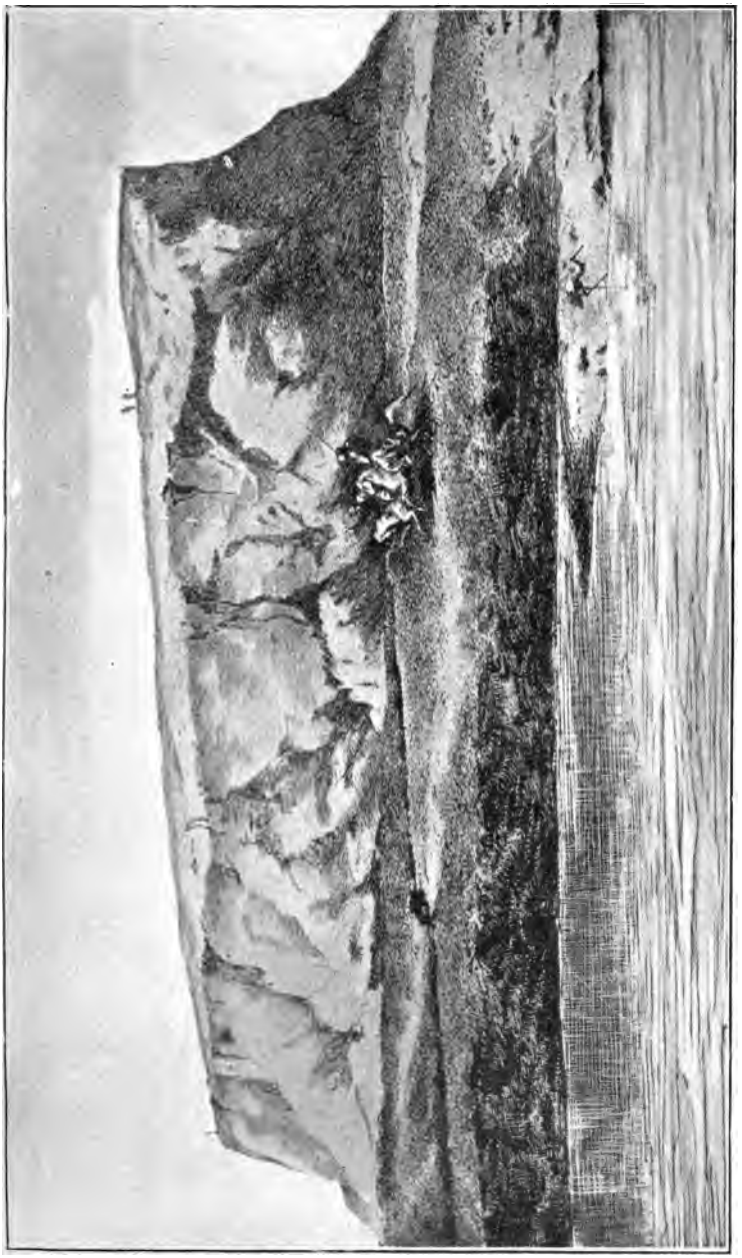
The next scene of Sir Henry Layard's researches lay at Kouyunjik.

**Kouyunjik,** more properly Koyunjik, is the Turkish name given to a group of mounds, nearly 9,000 feet in circumference, situated on the east bank of the river Tigris, just opposite to the modern town of Mosul. It was formerly called Armûshîyyeh, after the name of an Arab chief; its modern name, Koyunjuk, appears to have some reference to the number of sheep which feed upon it. From very early days tradition has pointed to the mounds as the site of part of the great city of **Nineveh**; and the ancient legend that the Prophet Jonah was buried under the mosque, which stands on another mound called to this day **Nebi Yûnus** (*i.e.*, "Prophet Jonah"), supported this view. Inscriptions which have been found on this site prove that the place was called Ninua, or Nineveh. The ancient city of Ninua, or Nineveh, built on the eastern bank of the Tigris, was intersected hy the river **Khosr**. The ruins of its ancient **walls** and moat are still visible, and indicate the size of the greater part of the city, which appears to have measured 15,000 by 7,000 feet. According to Genesis x., 11,* Nineveh was founded by Asshur. As to the meaning of the name there is some doubt.

The mounds at Kouyunjik were formerly thought to be the remains of a Roman camp, and the first person in the present century who undertook any careful examination of them was Mr. J. Rich, who, in 1820, obtained some fragments of pottery and a few tablets inscribed with cuneiform characters.† He had no hesitation in regarding Kouyunjik as a part of the site of Nineveh. As already stated, the first excavations were undertaken in 1842 by M. Botta, the French Consul at Mosul; but the great discoveries which have since been made are the result of the excavations undertaken by Sir Henry Layard, first for the late Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe, K.G., G.C.B., and afterwards for the Trustees of the British Museum in 1845. They were continued by Mr. Loftus, Mr. Rassam, and others, under the direction of the late Sir Henry Rawlinson, when Consul-General and Political Agent at Baghdad.

* "Out of that land went forth Asshur and builded Nineveh."

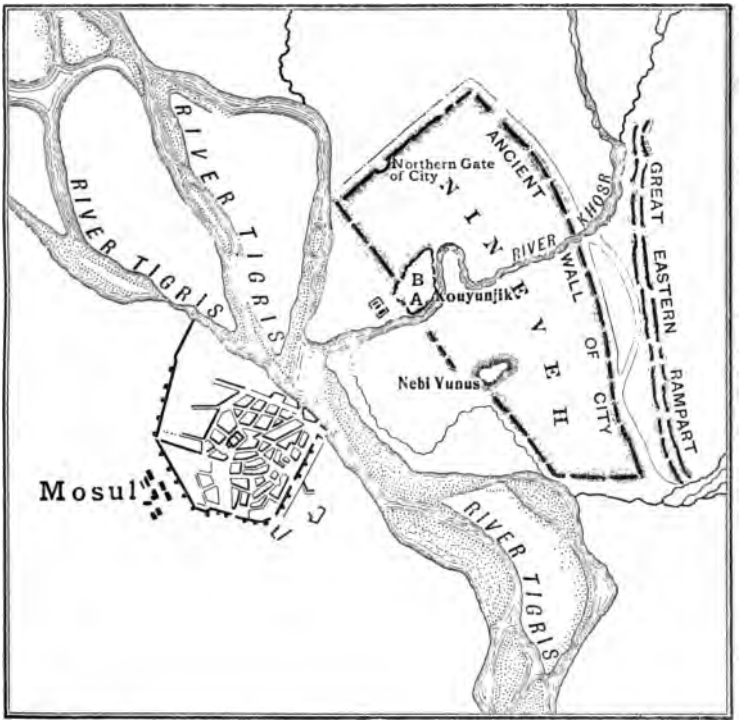
† Several of Mr. Rich's tablets were, after his death, given by Mrs. Rich to Miss Hay Erskine, and the latter lady gave them to Miss Holmes, who presented them to the British Museum on April 6, 1895.



View of Babil, one of the principal mounds which mark the site of Babylon and contain the ruins of the palaces of the kings of the last Babylonian Empire.

(See p. 18 f.)

In the mounds of Kouyunjik and Nebi Yûnus the remains of the **palaces** of three Assyrian kings were found, viz., of **Sennacherib** (B.C. 705–681), of **Esarhaddon** (B.C. 681–668), and of **Ashur-bani-pal** (B.C. 668–626). Sennacherib built his great palace and library close to the north bank of the river Khosr; Esarhaddon enlarged and completed a palace which his




PLAN OF NINEVEH.

A. Palace of Sennacherib.
B. Palace of Ashur-bani-pal.

father Sennacherib had begun to the south of the Khosr, and built another for himself close by; and Ashur-bani-pal built yet another to the north of that of Sennacherib on the north of the Khosr. Sennacherib appears to have been the first Assyrian king who made Nineveh a royal residence, after his return from his expedition to Egypt.

Operations were also extended to **Ḳalat Sherḳât** and **Sherîf**

**Khân.** Ḳalat Sherḳât is the name of the mound upon which are the ruins of the old city of **Ashur,** the metropolis of the first kingdom of Assyria, where were found slabs and other objects inscribed with the names of the early Assyrian kings, Shamshi-Rammân and Arik-dên-ilu, about B.C. 1350; Rammân-nirari I., about B.C. 1325; Shalmaneser I., about B.C. 1300; and the famous inscriptions upon baked clay cylinders which record the history of the reign of Tiglath-Pileser I., B.C. 1100. (See Table-case **D** in the Babylonian and Assyrian room of the Upper Floor.) The ruins of the city of Ashur are situated on the right or west bank of the Tigris, about sixty miles south of Nineveh. Sherîf Khân is situated a few miles to the north-west of Nineveh, and marks the site of the ancient city called in the cuneiform inscriptions **Tarbis.**

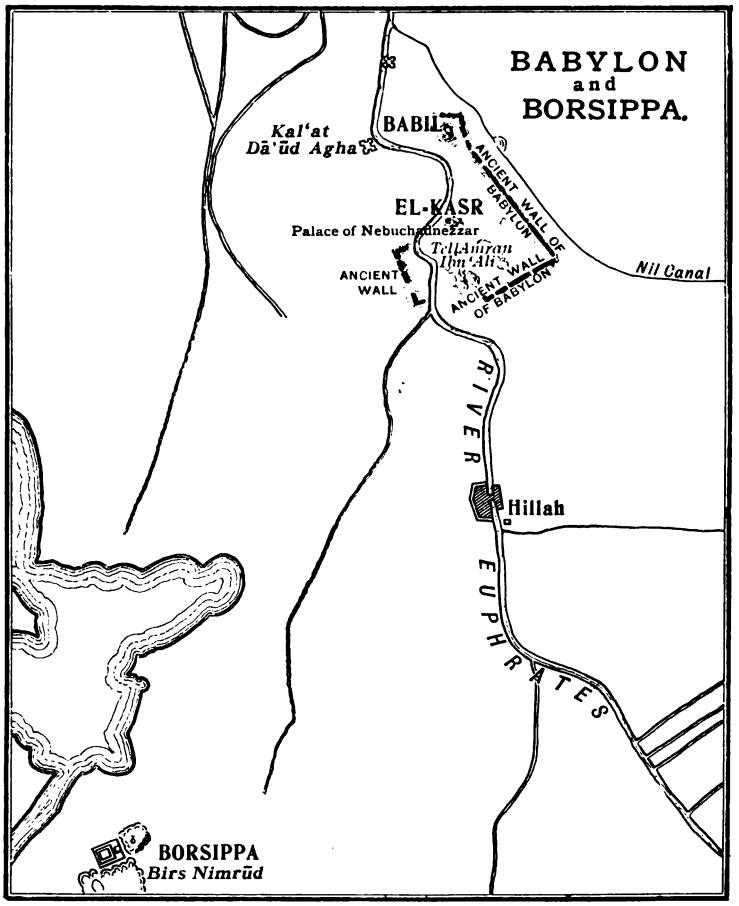
In the year 1854 Sir Henry Rawlinson also excavated the **Birs Nimrûd** mound,* the traditional site of the Tower of Babel, which lies to the S.W. of Babylon, and marks the site of the ancient city of **Borsippa.** It is situated not far from the Euphrates, and lies about seventy miles south of Baghdad. Sir Henry proved, from the inscriptions found there, that the building, of which remains still exist, was once the famous Tower of the Seven Planets, built upon an ancient site of a temple by Nebuchadnezzar II., king of Babylon (B.C. 604–562). Each storey of the tower was constructed of bricks glazed with the colour attributed to the particular planet to which it was dedicated. The cylinders found in the ruins are now exhibited in the Babylonian room, Table-case **G.** In the same neighbourhood excavations were also undertaken by Sir Henry Rawlinson in the buried ruins of Nebuchadnezzar's palace at **Babylon,** which bears the name of **El-Kasr** (*i.e.*, "the palace"), and in the mound called **Babil.**† Simultaneously Mr. Loftus excavated at **Niffer (Nippur), Warka (Erech), Senkereh (Larsa),** and **Muḳeyyer (Ur of the Chaldees),** in Southern Babylonia.

No further explorations of importance were carried on under British auspices until the year 1878, when the Trustees of the British Museum obtained a farmân from the Porte, and appointed Mr. Hormuzd Rassam to renew the work of excavation. Mr. Rassam's operations extended to the most important of the Babylonian and Assyrian cities, including **Abû Habbah** (Sippar, the **Sepharvaim**‡ of the Bible), **Hillah** to the south of ancient **Babylon, Tell Ibrahîm** (the ancient **Cutha**§), **Birs**

* See Plate VIII.
† See Plate VII.
‡ 2 Kings xix., 13; Isaiah xxxvii., 13.
§ 2 Kings xvii., 24, 30.

View of Birs Nimrûd (Borsippa), showing the remains of the great temple of Nabû, the traditional site of the Tower of Babel.
(See p. 18 f.)

**Nimrûd (Borsippa), Kouyunjik,** and **Tell Balâwât,** and were continued down to the year 1883.




MAP OF BABYLON AND BORSIPPA.

Other expeditions on behalf of the British Museum have added to the store of cuneiform tablets and other antiquities, as those of Mr. George Smith, at the expense of the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph,* in 1873, and on other occasions in 1874 and 1876; those of Dr. E. A. W. Budge in 1887, 1888, and 1891 and those of Mr. L. W. King in 1901 and 1902–1904, and of Mr. R. C. Thompson in 1904–1905.

# ASSYRIAN TRANSEPT.

On the **Eastern side** of this transept is the **Khorsabad** compartment (see p. 14), containing monuments from the palace of **Sargon,** the founder of the last Assyrian dynasty, **B.C. 722–705.** Here are :—

1. Two colossal **human-headed bulls,** corresponding in dimensions and style with the pair now in the Louvre at Paris, placed as they originally stood at the entrance of a chamber, and beside these are two colossal figures of mythological character. The fifth leg with which each creature is provided was added to increase its symmetrical appearance when viewed from the front or side. This entire group was obtained from Khorsabad by Sir H. C. Rawlinson in 1849. The cuneiform inscriptions under the bodies of the bulls record the name and titles of Sargon, king of Assyria, B.C. 722–705, and describe briefly his building operations at Dûr-Sharrukîn, etc., and his wars and conquests. These colossal composite creatures were believed to represent supernatural beings, and they were set up by the doors of palaces to prevent the entrance of evil spirits. **(See Plates V and IX.)** [Nos. 810, 811, 839, 840.]

2. Slabs from colossal bulls, inscribed in cuneiform with accounts of the campaign of Sennacherib against Judaea. From Kouyunjik.] [Nos. 817, 819, 821,823.]

3. **Sargon,** king of Assyria, conferring with his officials; the king holds a staff in his right hand. [Nos. 824 and 825.]

4. Heads of eunuchs and other officials of the Assyrian court. [Nos. 826–829.]

5. Assyrian official shooting birds in a wood with a bow and arrow; he is accompanied by two attendants, one of whom carries a bow, and the other a dead gazelle on his shoulders, and a dead hare in his right hand. This is the only slab which Sir Henry Layard obtained at Khorsabad; it is in black marble. [No. 831.]

6. Assyrian groom leading two horses with elaborate trappings and head-gear. [No. 830.]

7. Assyrian archer. [No. 837.]

8. Captive carrying skin of wine as tribute. [No. 838.]

The **Western compartment** contains monuments from the palace of **Ashur-nasir-pal,** king of Assyria **B.C. 885–860** at Nimrûd, the ancient Calah (see p. 14 f.). The most remarkable of these are :—

(*To face p.* 20.) PLATE IX.

Colossal winged and human-headed bull and mythological being, from a doorway in the palace of Sargon, king of Assyria from B.C. 722 to 705, at Dûr-Sharrukîn (Khorsabad).

[Assyrian Transept, No. 810.] (See pp. 11 f., 20).

1. Pair of colossal **human-headed winged lions,** which flanked a doorway in the palace. **(See Plate IV.)** [Nos. 809 and 841.]

2. Large slab, or **stele,** rounded at the top, with a figure of the king and emblems of certain Assyrian gods in relief; these emblems were added to ensure the protection of the divine powers which they represented. On the sides and back is an inscription recording the most important conquests of Ashur-naṣir-pal. The **altar** in front of it stood originally before the stele at the entrance of the temple of Adar or Ninib, the Assyrian war-god. [Nos. 847 and 848.]

3. **Obelisk** of Ashur-naṣir-pal set up at Kouyunjik (Nineveh). The four sides are sculptured in very low relief with battle scenes and representations of events which took place in the life of this king; on the steps of the pyramidion is a short inscription. The obelisk resembles somewhat the famous Black Obelisk (see p. 29 f.) of Shalmaneser II., but it has no long historical inscription on the four sides at the base. [No. 62.]

4. Slab sculptured with the figure of a divine attendant. Across the body runs the text of the inscription which is usually found on such slabs, and is commonly known as the "Standard Inscription" of Ashur-naṣir-pal; it contains a summary of this king's principal conquests. [No. 864.]

5. Slab sculptured with an eagle-headed, winged figure performing the ceremony of fertilizing the date palm. [No. 865.]

[Affixed to the walls are fragments of Persian sculptures and casts of reliefs at Persepolis.]

# NIMROUD GALLERY.

This room contains a series of **sculptures** which are continued in the Nimroud (*or* Nimrûd) Central Saloon (see p. 29). The slabs on the Western side of the Gallery and part of those on the Eastern side were found in the ruins of the palace of **Ashur-naṣir-pal,** king of Assyria, **B.C. 885–860,** in the mound at **Nimrûd (Calah)** (see p. 14 f. and plan); a few of those on the Eastern side were found in the small temple of Adar, the war god of the Assyrians, close to the palace.

The slabs on the **Western side** are arranged as they originally stood in the palace.

No. 1. Four-winged figure of a divine attendant bearing a mace.

No. 2 contains representations of the performance of religious rites in connexion with the ceremony of fertilizing a date palm.

The small figure within a winged circle, holding a ring, above the king, represents the god Ashur; it reappears in a modified form in some of the battle scenes, where it becomes the protecting spirit watching over the person of the king. (**See Plate X.**)

Small ivory panel carved in relief with the figure of an Egyptian king holding a lotus.

[Table-Case F, No. 50.]

The sculptures which follow this scene represent **Ashur-naṣir-pal's** successes in war and in the chase, as—

No. 3*a*. A bull hunt.
No. 3*b*. King pouring out a libation over a dead bull.
No. 4*a*. A lion hunt.
No. 4*b*. King pouring out a libation over a dead lion.
No. 5*a*. Siege of a city.

Bas-relief sculptured with two figures of Ashur-nasir-pal, king of Assyria from B.C. 885 to 860, attended by winged mythological beings and worshipping Ashur, the national god of Assyria, who appears within a winged circle above the sacred tree.
[Nimroud Gallery, No. 2.]

(See p. 22.)

No. 6*a*. Fugitives swimming on inflated skins across a river to a fort.

Nos. 5*b* and 6*b*. Receiving prisoners and spoil.

Nos. 7*a*–10*a*. Battle and passage of the host over a river.

Nos. 10*b*–13*b*. The capitulation of a city, and the king receiving prisoners and spoil. The original of 12*b* was so broken that Sir Henry Layard did not attempt to remove it, but made a careful drawing, from which the painting which fills the vacant space is copied.

No. 11*a*. The return from battle, the cooking of food, &c.

Small inlaid ivory panel carved with representations of two Egyptian personages seated upon thrones before a cartouche (see p. 28).
[Table-Case F, No. 69.]

Nos. 12*a*–15*a*. Counting the heads of the slain; return of chariots; battle outside a city.

Nos. 13*b*–15*b*. Siege of a city.

No. 16*a*, 1 and 2. The king and his army passing through the mountains.

No. 16*b*. The horsemen of the enemy in flight before Assyrian chariots.

Round the **Northern and Eastern sides** of the room are slabs, generally representing colossal figures.

Nos. 17 and 18. Male winged figures bearing offerings. (**See Plate XI.**) A similar pair are at the other end of the Gallery.

No. 19. Foreigners bringing apes as a present to the king. (**See Plate II.**)

No. 20. Figure of **Ashur-naṣir-pal.**

Nos. 21–23. Three slabs, representing the king, with his protecting spirits and his attendants. Parts of the figures and of their dress have been coloured.

Nos. 24–26. King performing ceremonies with his bow and arrow, and pouring out a libation. (**See Plate VI.**)

Nos. 27–30 are from the small temple of Adar. Nos. 27 and 28 stood originally, as here, at right angles to each other, No. 27 being on the external wall of the building, and Nos. 28 and 29 on the side of a doorway to one of the chambers. On the opposite side of the doorway was a similar group, of which the slab on the external wall (No. 32) was alone removed by Sir H. Layard.

**Small ivory panel carved with figures of sphinxes in relief.**
[Table-Case F, No. 83.]

Nos. 28 and 29 represent the conflict between the god **Marduk**, or Bêl and the monster **Tiâmat**, who, although she was the mother of the gods, conceived a hatred for them and made a plan to destroy them. The god Marduk (Merodach) was chosen by his fellow gods as their champion, and after a fierce conflict with Tiâmat he succeeded in slaying her; he cleft her body in twain, and from the two halves he formed the heavens and the earth. The account of the battle forms the subject matter of the Fourth Tablet of the great "Creation Series." (See p. 42 f.) These slabs have been damaged by fire.

Nos. 30, 33, 34. Fish and eagle-headed deities.

No. 35. A four-winged figure, holding a necklace, perhaps the goddess Ishtar of Nineveh.

Nos. 37 and 38. Containing representations of the performance of ceremonies in connexion with the fertilization of the palm tree.

Bas-relief from the palace of Ashur-nasir-pal, king of Assyria from B.C. 885 to 860, at Calah (Nimrûd), sculptured with a figure of a winged mythological being carrying an ibex.
[Nimroud Gallery, No. 18.]

(See p. 23.)

Nos. 39 and 40. The king with eagle-headed deities or mythological beings. (**See Plate XII.**)

No. 41. Winged figure of a divine attendant.

Along the **middle of the room** are:—

1. Part of a broken obelisk of Ashur-naṣir-pal, with scenes in low relief, in which are depicted the receipt of tribute and other events during the reign of this king. [No. 42.]

Small block of ivory carved with a representation of a sacred tree. [Table-Case F, No. 87.]

2. **Table-Case A.** A selection from the **iron and bronze objects** which were found at Nimrûd. Of the iron objects of special interest are:—Lock-plate (No. 5), two reaping hooks (Nos. 7 and 8), spear heads (Nos. 6 and 10), rings and staples (No. 14), axe-heads (No. 21), arrow heads (Nos. 33–37), and a group of finger rings (?) (Nos. 29–32). Among the bronze objects in this case may be noted:—A collection of **bells** of various shapes and sizes (Nos. 42–62), top of a staff (No. 63), feet of a throne in the form of a lion's feet (Nos. 65, 66), foot of a throne in the form of a bull's hoof (No. 77), portions of a clip with traces of enamel (No. 84), object in the form of a lotus (No. 90), heads of the

metal, and many of them exhibit the chief characteristics of Egyptian design and artistic execution. On the edges of some of them the names of the arsists have been found inscribed in Phœnician letters. These bowls are probably of a later date than the large sculptures in this Gallery, and are not older than about B.C. 700.

5. Statue of **Ashur-naṣir-pal,** standing upon its original limestone pedestal. The inscription of eight lines on the breast records the name, titles, and genealogy of the king. This is the only extant perfect Assyrian royal statue in the round. From the small temple of Adar. (**See Plate XIII.**) [No. 89.]

6. Limestone **altar** dedicated to the god Bêl by Ashur-naṣir-pal, as a thank-offering for preserving his life; in the inscription the king prays that his days may be made long, and his years increased. [No. 71.]

Portion of an ivory panel or ornament carved with the figure of a sphinx. [Table-Case F, No. 80.]

7. Limestone **coffer** with an inscription of Ashur-naṣir-pal recording his name and titles, and a summary of his conquests. The two tablets which were found in it are inscribed with texts which deal with the same subject matter; they are exhibited in the Babylonian and Assyrian Room, Table-Case **D**. [No. 73.]

8. **Table-Case D.** A series of **bronze bowls** with designs engraved or in relief. Exceptionally fine examples are Nos. 16, 18, and 21.

9. **Table-Case E.** A series of **ivory carvings** found in the south-east building at Nimrûd. Of special interest in this case is the group of heads of figures which illustrate the form of the head-gear

and the manner in which the hair was dressed by Assyrian ladies. Many faces are undoubtedly intended to be portraits, and several (*e.g.*, Nos. 3, 4, 28, 44, and 49) are clearly those of Egyptian women; good examples of the Babylonian type of features are Nos. 13, 29, 35, and 52. The eyes, and many parts of the head-dresses were originally inlaid with gold. Nos. 70 to 119 include some fine examples of ivory carving in relief (Nos. 90 to 97) and figures of bulls (Nos. 101 to 105), etc.

10. **Table-Case F.** Among the fine series of **ivory panels,** sides of toilet boxes, figures, etc., may be specially noticed:—Figure of an Egyptian woman holding a lotus flower; she stands beneath the winged disk (No. 6). Fragment of a panel carved with figure of a god or king in conflict with a lion (No. 8); hero slaying a lion (No. 10); Assyrians plucking fruit (No. 12); figures of **Ashur-naṣir-pal** with deities and attendants (No. 14); rosette (No. 27); **Egyptian king** (Nos. 50, 51; see p. 22); bulls and stag (Nos. 56, 58 to 60); female looking out of window (Nos. 65, 67, 70, and 86; see p. 26); carving with figures of winged animals in relief, portions being inlaid with gold and lapis-lazuli (No. 66). Panel with figures of two Egyptian personages seated on inlaid thrones. Each figure grasps the sceptre 𓌀 and has a hand raised in adoration of a cartouche surmounted by the two feathers of Maāt and the disk of the sun. The characters in the cartouche may be read *Uben Shu*, *i.e.*, "the Sun god riseth, or the "Rising Sun"; the inside of the cartouche is gilded, and the feathers, characters, and edges of the garments are inlaid. This is a most interesting object (No. 69; see p. 23). Portion of a panel with a figure of Harpocrates seated upon a lotus; beside him stands Isis (No. 79); figures of winged sphinxes in relief (Nos. 80 and 83; see pp. 24 and 27). Rounded panel with raised and inlaid figure of a beetle, the type of the Egyptian god Khepera (No. 84); ivory block carved with a representation of a sacred tree (No. 87; see p. 25).

The ivories in Table-Cases E and F prove that a very intimate connection existed between Egypt and Assyria at a very early period; others are of a purely Assyrian character, but all are probably the work of Phoenician artists.

11. Memorial stone of Ashur-naṣir-pal, king of Assyria, from B.C. 885 to 860, with a figure of the king in low relief; his right hand is raised apparently in adoration of the emblems of the gods Ashur, Sin, Shamash, Rammân, etc. The inscription on both sides of the stele records the name and titles of the king, and gives a list of the cities, and countries, and peoples which he conquered. From Kurkh.

[*On the western side of this Gallery is a door leading to the Assyrian Saloon. The antiquities exhibited therein are described below, pp.* 32–37.]

(*To face p.* 28.) PLATE XIII.

Statue of Ashur-nasir-pal, king of Assyria from B.C. 885 to 860.
[Nimroud Gallery, No. 89.] (See p. 27.)

# NIMROUD CENTRAL SALOON.

In this hall is arranged part of a series of sculptures which were excavated in different parts of the mound at **Nimrûd** (Calah).

1. Winged man-headed bull inscribed with a text recording the name and titles and conquests of **Ashur-naṣir-pal**, king of Assyria, from B.C. 885 to B.C. 860. From the north-west palace of Nimrûd. [No. 76.]

2. Winged man-headed lion inscribed with a text recording the names and titles and conquests of Ashur-naṣir-pal, king of Assyria, from B.C. 885 to B.C. 860. From the north-west palace of Nimrûd. [No. 77.]

3. Black basalt seated figure of **Shalmaneser II.** found at Ḳalat Sherḳât, about forty miles south of Nimrûd, on the site of the city of Ashur, the most ancient capital of Assyria. The inscription on the throne is obliterated in places; it enumerates the king's name and titles, gives a summary of his conquests in Babylonia (Akkad and Kaldu), and refers to the setting up of his statue. [No. 849.]

4. Black alabaster monolith which was set up by **Shalmaneser II.** (B.C. 860–825) in the central building at Nimrûd. It is commonly called the "**Black Obelisk,**" and is inscribed on the four sides with an account of the expeditions undertaken by Shalmaneser during the thirty-one years of his reign, and with scenes representing the paying of tribute by the kings whom he had conquered. On the four sides of the obelisk there are in all twenty small reliefs, which are to be divided into five series, each series containing four portions of a scene in which the payment of the tribute of a certain country is represented. Thus the relief at the top of each side forms one series, the second relief on each side forms another series, and so on; each series begins on the west side of the monolith. The scenes are as follows:—

(1) Payment of tribute by Sûa of Gilzani, who brought silver, gold, lead, vessels of copper, horses and dromedaries.

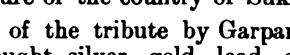
(2) Payment of tribute by "Iaua (**Jehu**), the son of Khumri (**Omri**)," who brought silver, gold, lead, and bowls, dishes, cups, and other vessels of gold.

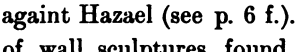
(3) Payment of the tribute of the land of Muṣri, consisting of dromedaries, buffaloes, elephants, apes, and other animals.

(4) Payment of tribute by Marduk-aplu-uṣur, of the land of Sukhu, who brought silver, gold, vessels of gold, ivory, coloured apparel,

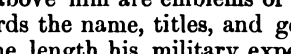
and stuffen garments. The relief in which a mountain forest with a lion hunting a horned animal is represented was probably added to show the nature of the country of Sukhu.

(5) Payment of the tribute by Garparunda, of the country of Patin, who brought silver, gold, lead, copper, vessels of copper, ivory, and a rare kind of wood called *urkarinu*. [No. 98.]

In the large historical text which runs round all four sides of the top and base of the obelisk, no mention whatever is made of "**Jehu, the son of Omri.**" In the portion of the text, however, which describes the events of the eighteenth year of the reign of Shalmaneser II. (*i.e.*, B.C. 842), it is stated that he captured 1,121 chariots and 470 battle horses and the whole camp of "Hazael, king of Damascus." Now, this Hazael,  , *Kha-za-'-ilu*, is the "**Hazael, king of Syria,**" mentioned in 1 Kings xix., 15. From a paper squeeze in the British Museum we learn that Shalmaneser II. received tribute from Jehu during the expedition againt Hazael (see p. 6 f.). (**See Plate XIV.**)

5. A series of wall sculptures, found in the Central Palace at Nimrûd, illustrating the evacuation of a city, military operations connected with a siege, the impaling of prisoners, &c. The inscriptions record the victories of **Tiglath-Pileser III.**, the "**Pul**" of 2 Kings xv., 9, who reigned from B.C. 745 to 727. The "Pul" of the Bible is the king mentioned in the Babylonian List of Kings (see p. 172) under the form *Pu-lu*,  . [Nos. 80–95.]

6. Large stone bowl on which is sculptured in relief a scene of the conflict of the mythical heroes Eabani and Gilgamesh with lions (see p. 45 f.). [No. 61.]

7. Stele of **Shalmaneser II.** (B.C. 860–825), with a figure of the king in relief; above him are emblems of the Assyrian gods. The inscription records the name, titles, and genealogy of the king, and describes at some length his military expeditions. It is interesting to note that in an expedition which took place in his sixth year (B.C. 854), Shalmaneser attacked Irkhulêni, king of Hamath, who with a number of allies had rebelled against his authority. Among the allies is mentioned "**Ahab of the land of Israel,**"  *A-kha-ab-bu* (*matu*) *Sir-'la-ai.* *i.e.*, the Ahab of 1 Kings xvi., 29, etc. Shalmaneser defeated the Syrian alliance and slew fourteen thousand of their warriors. This stele was found at Kurkh, a place situated on the right bank of the Tigris, about twenty miles south of Diarbekr. [No. 88.]

8. Stele of **Shamshi-Rammân** (son of Shalmaneser II., B.C. 825–812), with a figure of the king in relief. The inscription records the name, titles, and genealogy of the king, the suppression of a revolt instigated by his brother Ashur-danin-apli, and describes the military expeditions undertaken during his reign.

Black Obelisk," inscribed with an account of the campaigns of Shalmaneser II., ing of Assyria from B.C. 860 to 825. The sculptured scenes illustrate the text, nd among the vanquished *princes* is "Jehu, the son of Omri."
mround *Central Saloon, No. 98.*]

(See p. 29 f.)

The text is written in archaic characters, probably with a view to their decorative effect. The stele was found in the south-west palace, Nimrûd. [No. 110.]

9. Torso of a female figure inscribed on the back with the name, titles, and genealogy of **Ashur-bêl-kala,** king of Assyria, about B.C. 1080. Found at Kouyunjik. [No. 849.]

10. Colossal **lion** inscribed with the name and titles of Ashur-naṣir-pal, and a brief account of his principal conquests. From the small temple of Ninib at Nimrûd. **(See Plate I.)** [No. 96.]

11. A small group of wall sculptures of **Tiglath-Pileser III.,** from the south-west palace at Nimrûd, which represent the evacuation of the city of Azkuttu. They appear to have been removed from an old palace and placed by Esarhaddon, king of Assyria, B.C. 681–668, in that which he built at Nimrûd. [Nos. 64–67.]

12. Head of a human-headed bull which was excavated in the ruins of the same palace. [No. 68.]

13. Upper part of a broken obelisk set up at Kouyunjik by **Tiglath-Pileser I.,** B.C. 1100 to record his hunting expeditions. On the south side of the obelisk is a small relief, in which the king is represented receiving the homage of the chief men of certain tributary peoples. Above are the emblems of certain gods, and from the emblem of Ashur reach forth two hands towards the king. In one of these is a bow which the god presents to the king for use in battle and in the chase. [No. 63.]

14. Two **statues of the god Nebo** excavated by Mr. H. Rassam in the ruins of the temple of Adar at Nimrûd. From the inscriptions on the bodies we learn that these statues were made by Bêl-tarṣi-iluma, governor of the city of Calah (Nimrûd), and were dedicated to the god with the view of ensuring a long life to king Rammân-nirari III., B.C. 812–783, and to the queen Sammu-ramat, and to himself. A number of interesting attributes of the god Nebo are enumerated in the text, which ends with the words:—"O thou who shalt come after, put thy trust in Nebo, and put not thy trust in any other god." Summuramat is probably the original of the famous queen Semiramis mentioned by Greek and Roman writers. [Nos. 69 and 70.]

## INSCRIPTIONS FROM JERABÎS, etc.

Near the pillars on the **east side** of the Central Saloon are:—

I. A series of basalt sculptures and fragments, from **Jerabîs,** the supposed site of the ancient Karkemish (see p. 11), and

other places, inscribed in a hieroglyphic character which has been called Hittite. The most interesting are :—

1. Portion of a building.

2. Portion of a semicircular column, sculptured with a draped figure. The figure is certainly of a later date than the inscription upon the column.

3. Fragment, with a winged figure hold a basket.

7. Cast of a lion. From Marash, in the north of Asia Minor. Presented by F. D. Mocatta, Esq., 1885.

8. Basalt slab with a figure in relief.

9. Bowl. From Abû Habbah.

10. Monolith with the figure of a king in relief. From Tell Salahîyyeh near Damascus. Presented by the Palestine Exploration Fund.

II. A few sculptures of the Roman period, and a stone door cut in imitation of a wooden door studded with iron nails; from Gebel Hauran, in Bashan, on the east side of the Jordan.

[*Returning to the Nimroud Gallery, the visitor enters the Assyrian Saloon.*]

## ASSYRIAN SALOON.

The sculptures arranged in this room belong to the reigns of **Tiglath-Pileser III.**, B.C. 745–727, **Sennacherib**, B.C. 705–681, and his grandson **Ashur-bani-pal**, B.C. 668–626. The sculptures of Tiglath-Pileser III. were discovered in the ruins of his palace at Nimrûd, and those of Sennacherib and Ashur-bani-pal were found among the ruins of the two palaces at Nineveh. Those of the reign of Ashur-bani-pal belong to the best period of Assyrian art, and are executed with greater faithfulness to nature and with more delicacy of modelling than the bas-reliefs from Nimrûd or the early monuments from Nineveh.

The visitor first passes through the **ante-room**, and then makes the circuit of the **gallery**, which he should enter from the further side. The sculptures are arranged as follows :—

1. Inscription recording the conquests of Tiglath-Pileser III., B.C. 745–727. The cuneiform characters on this slab are the largest known. [No. 616.]

2. Assault of a city by Tiglath-Pileser III. and the capture of the **gods of the enemy**, which are being borne away on their thrones

**Sennacherib, king of Assyria** from B.C. 705 to 681, seated upon his throne before the city of Lachish, and receiving tribute.

[**Assyrian Saloon, No. 28.**] (See p. 33.)

by the victorious Assyrian soldiers, probably for exhibition in the temples of Ashur and other gods in the city of Calah, or Nineveh. [No. 863.]

3. Bas-relief on which is a representation of Tiglath-Pileser III., receiving the submission of the enemy. The king stands with one foot placed on the neck of a prostrate foe. [No. 862.]

[Belonging to this series of slabs is one (No. 618) which is placed at the north end of the west wall on the ground floor.]

4. A series of wall sculptures on which are figures of **Assyrian gods** and mythological scenes. [Nos. 17, 18, 80, 81.]

5. A series of sculptures describing the siege, assault and capture of the strongly fortified city of **Lachish** by Sennacherib, king of Assyria, B.C. 705–681. On slab No. 28 Sennacherib is seen seated on his throne, which has been set near some vines and fig-trees outside the city. His officers are reporting to him the events of the siege, and behind them the representatives of the conquered people kneel or stand. In a space a little in front of the king are four lines of cuneiform text which read: "Sennacherib, king of hosts, king of Assyria, sat upon his throne of state, and the spoil of the city of Lachish passed before him." (**See Plate XV.**) [Nos 21–32.]

6. Figures of soldiers and captives. [Nos. 19 and 20.]

7. Figures of Assyrian soldiers. [Nos. 13 and 15.]

8. A long series of sculptured slabs on which are represented the **lion-hunts** and adventures in the chase of Ashur-bani-pal, king of Assyria, B.C. 668–626. Slab No. 118 is of special interest. Here we see Ashur-bani-pal standing and pouring out a libation over four dead lions which lie before an altar; he is accompanied by a bowman, musicians bearing stringed instruments, and men with fans. The three lines of cuneiform text above the scene read: "I, Assur-bani-pal, king of hosts, king of Assyria, whom Ashur and Bêlit have endowed with might, slew four lions. The powerful bow of Ishtar, the lady of battle, over them I held, and I poured out a libation over them." (**See Plate XVI.**) [Nos. 33–53, 63–74, 104–114, 118, 119.]

Descending the stairs and passing round the **room** in the same direction as that followed above, the visitor will find:—

1. A group of sculptured slabs on which scenes in Ashur-bani-pal's **camp** are represented, *i.e.*, the preparation of food, the bringing in and registration of spoil, etc. [No. 1–8.]

2. Figures of soldiers and **musicians**. [Nos. 9, 12, 14, 16.]

3. Campaign against **Shamash-shum-ukîn**, king of Babylon, by his brother Ashur-bani-pal, king of Assyria. Shamash-shum-ukîn owed his elevation to the throne of Babylon to his brother, but before he had reigned many years he joined with the Elamites in a revolt against his brother's rule, and involved Assyria and Babylonia in war. Shamash-shum-ukîn was defeated and was burnt to death in his palace. [Nos. 89, 95, 97, 99, 100.]

4. Sculptured slabs on which are represented the invasion of **Elam** by Ashur-bani-pal, the capture of an important city there, and the reception of captives. [No. 54–62.]

5. Death of the king of Elam. [No. 95.]

6. Wars against the **Arabians**, **Egyptians** and Babylonians. [Nos. 83–94.]

7. Attendants bringing offerings. [No. 96.]

8. Pavement slabs with ornamental designs. [Nos. 101 and 102.]

9. Capture and burning of the city of Khamanu in Elam. [No. 120.]

10. **Ashur-bani-pal and his queen** seated in a garden drinking wine and attended by musicians. On one of the trees near hangs the head of **Te-umman** (see p. 39). [No. 121.]

11. Bringing in a dead lion from the desert. [No. 122.]

12. Inscription recording the name and titles of **Sargon**, B.C. 722–705, and describing briefly his conquests in Elam, Judah, Hamath, the region about Lakes Van and Urmî, and the coast lands of the Mediterranean. In it mention is made of the restoration of the palace which Ashur-naṣir-pal had built at Calah about one hundred and fifty years before Sargon's time; when finished, Sargon turned the palace into a storehouse for the treasures and spoil which he collected during his campaigns. [No. 614.]

13. Inscription recording the conquests of Ashur-naṣir-pal, B.C. 885–860. [No. 615.]

14. Inscription of **Rammân-nirari III.**, B.C. 811–872, in which this king records the names of his ancestors Shamshi-Rammân, Shalmaneser II., Ashur-naṣir-pal, and traces his pedigree back to Tukulti-Nînib I., B.C. 1275–1250, and to Shalmaneser I., B.C. 1300. From Nimrûd. [No. 611.]

15. Eagle-headed mythological figure, performing the religious ceremony of fertilizing the date-palm. From the palace of **Ashur-naṣir-pal**, king of Assyria, B.C. 885–860, in the mound at Nimrûd (Calah). Presented by His Majesty the King, 1903. [No. 98060.]

Ashur-bani-pal, king of Assyria from B.C. 668 to 626, pouring out a libation over dead lions.
[Assyrian Saloon, No. 118.]
(See p. 33.)

16. Winged mythological figures, kneeling beside a sacred tree, or date-palm. From the palace of Ashur-naṣir-pal at Nimrûd. Presented by His Majesty the King, 1903. [Nos. 98061, 98062.]

In a case at the end of the room are exhibited the **bronze bands** from **Gates** made by **Shalmaneser II.**, B.C. 860–825, to record his battles and conquests (**see Plates III. and XVII**). They are said to have been found at Tell Balâwât, and were obtained by Mr. H. Rassam in 1879. The principal scenes presented are :—

BAND 1. Expedition against **Karkemish**. Receipt of tribute from Sangara, king of Karkemish, and reception of the same by Shalmaneser.

BAND 2. Siege of a city of **Ararat**. Battle between the soldiers of the Assyrians and the people of Ararat; receipt of tribute by Shalmaneser.

BAND 3. Capture and destruction of the cities of Pargâ and Adâ, the capture and spoiling of the city of Ḳarḳara; receipt of spoil by Shalmaneser.

BAND 4. Expedition of Shalmaneser to the land of Nairi. The king offering up a **sacrifice to the gods** of the water, while a priest throws into the water haunches of some animal; march of the Assyrian army over the mountains; capture of the city of Suguni; procession of captives.

BAND 5. Reception of the tribute of the **ships** of Tyre and Sidon by the king; expedition against the city of Khazazi; the capture of the city; burning of the city and slaughter of prisoners.

BAND 6. Passage of the Assyrians over the **Euphrates**, and receipt of tribute by the king, from Adini, son of Dakuri, of the city of Enzudi.

BAND 7. Capture and destruction of the city of Ilu-khiti, king of Ruri; outside the city are the heads of the vanquished in rows.

BAND 8. Homage paid by a king of a district in Ararat to Shalmaneser; arrival of the captain of the Assyrian host in a rocky glen, and the offering up of a sacrifice; capture and burning of the city of Kilisi under the authority of Rizua, king of a district near the sources of the Tigris; march to the **source of the Tigris**; the carving of an image of the king upon a rock, and the performance of ceremonies in the rocky district where the river rises.

BAND 9. Siege of the city of Arnê, which was under the authority of Arame, king of Ararat; siege and capture of another city in Ararat; scenes in the **Assyrian camp**, etc.

BAND 10. Receipt of tribute by Shalmaneser; scenes in the **Assyrian camp**, etc.

BAND 11. Capture of the city of Ashtamaku; capture of a second city, on the walls of which Irkhulêni, king of **Hamath**, reclines upon a couch and directs the defence; reception of the princes of Hamath by Shalmaneser, and procession of prisoners.

BAND 12. Expedition against the country of Ararat; a captured city in flames; slaughter and impalement of prisoners; cutting down a grove, and the bringing in of a huge vessel as spoil.

BAND 13. The siege of the city of Dabigi, one of the cities of Akhuni, king of Til-Barsip; **Shalmaneser in his pavilion**; reception of the prisoners and spoil of the city of Til-Barsip.

Below, in the lower part of the Case, are shown the **pivots** of the large gates from Balâwât, and some bands of bronze from a smaller pair of gates from the same place.

At the **Northern end** of the room is a part of a **pavement** from the palace of Ashur-bani-pal at Kouyunjik. Below, to the left and right of the platform are:—

1. Winged and human-headed figure, performing the religious ceremony of fertilizing the date-palm. From the palace of Ashur-naṣir-pal, king of Assyria, B.C. 885–860, at Nimrûd. Presented by the Library Committee of the Corporation of the City of London, 1903.

2. Winged and eagle-headed mythological figure performing the religious ceremony of fertilizing the date-palm. From the palace of Ashur-naṣir-pal, king of Assyria, at Nimrûd. Presented by J. Howard, Esq., 1907.

3. Fragments of a Vannic inscription from Armenia, found in the village of Sarab between Urmî and Sûâsh-Bûlâk. Presented by Pastor W. Faber, of Berlin, 1896.

4. Winged and human-headed figure performing the religious ceremony of fertilizing the date-palm. From the palace of Ashur-naṣir-pal, king of Assyria, at Nimrûd. Presented by the Library Committee of the Corporation of the City of London, 1903.

In the **vestibule** are:—

1. Alabaster sarcophagus from Sidon, about B.C. 300.

2. Cast of the sarcophagus of **Eshmûnâzâr**, king of Sidon, about B.C. 360. Presented by the Museum of the Louvre.

In the inscription Eshmûnâzâr II., king of Sidon, son of Tabnith, complains that he is dying before his time. He forbids all men to open his sarcophagus in search of treasure, for there is none; or to remove his tomb, or to build another over it. The inscription also states that he, King Eshmûnâzâr, son of Tabnith, king of Sidon, and Queen Ammastoreth, his mother, the priestess of Ashtoreth,

Portion of one of the bronze bands from the gates of Shalmaneser II., king of Assyria from B.C. 860 to 825, representing the army on the march. On the right of the upper register is a figure of the king; in the lower register is a representation of chariots crossing a river by a bridge of boats.

[Assyrian Saloon, Table-Case.]

(See p. 35 f.)

built the temples of Ashtoreth and Astarte in Sidon; the temple of Eshmûn; the sacred grove En-Yidlâl in the mountain; and the temple of Baal of Sidon and that of Astarte-shem-Baal. He, the "lord of kings," bought at great price the most excellent land of Dâr and Joppa, in the territory of Shârân, and joined it to the borders of Sidon for ever.

3. Cast of the cover of the sarcophagus of an Egyptian official called Pen-Ptah, about B.C. 400. The sarcophagus was usurped by **Tabnith,** king of Sidon, son of Eshmûnâzâr I., and father of Eshmûnâzâr II., about B.C. 369, and his inscription in Phoenician is cut on the foot of it.

4. Sepulchral tablet of Madmîyah, the daughter of Sa'adyah, the son of Abraham, dated in the 1644th year of the Era of Contracts (A.D. 1333). Presented by Thomas Holdsworth Newman, Esq., 1886.

5. Hebrew sepulchral tablets of a lady named Rachel, and of Zechariah, son of the Rabbi David. From Aden. Presented by H. Hopley White, Esq., 1847.

[*The visitor ascends the staircase, and passing through the Nimroud Central Saloon, enters the Nineveh Gallery.*]

# NINEVEH GALLERY.

The **bas-reliefs** which line the walls of this room were excavated by Sir Henry Layard, from the mound of Kouyunjik, **Nineveh,** between the years 1845–1854 (see p. 16); a large number of them were fractured by the action of fire when Nineveh was destroyed by the allied forces of the Babylonians and Medes about B.C. 609. As far as possible the fragments have been laid in their proper places; no attempt at restoration has been made.

The sculptures on the left or **Western side** of the Gallery are, with the exception of No. 1, all of the period of **Sennacherib, B.C. 705–681,** and illustrate the wars which he waged in Babylonia and other countries.

No. 1 is a cast from a bas-relief cut in the rock, at the mouth of the **Nahr el-Kelb,** near Bêrût, in Syria, close to the ancient highway between Egypt and Syria. It represents **Esarhaddon,** king of Assyria, **B.C. 681–668,** standing in an attitude of worship, above him being emblems of deities. The inscription on the

original is much mutilated. In the same rock are also six similar Assyrian slabs and three Egyptian bas-reliefs, with hieroglyphic inscriptions, bearing the name of Rameses II., who passed through Syria about B.C. 1300. [No. 1.]

No. 2. **Assyrian galley** with ram and two banks of oars; on the upper deck shields are fastened to protect the soldiers and crew from arrows.

Nos. 4–8. Battle in a marsh, and registration of prisoners and spoil.

Nos. 9–14. Fragments of sculptures representing slingers, archers, etc.

Nos. 15–19. A series, of which the upper portion is lost, representing the return from a battle.

Nos. 20–26. Part of a series, representing the assault on the city of . . . . alammu* (Jerusalem ?) by the Assyrians. The city is seen on slab No. 25, as situated on a high dome-shaped hill; the archers of the besieging forces for the most part shielded by wicker screens.

Nos. 27–29. Execution of prisoners with Jewish features.

No. 26*a*. A small slab representing the cooking of food in the Assyrian camp.

Nos. 36–43. Part of a series of sculptures which originally lined the two walls of a long, narrow gallery which lead, by an inclined plane, from Sennacherib's palace to the plain outside the palace grounds. On the one side, descending the slope, are **horses**, led by grooms; on the other, ascending into the palace, are servitors, bearing food for a banquet. No. 39, on which is seen a marshal or chamberlain, with a staff, was originally placed, as here, at a projection in the wall. Among the attendants or servitors, represented on Nos. 41–43, is one, bearing in each hand a rod with two rows of **dried locusts**. The other attendants carry birds, pomegranates and other fruit, etc.

No. 44. An arch-headed slab, with a small mutilated figure, in front of which are various emblems of the gods. The lower part of the slab contains an inscription relating to the buildings of Sennacherib.

The slabs numbered 45–50, on the right or **Eastern side** of the Gallery, were sculptured for **Ashur-bani-pal, B.C. 668–626**, and illustrate his conquest of Elam.

* The beginning of the name is lost.

Nos. 45–47, represent a battle between the forces of Ashur-bani-pal and **Te-umman,** king of Elam, on the plain between the river Eulaeus and the city of Shushan. The successive scenes of the battle are depicted with great spirit:—the rout of the Elamites; **Urtaku,** an Elamite prince, calling, in his despair, on an Assyrian soldier to behead him (46); the overturning of the chariot of Te-umman (46, top row), who falls to the ground wounded by an arrow; **Tamritu,** defending his father, Te-umman, with his bow; the Assyrians cutting off the head of Te-umman (47); Assyrian warriors in a chariot, carrying the head of Te-umman to Assyria (45).

The following are translations of the descriptions of events in the battle:—

(1) Over Urtaku, who is wounded and surrenders: "Urtaku, the "son-in-law of Te-umman, was wounded by an arrow but not "killed. He commanded an Assyrian to cut off his head, saying, "'Come, cut off my head, and carry it into the presence of the "'king my lord that [the Assyrians] may show mercy.'"

[No. 47.]

(2) Over Te-umman, who had been wounded by an arrow and kneels on the ground; he is defended by his son Tamritu with a bow: "Te-umman in despair said unto his son, "Shoot with the "'bow.'"

Over Te-umman and Tamritu, who are being slain by Assyrian soldiers: "Te-umman, king of Elam, was wounded in fierce battle, "and his eldest son Tamritu took him by the hand, and to save "their lives they fled and hid themselves in a wood. With the "help of the gods Ashur and Ishtar I [Ashur-bani-pal] seized them "and I cut off their heads in the presence of each other.'"

(4) Over soldiers in a chariot who are carrying Te-umman's head to Assyria: "The head of Te-umman, king of Elam, which they "had cut off in the battle in the sight of mine army as [a symbol "of] glad tidings they carried quickly to Assyria."

Nos. 48–50. Reception at **Arbela,** by Ashur-bani-pal, of two ambassadors from the king of Armenia, the officers of the Assyrian king pointing out to them the **tortures** inflicted on Elamite prisoners. An officer conducts **Ummanigash,** nephew of Te-umman, to be installed as king of Elam, and the Elamites come out to pay homage. In the distance is the city of Madaktu.

Two small slabs, placed on the other side of the gallery (Nos. 34, 55) show the journey of **Ummanaldash II.,** king of Elam, to Assyria, after his capture by the soldiers of Ashur-bani-pal, and the arrival of the Elamite princes in the presence of the

Assyrian king; these were probably incidents of the second war against Ummanaldash II.

The remaining bas-reliefs in this room belong to the period of **Sennacherib.**

Nos. 51–56 formed originally part of a series illustrating the **architectural works** of that king, including the construction of the building from which the slabs exhibited in this part of the gallery were obtained. On Nos. 51 and 52 a human-headed **colossal bull** lying on a sledge is being moved into position by ropes and levers. On one side the construction of a mound or platform is shown, and the king himself is present to direct the operations. A similar mound appears on No. 53, where captives from the city of Balada are making preparations to build the gates of the palace. On No. 54, some heavy object is being moved; on No. 55 is another colossal bull; and on No. 56 is the king in his chariot. In the immediate background are men carrying picks, saws, spades, etc., and drag carts laden with ropes and beams; and a view of the surrounding country with its rivers and trees is seen beyond.

On Nos. 57–59 is Sennacherib and his soldiers besieging a city on the bank of a river; followed by a scene representing the king in his chariot receiving spoil and captives, who are beheaded in his presence.

Along the **middle** of the gallery are placed nine table-cases, in which are exhibited some of the most valuable and interesting tablets from the **Royal Library at Nineveh.** This library existed in a humble form in the days of Sargon, king of Assyria from B.C. 722 to B.C. 705, and his son Sennacherib and grandson Esarhaddon added to its contents During the reign of his great-grandson **Ashur-bani-pal,** B.C. 668 to B.C. 626, many thousands of tablets were copied and incorporated with older works already in the library. Ashur-bani-pal caused lists of cuneiform signs with their phonetic values, lists of words, vocabularies, etc., to be compiled, and, in order to render the old Sumerian language easier for study by his scribes, he attached to several of the copies of the Sumerian works, which he had made for the Royal Library, versions in the Assyrian tongue, which was in common use at the time. This great king sent scribes to the ancient cities of Babylonia and Assyria where libraries existed, to make copies of rare and important works for him, and, when his collection

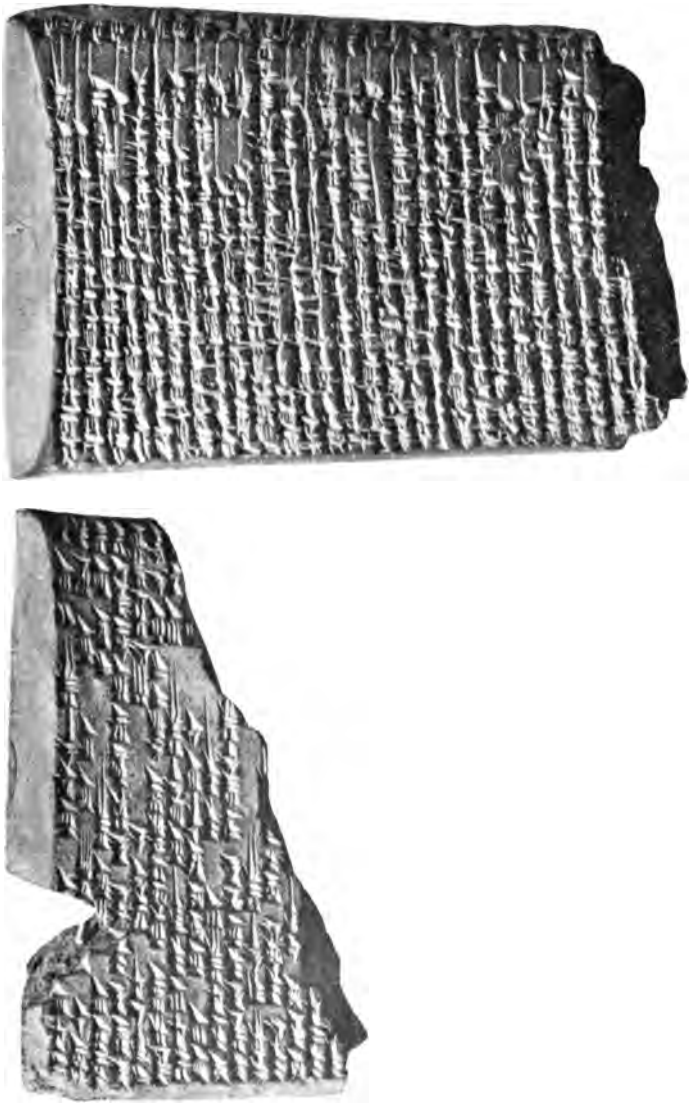
was complete, it is tolerably certain that it comprised works upon every branch of learning and science known to the wise men of his day. Almost every tablet of importance in the Royal Library bore upon it the following words :—" The palace " of Ashur-bani-pal, king of hosts, king of Assyria, who " putteth his trust in the gods Ashur and Bêlit, on whom " Nabû and Tashmetu have bestowed ears which hear and eyes " which see. I have inscribed upon tablets the noble products " of the work of the scribe, which none of the kings who have " gone before me had learned, together with the wisdom of " Nabû in so far as it existeth [in writing]. I have arranged " them in classes, I have revised them and I have placed them " in my palace, that I, even I, the ruler who knoweth the light " of Ashur the king of the gods, may read them. Whosoever " shall carry off this tablet, or shall inscribe his name upon it " side by side with mine own, may Ashur and Bêlit overthrow " him in wrath and anger, and may they destroy his name and " posterity in the land."

The **tablets** exhibited in this gallery were found among the ruins of the palaces, which the kings of the last Assyrian Empire built on a flat low hill now called Kouyunjik, which marks the site of the central portion of the great city of Nineveh, and stands nearly opposite to the modern town of Mosul. From this place over twenty thousand tablets and fragments have been excavated during the last fifty years, and are preserved in the British Museum. The tablets are made of a light brown or reddish clay; they were inscribed, when the clay was still moist, with a three-sided blunt instrument made of wood, metal or ivory, and were afterwards baked in an oven. A number of small holes were made in the surface of the larger tablets at intervals, to allow the steam to escape during the process of baking. It is quite certain that the tablets were arranged in the Royal Library at Nineveh in order, and it is probable that they were classified and laid on shelves. The back of each tablet is rounded or convex, and this would preclude the possibility of the tablets of a series being piled one upon the other. The tablets were not only grouped into classes, but were also labelled; for specimens of such labels see Case I., Nos. 8 and 9. The various classes of tablets may be at once recognized from their shape and appearance: thus incantations, grammatical texts, legends, and all works written for purposes of reference were inscribed on large tablets often in several columns, while letters, contracts, astrological reports, etc., were inscribed upon small pillow-like pieces of

clay, well suited for the merchant or messenger to carry on his person.

**Table-Case A.** The principal tablets exhibited in this case belong to series which give the Assyrian account of the **Creation,** the **Flood,** and other early events of Bible history as recorded in the Book of Genesis :—

Nos. 1–16A form parts of the series which was called in Assyrian "When in the height," 𒂍𒉡 𒁹 𒂍 𒂍𒉡 𒀀, *e-nu-ma e-lish,* and describes the events which led to the creation of the world and man. The **First Tablet** of the series describes the time when the heavens were not and the earth was not, when there were no plants, and before the gods had come into being, and when the water-deep was the source and origin of all things. The male and female deities of the primaeval watery mass were called **Apsû** and **Tiâmat**; their children were called **Lakhmu** and **Lakhamu,** and their grand-children **Anshar** and **Kishar,** and their great-grand-children were Anu, Enlil, Ea, and the other great gods. While the newly-created gods represented the birth of order and system in the universe, Apsû and Tiâmat remained in confusion, and, hating the new "way" of the gods, plotted a rebellion with the help of their minister **Mummu.** But the god **Ea** overheard their plotting, and brought about the downfall of Apsû and Mummu. Tiâmat herself remained unconquered, and, prompted by the god **Kingu** to avenge their fate, she made her preparations for battle against the gods by creating a brood of terrible monsters, whom she placed under Kingu's leadership. The **Second Tablet** describes how Ea heard of this new rebellion, and brought news of it to Anshar, who sent Anu to Tiâmat in the vain hope of appeasing her, but he was frightened and turned back. Anshar then appealed to **Marduk,** 𒀭𒌋 𒁺𒀀𒀭 (the Merodach of the Bible, and the god of Babylon), who consented to fight Tiâmat on the condition that the gods elected him as their champion. The **Third Tablet** describes the meeting of the gods in their council-chamber, Upshukkinaku, where "they made ready for the feast, and sat at the banquet; "they ate bread, and they drank sesame-wine," before proceeding to elect their champion. The **Fourth Tablet** records the election of Marduk as the champion of the gods, and supplies the details of the successful war which he waged on their behalf against Tiâmat. Marduk armed himself with the invincible power which the gods had bestowed upon him, and, mounting his four-horsed chariot, he advanced against the monster. He spread out his net to catch her, he drove the winds, which he had gathered together, down her throat, and he "seized the spear and pierced through her carcase. "He drove the weapon into her heart, he severed her inward parts, "he vanquished her, he cut off her life." He split her like a flat fish



Fragments of baked clay tablets inscribed with the Babylonian account of the Creation.
[Nineveh Gallery, Table-Case A, Nos. 1 and 7; K 5419*c* and No. 93,017.] (See p. 42 f.)

into two halves. From one of these halves he made the covering for the heavens, *i.e.*, the firmament, and from the other he seems to have formed the earth. The **Fifth Tablet** deals with the creation of the stars, the stablishing of the year, which was divided into twelve months, and the appointment of the moon "to determine the days," and probably also contained an account of the creation of vegetation upon the earth, and perhaps also of animals. The **Sixth Tablet** records the **Creation of Man**, who was brought into existence that the gods might have worshippers. In order to create man, Marduk caused another god, probably Ea, to cut off his (Marduk's) head, and, taking bone and the blood which flowed from his own body, he formed man. This was the culminating act in the creation of the universe, and, when it was finished, the gods met again in solemn assembly in Upshukkinaku to praise and exact their deliverer, Marduk, who, since he was a god, did not die, although his head had been cut off. The **Seventh Tablet** contains the hymn of the gods, and consists of a series of addresses in which Marduk is hailed by them under fifty titles of honour. At the conclusion of these addresses there follows an **Epilogue**, in which the study of the poem is commended to mankind, and prosperity is promised to those who rejoice in Marduk and keep his works in remembrance. The creation epic, in the form in which it has come down to us, is a product of the priests of Babylon, who in it explain the promotion of Marduk, their city-god, to the chief place among the great gods of Babylonia. [K. 5419*c*, 81-7-27, 80, KK. 3938, Nos. 93015, 40,559, KK. 292, 3473, 8524, 8575, Nos. 93017, 42285, K. 5420*c*, 79-7-8, 251, K. 3437, No. 93016, K. 3567, 92, 629, KK. 2854, 8522.]

(**See Plates XVIII. and XIX.**)

No. 17. Fragment of a tablet inscribed in Assyrian characters with another version of the Dragon-Myth, in which Tiâmat is slain by some deity other than Marduk, and the fight is described as taking place at a time when men existed and cities had been built. Details are given with regard to the size and terrible nature of the dragon, which inspired the gods with terror. [R. 282.]

No. 18. Part of a tablet inscribed in the Babylonian character with an account of the Creation. The text describes a period in which nothing existed except the gods and the great deep. A movement took place in the waters, after which the god Merodach formed the earth. He next created man and beast, and the great rivers of Babylonia, and he founded the cities of Nippur and Erech, together with their temples. [No. 93,014.]

No. 19. Fragment of a text containing a reference to the creation of the cattle and the beasts of the field by the gods. It was

formerly thought to be part of the Creation series and is inscribed with the introduction or opening lines of another legend.
[D.T. 41.]

No. 20. Fragment of a didactic composition containing a number of moral precepts, which was formerly believed to contain the instructions given to the first man and woman after their creation. [K. 3364.]

No. 21. Fragment of a tablet inscribed with a portion of a mythological legend which was formerly thought to refer to the building of the tower of Babel. [K. 3657.]

No. 22. Tablet inscribed with a mythological legend of the **descent of the goddess Ishtar into Hades**, whither she descended probably in search of her youthful husband Dumuzi, or **Tammuz** (compare Ezekiel viii., 14), with a view of bringing him back from the dead to earth. The text here given is not a complete account of the story, but the other portions of it which refer to the sickness, death, and burial of Tammuz have, unfortunately, not yet been found. When the goddess arrived at the gate of Hades and found it shut, she threatened to break it down and to set free the dead that they might devour the living. The Porter hastened to announce her arrival to **Allatu**, the queen of the underworld, who gave him orders to admit her after she had performed the customary ceremonies. This done, she entered the region of those "whose bread is dust, whose food is mud, who see not the light, who dwell in darkness, and who are clothed like birds in apparel of feathers." The beings here referred to are, of course, the dead. The ceremonies consisted in removing from her some portion of her raiment and ornaments at each of the seven gates of the underworld, and, finally, when she entered into the presence of Allatu, who forthwith mocked at her and ordered the **Plague-demon** to torment her, she was naked. During the absence of Ishtar, the goddess of love, no marriage was celebrated, no animals begat offspring, and the whole course of nature both in man and beast was changed. Ishtar's calamity was reported to Shamash, the sun-god, by Papsukal and the god Ea straightway created a being called **Uddushu-namir**, whom he sent down to beg Allatu to give him the Water of Life, with which he intended to restore Ishtar to life. Allatu was furious, but, because she had been adjured by the power of the gods, she told her attendant Namtar to bring Ishtar forth and sprinkle her with the water of life. Ishtar was then led out through the seven gates, at each of which the portion of raiment which she had left there on her entrance was restored to her. The unfortunate messenger Uddushu-namir remained in the underworld, where Allatu cursed him and wreaked her vengeance upon him. The text of this tablet is written in metre, each half of the line forming

Portion of a tablet inscribed with the legend of the fight between Marduk and Tiâmat.

Nineveh Gallery, Table-Case A, No. 13; No. 93,016.] (See p. 42 f.)

a parallel member; this arrangement, owing to the care of the scribe, is easily discernible. [K. 162.]

No. 23. Fragment of a tablet inscribed with a legend concerning the birth and infancy of **Sargon I, king of Agade**, an ancient city in Babylonia. The text states that Sargon was brought forth in secret and was put by his mother into an ark of reeds smeared with bitumen, which she set floating on the river Euphrates. Akki, a water-carrier, found the child and reared him, until the goddess Ishtar, having seen him, loved him and made him king over the land. [K. 3401 + Sm. 2118.]

Nos. 24–64. Fragments of tablets of the **Gilgamesh Series**, inscribed in the Assyrian character with legends describing the wanderings and adventures of a mythical hero **Gilgamesh**, [illegible], or, as these signs were formerly read, Iz-du-bar. Some have sought to identify this hero with Nimrod, but there are no satisfactory grounds for accepting this identification. The Gilgamesh Series when complete consisted of twelve tablets or sections but this division was probably the work of scribes who edited the story in comparatively late times. The original form or forms of these legends are of great antiquity, a fact which is proved by the illustrations of various episodes in them which are found inscribed upon seal-cylinders and other objects belonging to the period which lies between B.C. 4000 and B.C. 2300. The place of origin of the legends was at **Erech**, the home of Gilgamesh.

In the fragments of the First Tablet of the series, the calamities that have fallen upon the city of Erech after it had been besieged for three years are described. The siege seems to have been led by Gilgamesh, who eventually became the king of Erech; he ruled the city with a rod of iron, for the text says: "Gilgamesh hath not left the son to his father, nor the maid to the hero, nor the wife to her husband." The people of the city cried to the goddess **Aruru** and their prayers were supported by the gods, who besought this goddess to create a being strong enough to oppose Gilgamesh successfully. In answer to the petitions of gods and men, Aruru created a being, part man, part beast, called **Ea-bani**; his body was covered with long hair which is said to have resembled that of a woman and that of the Corn-god, and he ate and drank with the beasts of the field. As soon as Gilgamesh heard that an enemy had been created, he sent **Ṣaidu**, the hunter, and a beautiful woman called **Ukhat** to lure Ea-bani to the city of Erech. Ukhat succeeded in bringing Ea-bani to Erech, where he soon became a fast friend of Gilgamesh. Soon after Ea-bani had settled in Erech, the two friends set out to do battle with an Elamite despot called **Khumbaba**, and in due course they arrived at his castle. This they captured, and when they had slain Khumbaba they cut off his head. They returned to Erech with great joy; but soon after Gilgamesh incurred the

wrath of the goddess **Ishtar**, by the refusal of her proffered love. The goddess then besought her father Anu to create a mighty **bull** called Alû to destroy Gilgamesh; and when he had done so, Ea-bani and Gilgamesh went forth to do battle with the bull. After a fierce fight the two friends vanquished the bull and slew him. Ea-bani next incurred the wrath of the goddess by the share he had taken in the slaughter of the bull, and by the threats which he uttered against her, in which he promised to serve her as he had served the bull. The horns of the bull were dedicated to the Sun-god by Gilgamesh, and the slaughter was commemorated by a great banquet. Soon after the faithful ally Ea-bani met his death in a manner unknown to us, and his loss was deeply mourned by his friend. With the view of avoiding the same fate, Gilgamesh determined to seek out his ancestor **Ṣît-napishtim**, who had learnt the secret of immortality. Aided by a dream from the Moon-god, in which part of the way to the abode of his ancestor was revealed to him, he set out for the **Mountain of the Sunset**. On arrival here he found the gates guarded by the **Scorpion-man** and his wife, who, after much talk, allowed him to pass through. For twenty-four hours he travelled through thick darkness, and at length arrived at a place on the sea-coast where the trees were laden with precious stones instead of fruit. Paying no heed to these, he made his way to the place of **Sabitu**, the princess of the place, who alone could help him to cross the sea, but this lady refused to see him. With difficulty he obtained admission to the palace, and succeeded in explaining to Sabitu the reason of his journey, and of his quest for immortality. Sabitu described the difficulties of the passage, and told him that one man only, **Arad-Ea**, the sailor, was able to carry him across the sea to the abode of Ṣît-napishtim. Gilgamesh at once sought out Arad-Ea, who consented to help him to cross the sea, and told him to go and fashion a new steering pole for his boat out of a tree-trunk in the forest. Gilgamesh and Arad-Ea then set out in the boat, and after many dangers crossed the **Waters of Death** and arrived at the place where Ṣît-napishtim dwelt with his wife. Ṣît-napishtim came down to the shore and listened to the explanation which Gilgamesh gave of the cause of his journey. In answer to the request of Gilgamesh that he would teach him how to become immortal, he replied that he was unable to do anything to help him to escape from death, for "as long as houses are built, and as long as brethren quarrel, and as long as there is hatred in the land, and as long as the waters of the river run into the sea, so long will death come to every man." When Gilgamesh heard these words he said to the sage: "How then didst thou obtain the life which thou dost enjoy "in the assembly of the gods?" In answer to this question. Ṣît-napishtim related the story which is inscribed on the Eleventh Tablet of the poem of Gilgamesh, and is commonly known as the **Babylonian account of the Deluge.**

·gment of a baked clay tablet inscribed with the Babylonian account of the Deluge.
Nineveh Gallery, Table-Case A, No. 48; K. 3375.] (See p. 47.)

ccording to this story the gods determined to send a deluge upon earth, and **Ṣît-napishtim**, 𒊩𒌋𒉡𒋗𒄀𒀭𒊒𒁍, a dweller in the nt city of Shurippak, on the Euphrates, was warned by the Ea of their design. In obedience to this god's instructions, he cted wood and materials for the building of a ship which was ded to save him and his wife and his family, and his beasts of field from the waters of the flood. He made a barge one red and twenty cubits wide, and on its deck he built a deck- a hundred and twenty cubits high; this house was divided six stories, and each story contained nine rooms. The outside e ship was smeared with bitumen and the inside with pitch. ng slaughtered oxen and made a feast, Ṣît-napishtim, with all amily and belongings, entered into the ship, the direction of n he entrusted to the pilot **Puzur-Amurru**. The same night avy rain began to fall, and a mighty tempest with terrible der and lightning and torrents of rain continued for six days six nights, until even the tops of the mountains were over- ned. On the seventh day the storm abated and the sea went , but by this time all mankind, with the exception of those in the had been destroyed. Meanwhile the ship had drifted until at it grounded on the top of a high mountain named **Niṣir.** n days later Ṣît-napishtim sent forth a **dove,** but she found sting place and returned to the ship; after a further interval nt forth a **swallow,** who also returned to the ship; but when, time after, he sent forth a **raven,** the bird flew away, and ugh it approached and croaked, it did not re-enter the ship. apishtim then knew that the waters had abated, and, having forth with his family and the beasts of the field, he offered up rifice to the gods upon the mountain. The god Enlil, however, wroth that the race of mankind had not been utterly destroyed, vas appeased by the god Ea, and Ṣît-napishtim and his family allowed to live. Immortality was conferred upon him by Enlil, he took up his abode in the remote region near the mouth e river where Gilgamesh had found him. (**See Plate XX.**) l the time that Ṣît-Nipishtim was telling the story of his rescue the flood, Gilgamesh, being sick, sat in his boat by the shore. n the story was ended, Ṣît-napishtim promised to obtain his ration to health, and during the sleep which came upon amesh on the seventh day, Ṣît-napishtim's wife prepared magic and fed him as he slept. When he awoke Ṣît-napishtim d Arad-Ea to carry Gilgamesh to a certain fountain with healing rs, and, having washed his sores, the hero was cured of his se. But before Gilgamesh set out, Ṣît-napishtim told him of existence of a plant which prolonged life, and Gilgamesh, having ed with Arad-Ea at the place where it grew, succeeded in finding As they were journeying back with it they stopped to drink at ook, and while they were drinking a demon in the form of a

serpent appeared and carried off the plant, which Gilgamesh never saw again. Bitterly disappointed, Gilgamesh returned to Erech, where he passed his time in lamenting for his dead friend Ea-bani, and in beseeching the gods to let him see him once more. One god after another refused to help him, until at length **Nergal**, the god of the dead, granted his request, and, opening the ground, "caused "**the spirit of Ea-bani** to come forth from the earth like a wind." When Gilgamesh saw Ea-bani, he besought him to describe to him the abode of the dead, and, although he at first shrank from paining Gilgamesh with a description of its condition of wretchedness and misery, he was at length prevailed upon and told him of the place where the worm devours and where all is cloaked in dust. With a comparison of the condition of the unburied dead with that of those who had received due burial, the text of the Gilgamesh legends comes to an end. [KK. 2756, 2756*a*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, 4465, 8584, 3252, 8591, 4579*a*, 3990, 5335, 4579, R. 578, K. 231, S. 401, K. 3060, 80-7-14, 305, KK. 3382, 8579, 8565, 8589, 8564, 8517, 3375, 2252, 7752, R. II. 383, 390, KK. 8594, 8593, 8595, S. 2196, R. 616, D.T. 42, K. 2774, R. II. 197, KK. 3475, 8226, 8225.] Along the top of the case (Nos. 65–69) are clay models of **Ashur-bani-pal's hunting dogs.**

**Table-Case B.** Here are exhibited a number of Assyrian grammatical tablets, lists of cuneiform signs, explanatory lists of words, &c., which were drawn up for use in the Royal Library at Nineveh. The **Cuneiform Signs** in use among the Assyrians were in number about five hundred and seventy, of which over three hundred were of frequent occurrence in the Nineveh tablets. The Assyrian characters are conventional simplifications of the cuneiform signs which were employed by the early Babylonians to express their ideas, and these in turn were modifications of pictures of animals, objects, etc., which the ancient Sumerians employed in writing. These pictures were not originally formed by combinations of the wedge,* but were rudely scratched in outline upon various kinds of soft stone. In the course of time wet clay came into use as the writing material, and, as it was impossible to trace with ease rounded figures and outlines upon it, the scribe attempted to represent the shape of the objects by means of a series of wedge-shaped impressions which he was able to make quickly and neatly with his writing-tool. This was the beginning of cuneiform writing. A process of simplification of the cuneiform signs gradually developed, as will be seen from the following examples :—

* The writing has been called "cuneiform," from the Latin word *cuneus* "a wedge."

| | OLD BABYLONIAN. | ASSYRIAN. | NEW BABYLONIAN. | MEANING. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | | | | "god." |
| 2. | | | | "king." |
| 3. | | | | "day." |
| 4. | | | | "gate." |
| 5. | | | | "house." |
| 6. | | | | "month." |

From the tablets exhibited in this case it will be seen that the Assyrian scribes found it necessary to draw up **lists** of the ancient Babylonian characters, to which they added the simpler Assyrian signs which they believed to be their equivalents. In Nos. 1 and 2 we have examples of such lists, but there is reason to believe that those who drew them up were not certain what objects the **picture-characters** here given represented. Nos. 3–6 supply us with lists of archaic Babylonian signs with their modern equivalents; on the other hand, Nos 7 and 8 are lists of archaic cuneiform signs without their modern equivalents. [K. 8520, 81–7–27, 49, KK. 269, 4372, 4155, 4228, 135, 2839.]

In the ancient **Sumerian language** the sound of a sign was derived from the name of the object which it represented, *e.g.*, the sound of the sign was *an;* now represented "heaven," and the word for heaven was *an.* At a later time these sounds, which were really words, were used both in the Sumerian and in the Babylonian and Assyrian languages as syllables only, without any reference whatsoever to the objects which they originally represented. Thus the sign in the ancient language was a picture for water, the name of which was *a;* but in the Assyrian word *a-bu,* "father," the sign is used merely as a syllable without any reference to its original picture-form or meaning. Lists of signs, or "**syllabaries**" as they are called, are divided into three classes, which are illustrated by the following groups of tablets:—

Nos. 9–11. Portions of **Syllabaries of the First Class.** text on each side of the tablet is arranged in three columns, column having three divisions. The middle division contain cuneiform signs to be explained, that to the left their valu Sumerian, and that to the right their Assyrian names.*

[KK. 62, 262, 762

The following extracts will explain the arrangement:—

| SUMERIAN VALUE. | SIGN. | ASSYRIAN NAME. |
|---|---|---|
| bi - i | | ka - a - shu |
| ku - u | | tu - kul - l |
| kha - a | | ku - u - a |
| ni - i | | i - zu - |
| kha - ab | | la - ga - |
| te - ir | | ki - ish - |
| ba - ar | | pa - rak - ku |

Nos. 12–15. Portion of **Syllabaries of the Second (** Each column of the text contains three divisions. In the r division are the cuneiform signs and groups to be explained

* Apart from their values as words or syllables, the cuneiform sig special names given to them by the Assyrians.

't contains their Sumerian values, and that to the right yrian meanings. [S. 23, KK. 110, 6016, 7683.] The extracts will explain the arrangement:—

| RIAN VALUE. | SIGN. | ASSYRIAN NAME. |
|---|---|---|
| a | | lib - bu<br>"*heart*" |
| - as - kal | | khar - ra - nu<br>"*road*" |
| - ig | | mar - ṣu<br>"*sick*" |
| nu | | ṭa - ab - tum<br>"*salt*" |
| rim | | ṣa - a - ba<br>"*warrior*" |
| a | | e - lip - pu<br>"*ship*" |
| - i | | na - da - nu<br>"*to give*" |

16 and 17. **Syllabaries of the Third Class** arranged columns, each column having four divisions, the second of ntains the cuneiform signs to be explained, the first their n values, the third their Assyrian names, and the fourth their meanings. [K. 4146, D.T. 40.] No. 16 was presented roprietors of the "Daily Telegraph," 1873.

The following extracts will explain a syllabary of the third class:—

| SUMERIAN VALUE. | SIGN. | ASSYRIAN NAME. | ASSYRIAN MEANING. |
|---|---|---|---|
| gi - ish | | ni - ta - khu | zi - ka - ru<br>*"male"* |
| na - am | | na - am - mu | shi - im - tu<br>*"destiny"* |
| ki - im | | shi - dim - mu | ba - nu - u<br>*"to build"*<br>e - pi - shu<br>*"to make"* |
| gi - in | | a - ra - gub - bu - u | a - la - ku<br>*"to go"* |
| gu - u | | ka - a - gu | sha - su - u<br>*"to call"*<br>ki - bu - u<br>*"to speak"* |

No. 18. Fragment of a syllabary of the third class. Presented by W. Mayer, Esq., 1876. [76-4-13, 1.]

Nos. 19–21. Lists of Sumerian words arranged to show dialectic differences. Assyrian translations are appended.
[(19) K. 4410 (20) K. 4221 + Rm. 605 (21) K. 4319 + K. 4604.]

No. 22. List of Assyrian words of synonymous meanings. [K. 52.]

No. 23. List of Assyrian words of synonymous meanings rranged in groups. [K. 4375.]

Nos. 24 and 25. Fragments of a tablet containing Assyrian vords and phrases used in legal documents, arranged to serve as trammatical examples. [(24) K. 4223 (25) K. 8521.]

No. 26. Words and phrases used in legal documents, arranged o serve as grammatical examples; each column is in two divisions; hat on the left contains the Sumerian text, and that on the right he Assyrian translation. [K. 251.]

The following extract will illustrate the contents of this class of tablet:—

1. "If a son saith unto his father, 'Thou art not my father,' let "them put a brand upon him, and put him in fetters and sell him "for money as a slave." 2. "If a son saith unto his mother, "'Thou art not my mother,' let them put a brand upon his face, and "forbid him the city, and drive him forth from the house." 3. "If "a wife hateth her husband and saith unto him, 'Thou art not my "husband,' let them throw her into the river." 4. "If a husband "saith unto his wife, 'Thou art not my wife,' he shall pay (to her) "half a maneh of silver." It is interesting to note that the early Babylonian inscriptions prove that these laws were in full force as arly as B.C. 2300.

The copy of the great code of laws drawn up by Khammurabi vhich was discovered at Susa in the winter of 1901–2 (see p. 120 f.) ontains a classified collection of laws, from which the above were bstracted by the Assyrian scribes.

No. 27. Grammatical examples in Sumerian, with Assyrian anslations; the phrases being those found in incantation texts. [K. 4355 + Sm. 1981.]

No. 28. Grammatical examples in Sumerian, with Assyrian nslations; some being proverbs and riddles, copied from an der original. [K. 4347.]

No. 29. Grammatical examples in Sumerian, with Assyrian nslations; the phrases having reference to religious subjects. [K. 156 + K. 3220 + K. 246.]

No. 30. List of examples of a verbal formation, arranged accordg to the order of signs usually followed in Syllabaries of the first lass. [K. 253.]

Nos. 31 and 32. Portions of two **explanatory lists** of words arranged in groups according to the similarity of the Assyrian words or expressions by which they are rendered.
[(31) K. 247 (32) K. 244.]

Nos. 33–35. Portions of three explanatory lists of words arranged in groups according to the similar forms of the characters.
[(33) K. 4323 (34) K. 207 (35) K. 4243 + K. 4335 + D.T. 128.]

Nos. 36 and 37. Two explanatory lists of words arranged according to the roots of their Assyrian equivalents; **glosses** are added in a smaller hand. [(36) K. 197 (37) K. 39 + K. 153.]

Nos. 38 and 39. Fragments of explanatory lists of words arranged in groups according to the meanings of their Assyrian equivalents.
[(38) K. 264 (39) K. 2058.]

No. 40. Fragment of an explanatory list of words which end with the same character. [K.4549.]

No. 41. Explanatory list of words; glosses are added in a smaller hand. [K. 4386.]

**Table-Case C.** Here are exhibited a number of Assyrian tablets inscribed with **historical, moral,** and **grammatical texts** from the Royal Library at Nineveh. Nos. 1–29 have been selected from a series excavated at Nineveh during the expedition undertaken at the expense of the Proprietors of "The Daily Telegraph," and presented by them to the British Museum in 1873.

Nos. 1–11. Fragments of an eight-sided cylinder inscribed with part of the annals of **Sargon**, king of Assyria, B.C. 722–705. The text records the campaign of Sargon against **Ashdod**, B.C. 711 (see Isaiah xx., 1). Azuri, king of Ashdod, having refused to pay tribute to the Assyrians, was deposed by Sargon, and was succeeded on the throne by his brother Akhimiti. The people of Ashdod, however, rejected Akhimiti and elected Yamani as their king. They then made a league with Philistia, Judah, Edom, Moab, and Egypt, but were defeated by Sargon, and their city once more became subject to Assyria. [(1) K. 1668 + D.T. 6. (2) K. 1669. (3) Sm. 2021. (4) Sm. 2022. (5) K. 4818. (6) K. 8536. (7) 79–7–8, 14. (8) K. 1672. (9) Sm. 2050. (10) K. 1668 + K. 1671. (11) K. 1673].

Nos. 12–17. Fragments of inscribed cylinders made for **Sin-shar-ishkun**, the last king of Assyria, about B.C. 615–606. [(12) K. 1662. (13) D.T. 64 + 82–5–22, 27. (14) K. 8541. (15) K. 1663. (16) K. 8540 + 82–5–22, 28. (17) 81–7–27, 8 + 82–5–22, 26].

No. 18. Syllabary of the third class giving the values of certain signs, together with their Assyrian names and meanings. (See above, p. 45.) [K. 4174 + K. 4583.]

Nos. 19 and 20. Explanatory list of words with glosses. [K. 4230 + D.T. 9 + K. 4250 + K. 4544. K. 2021A + K. 4357 + D.T. 14.]

Nos. 21 and 22. Fragment of an explanatory list of words. [D.T. 44. D.T. 58.]

No. 23. Part of a legend containing fragments of a conversation carried on between a horse and an ox. [K. 3456 + D.T. 43.]

No. 24. Akkadian or Sumerian hymn in honour of a Babylonian king, with interlinear Assyrian translation. The king's name is wanting. [K. 1832 + K. 5072 + K. 5249 + D.T. 5.]

No. 25. Part of a list of names of gods, with explanatory glosses. [K. 4343 + D.T. 128.]

No. 26. Part of a list of names of utensils and vessels. [D.T. 52.]

No. 27. Part of a mythological legend. This tablet formed the second of a series. [K. 2518 + D.T. 358.]

No. 28. Prayers and directions for making offerings to the gods. [K. 3397 + K. 13165 + D.T. 122.]

No. 29. Tablet of **moral precepts**, including warnings to kings concerning the evils which follow misgovernment and injustice. The following extract will illustrate the contents of the text :—

"If the king payeth not heed to justice, his people shall be overthrown, and his land shall be brought to confusion. If he giveth no heed to the law of his land, Ea, the king of destinies, shall change his destiny, and shall visit him with misfortune. If he giveth no heed to his nobles, his days shall (not) be long. If he giveth no heed to the wise men, his land shall revolt against him. If he giveth heed unto wisdom, the king shall behold the strengthening of the land. If he giveth heed to the commandments of Ea, the great gods shall endow him with true knowledge and discernment. If the men of Babylon bring money with them and give bribes, and the king favoureth the cause of these Babylonians and turneth to their entreaty, Marduk, the lord of heaven and earth, shall bring his foe against him, and shall give his goods and his possessions unto the enemy. And the men of Nippur and Sippar and Babylon who do these things shall be cast into prison." [D.T. 1.]

No. 30. List of names of **gods**. [K. 171.]

No. 31. List of names and titles of gods, with glosses. [K. 4332.]

No. 32. List of the various names of the **months** and of the titles of the god Nebo, together with explanations of the cuneiform symbol for his name. [K. 104.]

No. 33. List of names of **stars**, etc. [K. 250.]

No. 34. List of names of early Babylonian **kings**.

In this list the royal names are not arranged chronologically, and the object of the compiler seems to have been to explain their meanings. [K. 4426 + Rm. 617.]

No. 35. List of geographical names. [K. 4312 + K. 4379.]

No. 36. List of names of **rivers**, canals, etc. [K. 4344.]

No. 37. List of names of **countries**, cities, rivers, temples, etc., with glosses. [K. 2035A + K. 4337.]

No. 38. List of names of **temples**. [K. 3436 + K. 4186 + K. 4218B + K. 4414 + K. 4772 + K. 13377.]

No. 39. List of names of birds. [K. 4318.]

No. 40. List of names of animals with glosses. [K. 71A.]

No. 41. List of names of birds, plants, stones, etc. [K. 4325.]

Nos. 42 and 43. List of names of plants. [K. 208 + K. 476, K. 4216 + K. 4360.]

No. 44. List of names of stones. [K. 4232.]

No. 45. List of bronze objects. [K. 8676.]

No. 46. Lists of names of liquids, etc. [K. 4239.]

No. 47. List of articles of clothing. [Sm. 13 + Rm. 606.]

No. 48. List of names of vessels. [K. 4547 + K. 7634 + K. 8388.]

No. 49. List of names of various kinds of wood. [K. 4257 + K. 4346 + K. 4392 + K. 4433 + K. 4545 + Sm. 1634.]

No. 50. List of names of various kinds of ships. [K. 4331.]

No. 51. List of names of ships and of various wooden objects. [K. 4338A.]

**Table-Case D.** Here are exhibited a number of most important documents relating to the chronology and history of Babylonia and Assyria, historical inscriptions of **Tiglath-Pileser III., Sennacherib, Esarhaddon, Ashur-bani-pal,** and other Assyrian kings, and lists of "**eponyms.**" The official who is commonly known by this title, was a man of high rank —he might even be the king himself—who held office in Assyria for one year, and whose name was used to date all

documents executed during his period of office. His position was similar to that of the Archon at Athens, and of the Consul at Rome. The **Eponym Canon**, the great importance of which was first pointed out by Sir Henry Rawlinson, contains a consecutive list of the eponyms from B.C. 893 to B.C. 666.* In some of the lists remarks concerning the chief events which took place during the years of office of the eponyms are given, and it is clear that if we can fix the exact date of one of these events the date of every eponym in the series will be known. Now in one list we are told that in the eponymy of Pur-Sagali, in the month Sivan (*i.e.* May–June) an **eclipse of the sun** took place; and recent astronomical calculations prove that an eclipse of the sun, visible at Nineveh, took place on June 15, 763 B.C. With this year as a fixed point we can accurately assign correct dates to all the important events from the reign of Rammân-nirari II. to the beginning of the reign of Ashur-bani-pal.

Nos. 1–5. Lists of names of **Assyrian eponyms** and their titles, with brief notices of the chief events which happened during their term of office, from B.C. 860-848, 817–723, and 720–704.
[(1) K. 4446 (2) K. 3403 + 95-4-6, 4 + 81-2-4, 187 (3) K. 3202 (4) K. 51 (5) Rm. 2, 97.]

Nos. 6–11 and 51. Lists of the names of the Assyrian eponyms who held office from about B.C. 900 to about B.C. 650. [(6) K. 4388 (7) Rm. 580 (8) K. 4390 (9) K. 4329A (10) K. 4329B (11) K. 4329 (51) 82-5-22, 526.]

No. 12. Agreement between the Governments of Assyria and Babylonia, probably drawn up in the reign of Assur-bani-pal, king of Assyria, B.C. 668–625, to settle disputes concerning the boundaries of the two kingdoms. The document consists of a series of brief notices of the conflicts and alliances which took place between the Assyrians and Babylonians from about B.C. 1600 to B.C. 800, and is generally known as the "**Synchronous History.**"

The following extracts will illustrate the character of the contents of this tablet:—

I. "**Kara-indash**, king of Karduniash (*i.e.*, Babylonia), and "**Ashur-bêl-nishêshu**, king of Assyria, established an agreement "with each other, and they bound each other by oath to observe "the frontier on which they had agreed."

* The names found on some of the fragmentary lists can, at present, only be arranged with approximate accuracy: they belong to the periods before B.C. 893, and after B.C. 666.

No. 43. Tablet inscribed with an account of the accession of **Ashur-bani-pal** to the throne of Assyria, B.C. 668, and of the installation of his brother, **Shamash-shum-ukîn**, as Viceroy of Babylon. For stelæ with figures of the two kings in relief, see the Babylonian Room, page 98 f. [K. 2694 + K. 3050.]

No. 44. Inscription of Ashur-bani-pal, King of Assyria, about B.C. 668–626, recording his conquest of **Arabia**.
[K. 2802 + K. 3047 + K. 3049.]

Nos. 45—48. Portions of four tablets inscribed with an account of the conquest of **Elam** by Ashur-bani-pal, king of Assyria, about B.C. 668–626, and of the bringing back of the image of the goddess Nanâ, which had been carried thither by **Kudur-Nanhundi**, king of Elam, sixteen hundred years before. [(45), K. 2631 + K. 2653 + K. 2855, (46), K. 3101, (47), K. 2654, (48), K. 2664.]

Nos. 49–50. Two inscriptions of Ashur-bani-pal, king of Assyria, about B.C. 668–626, describing his campaigns in **Egypt**, and recording the arrival of a friendly embassy from **Gyges, king of Lydia**. [(49), K. 228 + K. 3081 + K. 3084, (50), K. 2675.]

**Table-Case E.** Here are exhibited a large number of Assyrian **letters and despatches** relating to public and private affairs, selections from astrological and **astronomical reports, contract tablets,** and commercial documents written in the Assyrian and Phoenician languages.

Nos. 1–55 are astrological reports which were addressed by astrologers from various cities in Assyria and Babylonia chiefly to the king. Their contents refer to the appearance of the New Moon and the length of the month, to lunar eclipses, to stars and constellations, to the signs of the Zodiac, to the appearances of clouds, and to rain, storms, etc.; and the writers often add the omens which they have deduced from the celestial phenomena which they report. Nos. 1, 22, 29, 35, 37, and 38 are from Nabû-akhê-irba; No. 2 is from Akkullânu; Nos. 3 and 15 are from Shumai; Nos. 4, 5, 27, 36, 50, and 52 are from Ishtar-shum-erish; Nos. 6, 17, 23, 44, and 48 are from Irashi-ilu; Nos. 7 and 28 are from Nabû-iḳbi; No. 8 is from Bamai; Nos. 9, 19, 21, 30, 33, 42, and 46 are from Nergal-eṭir; Nos. 10, 12, and 54 are from Balasî; Nos. 11, 14, 24, 26, 32, and 39 are from Nabû-musheṣi; Nos. 13, 43, and 47 are from Asharidu; Nos. 16 and 31 are from Aplâ; No. 18 is from Bêl-akhê-irba; No. 20 is from Ashur-sharrani; Nos. 25 and 53 are from Nabû-shum-ishkun; No. 34 is from Rammân-shum-uṣur; No. 40 is from Nabû-akhê-iddina; Nos. 41 and 45 are from Bulluṭu; Nos. 49 and 51 are from Munabitu; and No. 55 is from Bêl-shum-iskhun.

56–64 and 64A. Official reports from **Assyrian ıomers** addressed chiefly to the king.

56. Report concerning the **Vernal Equinox**. [K. 709.]

57. Report concerning the Vernal Equinox. The text reads: he sixth day of the month Nisan the day and the night were l. The day was six *kasbu* (*i.e.*, 12 hours) and the night was *asbu*. May Nabû and Marduk be propitious unto the king ɔrd." [K. 15.]

58. Report concerning an observation of the moon. The eads: "We kept watch and on the 29th day we saw the ı. May Nabû and Marduk be propitious unto the king my From Nabûa of the city of Ashur." [K. 716.]

59. Report from Nabûa concerning an unsuccessful observa- the moon. [K. 720.]

60. Report from Nabûa concerning an observation of the d moon. [K. 802.]

61. Astronomical report from Nabûa to the king's son. [K. 184.]

62. Report from Ishtar-nadin-apli concerning an unsuccess- ervation of the moon. [K. 78.]

63. Report from Ishtar-nadin-apli concerning an unsuccess- servation of the moon. The text reads: "To the king my thy servant Ishtar-nadin-apli the chief of the astronomers of la (saith). Greeting to the king my lord. May Nabû and luk and Ishtar of Arbela be propitious unto the king my We kept watch on the twenty-ninth day. The sky was ly and we did not see the moon. [Dated on] the first day of nonth Sebat of the eponymy of Bêl-kharrân-shadûa." [K. 297.]

64. Report from Nabû-shum-iddina, which reads: "To the f-gardener, my lord, thy servant Nabû-shum-iddina, the of the astronomers of Nineveh (saith). May Nabû and luk be propitious unto the Chief-gardener, my lord! We watch for the moon on the 14th day; the moon was sed." [K. 88.]

64A. Report to the king from Mâr-Ishtar, stating that an ed eclipse of the sun had not taken place, and correcting a report of an observation of Jupiter. [K. 480.]

. 65–103*a* are **contract tablets** recording **sales of slaves,** ;, land, loans, etc.

65. Sale of a female slave. [K. 331.]

66. Sale of the slave Gula-rimat for ten and a-half manehs er. [K. 320.]

No. 67. Sale of seven slaves for three manehs of silver. B.C. 680. [K. 76.]

No. 68. Record of a loan of eight manehs and three shekels of silver. [K. 336.]

No. 69. Tablet and case recording a loan of ten shekels of silver, the interest to be paid was at the rate of twenty-five per cent. [K. 318.]

No. 70. Sale of a house in Nineveh for half a maneh of silver. [K. 305.]

No. 71. Sale of a piece of land for one maneh of silver. [K. 421.]

No. 72. Sale of a piece of land for eleven shekels of silver. [Sm. 921.]

No. 73. Tablet recording the exchange of two slaves. [K. 329.]

No. 74. Tablet recording the sale of the slave Arba'il-sharrat to Kiṣir-Ashur by Bêl-akhêshu for a maneh and a-half of silver; on the edge, in **Phoenician characters**, is the **docket** "Sale of Arba'il-sarra." This tablet is dated in the eponymy of Sin-shar-uṣur, after B.C. 650. [K. 309.]

No. 75. Sale of a female slave for one maneh eight shekels of silver. [K. 281.]

No. 76. Sale of certain house property in Nineveh for thirty shekels of silver. B.C. 687. [K. 405.]

No. 77. Sale of three slaves for two manehs of silver. [81-2-4, 152.]

No. 78. Tablet recording the letting of a field by Arad-Ishtar, the son of Arad-Ashur, for two shekels of silver; dated in the eponymy of Rammân-rimâni after B.C. 650. [K. 313.]

No. 79. Sale of a certain field for half a maneh and four shekels of silver. [K. 8528.]

No. 80. Fragment of a contract tablet inscribed with Aramean characters. [Rm. 188.]

No. 81. Tablet recording the sale of a house by Sharru-lu[illegible]ri for two manehs of silver; dated in the eponymy of Sin-shar-u[illegible]r, after B.C. 650. [K. 311.]

No. 82. Part of bilingual tablet in the **Aramean** and Assyrian languages recording a loan of barley. [K. 3784.]

No. 83. Tablet inscribed in Aramean with a record of a loan of barley. B.C. 674. [K. 3785.]

No. 84. Bilingual tablet in the Aramean and Assyrian languages recording a loan of barley. B.C. 682. [81-2-4, 147.]

No. 85. Tablet recording in the Assyrian language a loan of barley, with docket in Aramean. [Sm. 957.]

No. 86. Tablet recording the receipt of a pledge as security for a loan; written in the Aramean language. [81-2-4, 148.]

No. 87. Tablet inscribed in Assyrian with a record of a sale of barley. [K. 340.]

No. 88. Contract tablet in the form of a heart. [K. 373.]

No. 89. Tablet recording a lease of certain property for six years for twelve shekels of silver. [K. 330.]

No. 90. Tablet recording the sale of a house and estate for ten shekels of silver. [K. 293.]

No. 91. Tablet recording the sale of a field for twelve shekels of silver. [K. 299.]

No. 92. Tablet recording the sale of a female slave for half a maneh of silver. B.C. 687. [D.T. 12.]

No. 93. Tablet recording the sale of the estate of Lulabbir-sharrussu, the son of Marduk-shar-uṣur; dated in the eponomy of Sin-shar-uṣur, after B.C. 650. [K. 420.]

No. 94. Tablet recording the sale of a house in Nineveh for one maneh of silver. B.C. 692. [K. 294.]

No. 95. Tablet recording a gift to the temple of Ninib at Calah (Nimrûd) by four inhabitants of that city; dated in the eponymy of Ashur-gimil-tirri, after B.C. 650. [K. 382.]

No. 96. Tablet recording the sale of certain property and slaves for three manehs of silver. [K. 298.]

No. 97. Record of a loan of eight shekels of silver. [K. 364.]

No. 98. Tablet and case recording a sale of land. B.C. 680. [K. 3789.]

No. 99. Record of a loan of grain. [K. 291.]

No. 100. Tablet and case recording a loan of nine manehs and fifteen shekels of silver at twenty-five per cent. interest. [K. 342.]

No. 101. Tablet and case recording a loan of seventeen shekels of silver at twenty-five per cent. interest. [K. 374.]

No. 102. Tablet recording a legal decision concerning the ownership of a female slave. [K. 345.]

No. 103. Tablet recording a legal decision concerning the payment of a debt. [K. 362.]

No. 103A. Record of a loan of three manehs of silver, B.C. 686. [K. 343.]

Nos. 104–195 are Assyrian **letters and despatches**, most of them written to the king. They are written on small tablets which could be easily carried by a messenger upon his person. Like letters of the early Babylonian period (see p. 132 f.), each was enclosed in an envelope of clay, on which was written the name of the person for whom it was intended and sometimes that of the writer.

No. 104. Letter from **Sennacherib**, king of Assyria, B.C. 705–681, referring to certain objects given by him to his son **Esarhaddon**. This tablet was formerly known as the "Will of Sennacherib." [K. 1620.]

No. 105. Letter from Sennacherib to his father, **Sargon II.**, king of Assyria, B.C. 722–705, containing extracts from despatches which he has received concerning imperial affairs. [K. 5464.]

No. 106. Letter to Sagon II., king of Assyria, B.C. 722–705, concerning the movements of **Merodach-Baladan II.**, king of Babylonia, B.C. 721–710. [K. 114.]

No. 107. Letter from **Shamash-shum-ukîn**, king of Babylonia, to his brother Ashur-bani-pal, king of Assyria, about B.C. 668–626. [80–7–19, 17.]

Nos. 108, 109. Letter to the king from Ashur-riṣûa. Its envelope bears the inscription "To the king, my lord, from Ashur-riṣûa," and two impressions of the writer's **seal**. [(108) 81–7–27, 199. (109) 81–7–27, 199A.]

No. 110. Letter to the king from Akkullânu, asking for a reward for having recovered a golden tablet which had been stolen by a mason from the temple of Ashur. [Rm. 69.]

No. 111. Letter to the king from Rammân-shum-uṣur, returning thanks for a mark of favour. [K. 618.]

No. 112. Letter to the king concerning the removal of a golden canopy from the temple E-sagil, in Babylon. [Rm. 217.]

No. 113. Despatch to the king from Bêl-iḳîsha. [Sm. 764 + Sm. 1650.]

No. 114. Letter to the king from Upakhkhir-Bêl on public affairs. [Sm. 760.]

No. 115. Letter to the king from Ashur-bani concerning the transport of certain colossi on boats. [Sm. 1031.]

No. 116. Report on certain legends and other literary compositions to be inscribed on clay tablets for use in the **Royal Library** at Nineveh. [K. 821.]

No. 117. Letter to the king from Nabû-râm-nishêshu and Salamanu concerning religious matters. [Sm. 268A.]

No. 118. Letter to the king concerning Iklî and the inhabitants of the land of 'Atai. [Sm. 456.]

No. 119. Letter to the king from Irashi-ilu reporting the completion of the **images of the gods** and the crown for the god Anu, etc., ordered by the king. [K. 646.]

No. 120. Letter to the king from Ashur-riṣûa on military affairs. [K. 194.]

No. 121. Letter to the king from Nabû-balâṭsu-iḳbi declaring the innocence of the charges brought against him. [K. 31.]

No. 122. Letter to the king from Rammân-shum-uṣur on religious affairs. Mention is made of Nabû-nadin-shum, the king's brother. [Rm. 76.]

No. 123. Letter to the king from Bêl-liḳbi concerning public affairs in the city of Khêsa. [Rm. 77.]

No. 124. Part of a letter to the king from Ishtar-shum-erish concerning **astrological observations** of certain stars. [83-1-18, 10.]

No. 125. Letter to the king from Ishtar-shum-erish concerning astrological matters. [83-1-18, 9.]

No. 126. Letter to the king from Balasî concerning certain **omens** about which the king had inquired. [82-5-22, 169.]

No. 127. Letter to the king from Ṭêm-Ashur. [79-7-8, 138.]

No. 128. Letter to the king from Arad-Nabû on religious matters. [80-7-19, 23.]

No. 129. Letter to the king from Nabû-nadin-shum on religious matters. [81-2-4, 49.]

No. 130. Letter to the king from Nabû-bani-akhê. [81-2-4, 50.]

No. 131. Letter to the king from Ishtar-shum-erish. [81-7-27, 29.]

No. 132. Letter to the king from Marduk-shar-uṣur. [81-2-4, 52.]

No. 133. Letter to the king from Rammân-shum-uṣur, informing him of the execution of his orders. [81-2-4, 53.]

No. 134. Letter to the king from Ashur-riṣûa on public affairs. [81-2-4, 55.]

No. 135. Letter to the king from Rammân-shum-uṣur and Arad-Ea. [81-2-4, 58.]

No. 136. Letter to Bêl-ibni from the king asking for a fuller report concerning the people of Pekod. [K. 95.]

No. 137. Letter to the king from Balasî. [80-7-19, 21.]

No. 138. Letter to the king from Marduk-aplu-iddina on private affairs. [Rm. 67.]

No. 139. Letter to the king from Nabû-shar-akhêshu reporting the successful **suppression of a revolt.** [Rm. 78.]

No. 140. Letter to the king from Ishtar-shum-erish concerning certain lucky days. [Rm. 73.]

No. 141. Letter to the king from Kudurru on military affairs. [K. 82.]

No. 142. Letter to the king from Rammân-ibni passing on a Babylonian who has a message to deliver to the king in person. The text reads :—

"To the king, my lord (from) thy servant, Rammân-ibni. "Greeting unto the king my lord. This Babylonian came to me "and said, 'My message must be delivered by my own mouth. "Let them bring me into the palace.' Now, therefore, I have "caused them to bring him into the presence of the king my lord "and let the king my lord ask him what his message is. I caused "them to take him unto the king my lord from the city of Ṣaddu "on the twenty-eighth day of the month." [K. 498.]

No. 143. Letter to the king from Nabû-shum-iddina announcing the arrival of twenty-five mares from Calah (Nimrûd), Nineveh and Dûr-Sharrukîn (Khorsabad). [K. 493.]

No. 144. Letter to a high official from Nabû-zêr-lishir informi him of the result of his observations of certain **omens**, and descr ing the **ceremonies** which he has performed. The letter conclu with a reference to public affairs. [K. 112.

No. 145. Letter to the king from Nabû-ushabshi concerning pu affairs. [K. 52

No. 146. Letter to the king from Nabû-shum-lishir announ the success of military operations against the Babylonians, regretting the loss of a golden ring which the king had given h [K. 50

No. 147. Letter to the king from Bêl-iḳîsha. [K. 1

No. 148. Letter to the king from Na'id-ilu concerning the port of one hundred and twenty mares. [K. 1

No. 149. Letter to the king from Rammân-shum-uṣur co lating him upon his **accession to the throne**, and recomm his son Arad-Gula for an appointment in the king's household [K.

No. 150. Letter to the king from Marduk-shum-uṣur. [83-1-1

No. 151. Report from certain inhabitants of the city of Darata on military affairs. [K. 186.]

No. 152. Letter to the king from Nergal-sharrani on religious matters. [82-5-22, 96.]

No. 153. Letter to the king from Arad-Nanâ. [83-118-2.]

No. 154. Letter to the king from Ishtar-shum-erish, an astrologer, informing him that his magical books set no ban on the project about which the king has consulted him. [K. 522.]

No. 155. Letter to Nabû-ushabshi from the king dated in the eponymy of Bel-illatua. [82-5-22, 91.]

No. 156. Letter to the king from Kudurru thanking him for having sent a **physician** by whom he has been cured of a sickness, and explaining how he has been prevented from tendering his thanks in person.

The text reads:—

"To the king of the world, my lord (from), thy servant Kudurru. "May the city of Erech and the temple E-anna be propitious unto the "king of the world, my lord! I pray daily unto Ishtar the goddess "of Erech, and the goddess Nanâ for (the preservation of) the life "of the king my lord. Iḳîsha-aplu, the physician, whom the king my "lord sent to save my life, hath healed me. May the great gods "of heaven and earth be propitious unto the king my lord, and may "they stablish for ever the throne of the king my lord in the "heavens! For I was dead, and the king my lord hath made me to "live, and the kindness of the king my lord toward me is exceeding "great. I set out to see the king my lord, saying, 'I will go and "behold the face of the king my lord; I will go down and I shall "live indeed!' But as I was on the Erech road an officer turned "me back, saying: 'A captain hath brought a sealed letter for thee "from the palace, and thou must return with me to Erech.' He "carried out the orders (of the king my lord) and brought me back "to Erech. I would that the king my lord should know (this)." [K. 81.]

No. 157. Letter concerning the transport of fifty-one horses, the property of a prince. [Sm. 51.]

No. 158. Letter to the king from Rammân-shum-uṣur. [81-2-4, 69.]

No. 159. Letter to the king from Nabû-shum-iddina concerning the transport of horses. [82-5-22, 99.]

No. 160. Letter to the king from Marduk-shum-uṣur on private affairs. [Sm. 152.]

No. 161. Letter to the king from Ishtar-shum-erish an astrologer, concerning a pledge or compact to be entered into by all classes of soothsayers on the 16th of Nisan. [K. 572.]

No. 162. Letter to the king from Arad-Nanâ concerning the treatment of a sick man. [Sm. 1064.]

No. 163. Letter to the king from Nadinu announcing the arrival of one hundred and sixty horses in three companies. [81-2-4, 57.]

No. 164. Letter to Bêl-ibni from the king. [82-5-22, 97.]

No. 164A. Letter to the king from a person unknown concerning religious matters. [Bu. 89-4-26,161.]

No. 165. Letter to Bêl-ibni from the king concerning Mushezib-Marduk, a high official. [67-4-2, 1.]

No. 166. Letter to the king from Nabû-nadin-shum acknowledging the receipt of a letter and asking for further instructions. [K. 483.]

No. 167. Letter to the queen-mother from Asharidu reporting that he has taken over the duties of the watch. [K. 478.]

No. 168. Letter from **Ashur-bani-pal**, king of Assyria, to Sin-shar-uṣur, concerning **Ummanigash**, who afterwards became king of Elam. [K. 824.]

No. 169. Letter to the **queen-mother** from Aplâ consoling her with the assurance that the king, who is on a perilous expedition, is under the special protection of the gods.

The text reads:—

"To the mother of the king, my lady, (from) thy servant Aplâ. "May Bêl and Nabû unto the mother of the king, my lady, be "propitious. Now I pray daily unto Nabû and Nanâ that health "and length of days unto the king of the world, my lord, and "unto the mother of the king, my lady (may be given). Let the "mother of the king, my lady, be of good cheer, for a (heavenly) "messenger of good luck from Bêl and Nabû walketh beside the "king of the world my lord." [K. 523.]

No. 170. Letter to the queen-mother from the king stating that he has carried out her wishes in respect of the slave of Amushi. [K. 486.]

No. 171. Letter to the king from Banî stating that his hope of the recovery of Nabû-nadin-shum rests on his trust in Bêl, Nabû, and the other gods. [K. 512.]

No. 172. Despatch to **Sargon II.**, king of Assyria, about B.C. 722–705, from Abia-ittia, concerning military affairs in the land of Elam. [Rm. 215.]

No. 173. Letter to the king from Balasî. [82-5-22, 94.]

No. 174. Letter to the king's daughter from Nabû-nadin-shum praying for her favour and that of her father. [K. 476.]

No. 175. Letter to the king from Nabû-shum-iddina concerning horses. [83-7-19, 26.]

No. 176. Letter to the king from Akkullânu, asking for an answer to his former letter.

The text reads :—

" To the king my lord (from) thy servant Akkullânu. Greeting " unto the king my lord. May Nabû and Marduk be propitious " unto the king my lord and (send) prosperity to the king my " lord, both joy to his heart and health to his body. May the king " my lord send an answer to my (former) letter." [K. 604.]

No. 177. Letter to the king from Nabû-shum-iddina concerning the transport of eighteen horses. [82-5-22, 172.]

No. 178. Letter to the king from Nabû-nadin-shum concerning magical signs and portents. [K. 21.]

No. 179. Letter to the king from Nergal-eṭir concerning the transport of horses. [K. 526.]

No. 180. Letter to the king from Rammân-shum-uṣur. [K. 167.]

No. 181. Letter to the king from Apil-Ishtar, reporting that the king's orders have been executed. [82-5-22, 98.]

No. 182. Letter to the king from Bêl-iḳîsha, reporting the dilapidation of the Royal Palace and recommending orders for its restoration. [Sm. 1034.]

No. 183. Part of a letter from a prince. [Rm. 72.]

No. 184. Letter to the king from Shamash-mîta-muballiṭ asking for the services of a physician on behalf of a lady of the court.

The text reads :—

" To the king my lord, from thy servant Shamash-mîta-muballiṭ. " Greeting unto the king my lord. May Nabû and Marduk be " most gracious and propitious unto the king my lord. The lady " Bau-gamillat is grievously sick and is unable to eat. Now let the " king my lord give the order for a physician to come and see her." [82-5-22, 174.]

No. 185. Letter to the Crown Prince from Naṣiru on private affairs. [Bu. 91-5-9, 148.]

No. 186. Letter to the king from Nadinu, concerning horses. [80-7-19, 25.]

No. 187. Letter to the king from Nabû-akhê-irba, concerning an eclipse of the moon and the direction in which the shadow travelled. [83-1-18, 40.]

No. 188. Letter to the king from Rammân-shum-uṣur, concerning forecasts. [83-1-18, 33.]

No. 189. Letter to the king from Balasî, concerning forecasts. [83-1-18, 37.]

No. 190. Letter to the king from Ṣallai and another official on public affairs. [Bu. 91-5-9, 157.]

No. 191. Letter to the king from Nabû-râm-nishêshu on private business. [Bu. 91-5-9, 105.]

No. 192. Letter to the king from Ạrad-Nabû, reporting that certain sacrificial ceremonies have been performed. [83-1-18, 35.]

No. 193. Letter to the king from Nabû-shar-uṣur concerning religious matters. [Bu. 91-5-9, 12.]

No. 194. Letter to the king from Nergal-sharrani, concerning forecasts. [83-1-18, 38.]

No. 195. Letter to the king from Ashur-riṣûa. [83-1-18, 13.]

**Table-Case F.** Here are exhibited series of tablets inscribed in Sumerian and Assyrian, with **incantations** and directions for the performance of religious and magical **rites and ceremonies.**

Nos. 1–12. A series of eight tablets inscribed with Assyrian incantations addressed chiefly to the **Fire-god** by those who believed themselves to be under the influence of spells and bewitchments. To this series the Assyrians gave the name of **Maḳlû**, *i.e.*, "Burning," because the recital of certain of the incantations was accompanied by the **burning of small figures** made of various substances.

No. 1. **First** tablet of the Series, containing an incantation to the gods of the night, followed by a number of short formulæ, which were to be recited for the removal of the evil effects of magic and sorcery. The tablet ends with an invocation to the Fire-god which reads :—

" O Nusku, thou mighty one, thou Offspring of Anu, thou Image
" of the Father, First-born of Enlil, Produce of the Ocean, Created
" One of Ea! I have raised on high the torch, and I have given
" light unto thee. The magician hath enchanted me with the spell
" wherewith he hath bound me, bind thou him! The witch hath
" enchanted me; with the spell wherewith she hath bound me, bind
" thou her! The sorcerer hath enchanted me; with the spell
" wherewith he hath bound me, bind thou him! The sorceress hath
" enchanted me; with the spell wherewith she hath bound me,
" bind thou her! The woman who worketh magic hath enchanteth
" me; with the spell wherewith she hath bound me, bind thou her!
" And may the Fire-god, the mighty one, make of no effect the

" incantations, spells and charms of those who have made figures in " my image, and drawn pictures of my form, who have caught my " spittle, who have plucked out my hair, who have rent my " garments and who have hindered my feet in passing through " the dust!" Whilst the suppliant was reciting the above he burnt figures or pictures of the devils and fiends called utukku, shêdu, rabiṣu, ekimmu, labartu, labisi, akhazu, lilû, lilîtu (*i.e.*, the Lilith of Isaiah xxxiv., 14), etc. [K. 43 + K. 142 + K. 2601.]

No. 2. **Second** Tablet of the Series, containing incantations to the Fire-god, the recital of which was to be accompanied with the **burning of images** of wax, bronze, honey, clay, bitumen, the flower of sesame, seed, lime, wood, etc. As a specimen, the following may be quoted:—"O, thou mighty Fire-god, First-born of Anu, thou " shining and exalted Offspring of Shalash, thou great and radiant " Being, thou Eternal Name of the gods, who givest offerings unto " the gods and the Igigi (*i.e.*, the Spirits of Heaven), who makest " light for the Anunnaki (*i.e.*, the Spirits of Earth), the great gods. " . . . . . As this image quivereth and dissolveth, and melteth " away, even so may the sorcerer and sorceress quiver and dissolve " and melt away!" Whilst the priest was reciting these words he burnt in the fire a bitumen figure of the evil spirit who was to be exorcised. [K. 2455 + K. 3936.]

No. 3. **Third** Tablet of the Series, containing **exorcisms of witches,** and charms against the spells which they cast upon men. The following is an example of them:—" O witch, whosoever thou " art, whose heart conceiveth my misfortune, whose tongue uttereth " spells aganist me, whose lips poison me, and in whose footsteps " death standeth, I ban thy mouth, I ban thy tongue, I ban thy " glittering eyes, I ban thy swift feet, I ban thy toiling knees, I ban " thy laden hands, I bind thy hands behind. And may the Moon-god " (Sin) destroy thy body, and may he cast thee into the Lake of " Water and of Fire!" [K. 2728 + Sm. 1768 + Sm. 1776.]

Nos. 4-5. **Fourth** Tablet of the Series, containing incantations against those who can inflict harm upon a man by means of ceremonies performed and spells cast upon his image.
[K. 2454 + K. 2984 + K. 3178, K. 2956.]

No. 6. **Fifth** Tablet of the Series, containing incantations, some of which were recited during the performance of magical ceremonies wherein plants played a prominent part.
[K. 2544 + K. 3470 + K. 5071.]

Nos. 7 and 8. **Sixth** Tablet of the Series, containing incantations against witches and sorceresses. [KK. 2391, 2595 + 2978 + 2982.]

No. 9. **Seventh** Tablet of the Series, containing incantations of a similar character. [KK. 2950 + 2966.]

Nos. 10 and 12. **Eighth** Tablet of the Series, containing a list of all the incantations in the work. [KK. 2961, 8120, 8033.]

Nos. 13 and 14. **Incantations** to be recited by priests **for the benefit of the sick.** [K. 61 + K. 161 + K. 2476, 71B. + 238.]

Nos. 15–21. A series of nine tablets inscribed with Sumerian and Assyrian incantations and magical formulæ which were to be addressed to various deities on behalf of the man upon whom a **ban** has been laid for the committal of some sin. To this series the Assyrians gave the name **Shurpu,** *i.e.*, "Burning," because the recital of certain of the magical formulæ was accompanied by the **burning of various objects** which were cast in the fire. The first tablet of the series is wanting.

No. 15. **Second** Tablet of the Series, containing a list of sins, the committal of any one of which would bring a ban upon a man, and invocations to a number of gods. [K. 150.]

No. 16. **Third** Tablet of the Series, containing a list of the various kinds of ban which could be put upon a man, and from which the priest, by the help of Marduk, could free him. [KK. 2972 + 2959 + 13954 + Sm. 943 + Bu. 91–5–9, 1.]

No. 17. **Fourth** Tablet of the Series, containing addresses to the various gods on behalf of a man who had been bewitched. [KK. 2333 + 6096 + 9515.]

No. 18. **Sixth** Tablet of the Series, containing an incantation to Marduk on behalf of a man whom a demon has plagued with sickness. When it had been recited the priest cast into the fire a pod of garlic, a date, a palm frond, a sheep skin, a goat skin, a piece of wool, certain seeds, and as these objects were consumed and disappeared in the fire, so the ban was loosed from the offender. [KK. 65 + 2397 + 10706.]

No. 19. **Seventh** Tablet of the Series, containing an incantation in Sumerian and Assyrian intended to procure the help of Marduk on behalf of a man who is bewitched. [K. 136.]

No. 20. **Eighth** Tablet of the Series, containing a series of invocations to the gods and goddesses Nabû and Tashmetu, Anu and Anatu, Bêl and Bêlit, Ea, Sin, Shamash, Marduk, and other gods; and a list of the spells from which the suppliant prays to be freed, etc. [K. 2866 + K. 8174.]

No. 21. **Ninth** Tablet of the Series, containing a series of short incantations; in the ceremonies which were to be performed during their recital certain plants and sprigs of shrubs play an important part. [K. 2427 + K. 2941 + K. 4265.]

Nos. 22–29. Tablets inscribed with Assyrian prayers which belong to the class called by the Assyrians, "**The Prayers of the Lifting of the Hand.**" Many of the prayers were intended to

divert from the king and his palace and his land the evils which were believed to follow in the train of **an eclipse of the moon**; others were used to secure to a suppliant a return of the favour of his god or goddess; others warded off sickness and disease, and freed a man from spells and the influences of evil spirits. Many of these prayers are accompanied by rubrical directions concerning the seasons of prayer, and the making of offerings and instructions for the performance of ceremonies.

No. 22. Prayers to be said to the god Rammân, and directions for accompanying ceremonies. [K. 2741 + K. 8496 + K. 3208, etc.]

No. 23. Prayers to be recited and regulations for ceremonies to be performed in honour of the god Merodach. [K. 163 + K. 218.]

No. 24. Prayers to the gods Anu, Nusku, Sin, Bau, and Shamash. [K. 2106 + K. 6340 + K. 3393, etc.]

No. 25. Prayers to the god Nebo. [K. 140 + K. 3352 + K. 8751 + K. 10265.]

No. 26. Prayers to the Moon-god and to the goddess Tashmetu. [K. 155.]

No. 27. Assyrian prayer to the goddess Ishtar. [K. 2396 + K. 3893.]

No. 28. A prayer of Ashur-bani-pal, king of Assyria, B.C. 668–626. [K. 2836 + K. 6593.]

No. 29. A **prayer of Ashur-bani-pal**, king of Assyria, B.C. 668–626, in which is contained the following interesting petition:— "O Rammân, the prince of heaven and earth, at whose command "mankind was created, speak thou the word and let the gods take "their stand by thee. Plead thou my cause and grant me a favour-"able judgment. For I, Ashur-bani-pal, am thy servant and the "son of my god Ashur, and of my goddess Ashuritu. I make my "petition unto thee and I ascribe praise unto thee, because the evil "which followeth the eclipse of the moon and the hostility of the "powers of heaven and evil portents are in my palace and in my "land; and because evil bewitchment and unclean disease, and "transgression and iniquity and sin are in my body; and because an "evil spectre is bound unto me. Accept thou the lifting up of my "hand, give heed unto my prayer, set me free from the spell which "bindeth me, do away my sin, and let there be averted any evil "whatsoever which threateneth my life. Let a good spirit be ever "at my head! May the god and goddess of mankind [*i.e.*, Ashur "and Ashuritu] be favourable unto me! Let me live by thy "command! Let me bow down and extol thy greatness!" [K. 2808 + K. 9490.]

No. 30. The fifth tablet of a numbered series inscribed in Sumerian and Assyrian with **incantations against evil spirits,** and invocations to the celestial and terrestrial powers who were believed to produce and to remove sickness and disease.
[KK. 2507 + 3255, etc.]

Nos. 31 and 32. Copies of the sixteenth tablet of the same series. [KK. 4870, 2968.]

**Table Case G.** Assyrian **Prayers, Hymns,** Litanies, and Incantations, and Bilingual **Religious Texts** in the Sumerian and Assyrian languages.

No. 1. Incantations, prayers, and directions for the performance of certain ceremonies. [K. 2423 + K. 3362.]

No. 2. Incantations in Sumerian with Assyrian translations.
[K. 3586 + K. 5015 + K. 5154.]

No. 3. Sumerian hymn to the Moon-god with Assyrian translations.

The following extract will illustrate its contents:—

"Who is supreme in heaven? Thou alone art supreme. Who is "supreme on earth? Thou alone art supreme. Thy will is made "known in heaven and the spirits thereof bow low before thee. "Thy will is made known upon earth and the spirits thereof kiss "the ground before thee . . . . Thy mighty word createth right "and ordaineth justice for mankind, and thy powerful ordinance "reacheth unto the uttermost parts of heaven and earth. Who "can know thy will and who can dispute it? O Lord, thy "sovereignty is in heaven and upon earth! Among the gods thy "brethren there is none who is like unto thee, O, thou king of kings "whose judgments are inscrutable and whose divinity is unsur-"passed." [K. 2861 + K, 4999 + K. 5068 + K. 5297.]

No. 3A. Incantations to be recited for the benefit of sick people.
[K. 191.]

No. 4. **Alliterative hymn** in Assyrian in the form of an acrostic. [D.T. 83.]

No. 5. Alliterative hymn in Assyrian in the form of an **acrostic,** The initial and final syllables of the lines, read downwards, form the same sentence. [K. 8304.]

No. 6. Prayer to the gods Ea, Shamash, and Marduk against the evil effects caused by an eclipse of the moon. [K. 3859.]

Nos. 7, 8, and 9. A group of tablets of unusual size and form inscribed in unusual Assyrian characters, with prayers and a number of questions concerning current political events in Assyria addressed to Shamash, the Sun-god. They date from the reign of **Esarhaddon,** king of Assyria, from B.C. 681 to B.C. 668.
[KK. 195, 83-1-18, 697, and 82-5-22, 175.]

Nos. 10 and 11. Assyrian hymn to the god Nabû (Nebo).
[KK. 2361 + 3193 + Sm. 389.]

No. 12. Assyrian prayer to the Sun-god.
[Sm. 787 + Sm. 949.]

No. 13. Copy of a prayer addressed to the goddess **Ishtar** by **Ashur-naṣir-pal**, the son of Shamshi-Rammân, king of Assyria, asking her forgiveness. This copy was made for the Royal Library at Nineveh by the order of king Ashur-bani-pal. The following extract will illustrate Assyrian royal prayers:—"Unto "the queen of the gods, into whose hands are committed the "behests of the great gods, unto the Lady of Nineveh, the queen "of the gods, the exalted one, unto the daughter of the Moon-god, "the twin-sister of the Sun-god, unto her who ruleth all kingdoms, "unto the Goddess of the world who determineth decrees, unto the "Lady of heaven and earth who receiveth supplication, unto the "merciful Goddess who hearkeneth unto entreaty, who receiveth "prayer, who loveth righteousness, I make my prayer unto Ishtar "to whom all confusion is a cause of grief. The sorrows which "I see I lament before thee. Incline thine ear unto my words of "lamentation and let thine heart be opened unto my sorrowful "speech. Turn thy face unto me, O Lady, so that by reason "thereof the heart of thy servant made be made strong! I, Ashur-"naṣir-pal, the sorrowful one, am thine humble servant; I, who am "beloved by thee, make offerings unto thee and adore thy "divinity . . . . I was born in the mountains which no man "knoweth; I was without understanding and I prayed not to thy "majesty. Moreover the people of Assyria did not recognize and "did not accept thy divinity. But thou, O Ishtar, thou mighty "Queen of the gods, by the lifting up of thine eyes didst teach me, "for thou didst desire my rule. Thou didst take me from the "mountains, and didst make me the Door of the Peoples, . . and "thou, O Ishtar, didst make great my name! . . . . . As con-"cerning that for which thou art wroth with me, grant me forgive-"ness. Let thine anger be appeased, and let thine heart be "mercifully inclined towards me." [81-2-4, 188.]

No. 14. Sumerian hymn to the goddess Ishtar with an Assyrian translation. [Sm. 954.]

No. 15. Prayers addressed to the god Nebo by Ashur-bani-pal, king of Assyria, B.C. 668-626, and the answers returned by the god thereto. [K. 1285.]

No. 16. Inscription of Ashur-bani-pal, king of Assyria, B.C. 668-626, concerning offerings. [K. 891.]

No. 17. Assyrian copy of a **Hemerology** for the twelve months of the year. The original document was preserved at Nippur.
[Bu. 88-5-12, 11.]

Nos. 18 and 19. Tablets of the class described under No. 7. [KK. 11440, 11477.]

No. 20. Tablet of a similar class to Nos. 7, 8, 9, etc., inscribed during the reign of **Ashur-bani-pal**, king of Assyria, from B.C. 668 to B.C. 626. [K. 1288.]

No. 21. Addresses of encouragement to **Esarhaddon**, king of Assyria, B.C. 681–668, from the goddess Ishtar. [K. 4310.]

No. 22. Assyrian hymn to the Sun-god. [K. 3182 + K. 3187 + K. 3312 + K. 5459 + K. 8232 + K. 9699 + K. 10587 + Sm. 311.]

No. 23. Sumerian incantations with Assyrian translations. [K. 3169.]

No. 24. Incantations, prayers, and directions for ceremonies to be performed for the benefit of sick boys. [K. 3628 + K. 4009.]

No. 25. Part of a tablet inscribed with incantations. [K. 138 + K. 3232.]

No. 26. Assyrian hymn to the Sun-god. [K. 3474 + K. 8233 + Sm. 372.]

No. 27. Sumerian hymn with interlinear Assyrian translations, copied from an old original. [K. 257 + K. 2997.]

No. 28. Hymns to the Sun-god. [K. 256 + K. 3206.]

No. 29. Sumerian incantations with Assyrian translations. [K. 2869 + K. 5025.]

No. 30. Copy of a collection of prayers made from an ancient and partly effaced original. [K. 2529.]

No. 31. Incantations, prayers, and directions for ceremonies to be performed for the benefit of sick people. [K. 4023.]

No. 32. Sumerian hymns and incantations to the Sun-god, with Assyrian translations. [K. 4872 + Rm. 110.]

No. 33. Sumerian penitential psalm with an Assyrian translation. [K. 1296.]

No. 34. List of offerings to be made to certain gods on certain days. [K. 1362 + K. 1923.]

No. 35. Sumerian litany with an Assyrian translation. [K. 2811.]

No. 36. Sumerian hymn with an Assyrian translation. [K. 2485 + K. 3898.]

No. 37. Portions of a hymn forming the eleventh tablet of series of religious texts. [K. 2862 + K. 2868 + Rm. 111.]

No. 38. Incantations and directions for ceremonies. [K. 2587.]

No. 39. Assyrian prayers in the form of a litany.
[K. 2789 + K. 4964 + K. 4966.]

No. 40. Incantations arranged for liturgical purposes.
[K. 132.]

**Table-Case H.** Here is exhibited a collection of **Omen Tablets** belonging to different series, some of which contain astrological forecasts. By means of Omen Tablets the Babylonian and Assyrian priests from time immemorial predicted events which they believed would happen in the near or in the remote future. They deduced their omens from the appearance of the entrails and particularly **the liver** of sacrificial victims; from dreams and visions of the night; from the appearance and condition of human and animal offspring at birth; from the state and condition of various members of the human body; from the symptoms exhibited by sick men; from the various actions or events which took place in the life of a king or of one of his subjects; from the appearance and actions of animals, birds, fish, and reptiles; from the form of a man's shadow; from fire, flame, light, or smoke; from the state and condition of cities and their streets, and of lands, fields, marshes, rivers when beheld in dreams, etc. The events predicted by the Omen Tablets refer chiefly to evils which may fall upon the king and his people and country, such as sickness, death, pestilence and famine, drought, inundation, etc.; and to the chances of prosperity and well-being of crops and farm-stock. **Astrological Forecasts** were grouped in a similar manner to the Omen Tablets. They were predicted from eclipses of the sun and moon, from the positions of the planets and other stars, from observations of meteors and shooting stars, from the direction of the wind, from storms, and weather of all kinds, from the shape, form, colour, and movements of clouds, and from thunder and lightning. The events predicted were similar to the deductions made from omens. It should be noted that many of the events referred to on Omen Tablets are not occurrences of real life, but are beheld only in **dreams**; the scribe frequently omits to note this fact, as he assumes a knowledge of it on the part of the reader.

No. 1. Omens derived from the appearance of scorpions in a house, etc. [K. 3974.]

No. 2. Omens derived from the observations of sacrificial victims. [K. 4125.]

No. 3. Omens derived from the condition of the ears of a sick man. [K. 4080 + Sm. 552.]

No. 4. Omens derived from the events which take place in a city. [K. 3811 + K. 3833.]

No. 5. Omens derived from snakes. [K. 2128 + K. 4098.]

No. 6. Omens derived from the bites of horses, asses, etc. [K. 3886 + K 6819.]

No. 7. Omens derived from the actions of various animals. [K. 4038.]

No. 8. Omens concerning palaces. [K. 4030.]

No. 9. Omens derived from the observation of the fire and smoke which arises from a burnt offering. [K. 3821.]

No. 10. Omens derived from the condition of certain parts of the human body. [K. 3826.]

No. 11. Omens derived from the births of lions and other animals. [K. 3970 + Rm. 233.]

No. 12. Omens concerning public affairs. [K. 159.]

No. 13. Omens concerning the chances of the lives of men. [K. 3554.]

No. 14. Omens derived from water. [K. 4094A.]

No. 15. Omens derived from the state of the bodies of new-born children. [K. 3985 + K. 6690 + K. 11202 + Sm. 241.]

No. 16. Omens and prescriptions to be used by a man when stung by a scorpion. [Rm. II, 149.]

No. 17. Omens derived from the flutterings of a bird. [K. 4001.]

No. 18. Omens derived from incidents that may happen to the king whilst driving in his chariot. [K. 3836 + K. 6479 + K. 7211 + Sm. 1116.]

No. 19. Omens derived from the birth of monstrosities. [K. 3966.]

No. 20. Omens derived from water. [K. 3980 + K. 6399.]

No. 21. Omens derived from the length, colour, and condition of the hair. [K. 3950.]

No. 22. Omens derived from observations of the flight of a bird. [K. 3892.]

No. 22A. Omens derived from the births of deformed children, twins, etc. [K. 3688.]

No. 22B. Omens derived from the condition of the king's bow. [K. 3880.]

No. 23. Omens derived from **births**.

The following extract will illustrate the contents of this tablet :—

"When a woman beareth a child with an ear [like that] of a lion, there will be a mighty king in the land.

"When a woman beareth a child with its right ear wanting, the days of the prince shall be long.

"When a woman beareth a child with both its ears wanting there shall be destruction in the land and the country shall be diminished.

"When a woman beareth a child with a small right ear, the house (wherein the child is born) shall be destroyed.

"When a women beareth a child whose ears are small, the house (wherein the child is born) shall fall into ruin.

"When a woman beareth a child which hath no mouth, the mistress of the house shall die.

"When a woman beareth a child which hath six fingers on its right hand, misfortune shall come upon the house.

"When a woman beareth a child which hath six toes on its right foot, destruction shall overtake the army." [K. 2007.]

No. 24. Forecasts derived from observations of the weather. [K. 3919 + K. 4033.]

No. 25. Omens concerning fields and the incidents which might take place therein. [K. 9284.]

No. 26. Omens derived from the shape and condition of the mouth and nose. [K. 3961.]

No. 27. Omens and medical prescriptions. [K. 3962.]

No. 28. Omens derived from the actions of pigs. [Bu. 91-5-9, 213.]

No. 29. Omens derived from incidents which may happen to the king and his companions whilst driving. [K. 3944.]

No. 30. Omens for the twelve months of the year. [K. 32 + K. 277.]

No. 31. Omens derived from **dreams**. [K. 4017.]

No. 32. Omens concerning dogs.

The following is an extract from the text :—

"When a yellow dog entereth a palace, there will be destruction in the gates thereof.

"When a piebald dog entereth a palace, that palace (*i.e.*, the king) will make peace with its foes.

"When a dog entereth a palace and someone killeth it, that "palace will enjoy an abundance of peace.

"When a dog entereth a palace and lieth upon a bed, that palace "no man shall capture.

"When a dog entereth a palace and lieth upon a throne, that "palace shall be in sore straits.

"When a dog entereth a temple, the gods shall show no mercy "unto the land.

"When a white dog entereth a temple, the foundation of that "temple shall be stablished.

"When a black dog entereth a temple, the foundation of that "temple shall not be stablished." [K. 217 + K. 4046.]

No. 33. Omens derived from the condition of cities and from the events which take place therein. [K. 1367.]

No. 34. Omens concerning sick people. [K. 261.]

Nos. 35–37. Specimens of a large series of tablets inscribed with omens called by the Assyrians, "*Enuma alu ina mili isakan.*" The omens in this series are drawn chiefly from the state and condition of cities and their streets, from fields, lands, marshes, rivers, etc., and from the events which take place in them as beheld in dreams. This series contained at least one hundred and six numbered tablets. No. 35 is the sixty-first tablet; No. 36 is the fifth tablet; and No. 37 is the one hundred and fourth tablet of the series. [KK. 47 + 2237 + 3522 + 3573 + 4049 + 8164, 2307, and K. 1994.]

No. 38. Portion of a text containing forecasts. [83–1–18, 410.]

No. 39. **Astrological forecasts** for the twelve months of the year, etc. [K. 106.]

No. 40. Tablet inscribed with a text containing forecasts. [Rm. II, 103.]

No. 41. Astrological forecasts derived from observations of the moon. [K. 4024.]

No. 42. Astrological forecasts. [K. 160.]

No. 43. Forecasts forming the fourth tablet of a series. [K. 7000.]

No. 44. Astrological forecasts taken from observations of the planet Venus. [K. 137.]

No. 45. Astrological forecasts, being the twenty-second tablet of a great astrological work. [K. 2048.]

No. 46. Astrological forecasts taken from observations of various stars. [K. 4292.]

No. 47. Astrological forecasts concerning public affairs. K. 270.]

No. 48. Astrological forecasts, etc. [K. 213.]

No. 49. Astrological forecasts derived from observations of a planet. [K. 2246 + K. 2994 + K. 3578 + K. 3605 + K. 3614.]

No. 50. Astrological forecasts taken from observations of the Sun, the clouds, eclipses, etc. [K. 3764.]

**Table Case I.** Here are exhibited an important collection of tablets inscribed with **mythological legends**, texts which were believed to possess magical powers, **catalogues** of tablets, Assyrian **labels** for groups of tablets, and a series of specimens chosen to illustrate the various sizes and **classes of tablets**, and the styles of writing employed in the documents which were found in the Royal Library at Nineveh.

No. 1. Assyrian **astrolabe** or instrument for making astrological calculations and for casting nativities. [K. 8538.]

No. 2. Fragment of an Assyrian astrolabe. [Sm. 162.]

No. 3. Clay **amulet** in the form of a cylinder seal, which belonged to a man called Shamash-killâni, and is inscribed with an incantation to the star Tartakhu. [85-4-8, 1.]

No. 4. List of names and titles of various gods. This is the **largest tablet** in the Nineveh collection. [K. 4349.]

No. 5. Tablet inscribed with the name of the female slave Khipa, and dated in the eleventh year of the reign of Marduk-aplu-iddina, king of Babylon, B.C. 710. This tablet was worn by Khipa and was intended for purposes of identification. [K. 3787.]

No. 6. Assyrian **catalogue** of Omen tablets, the first lines of which are here given. [K. 2235 + K. 2958 + K. 4376.]

No. 7. Assyrian catalogue of Omen tablets, the first lines of which are here given. [K. 1352.]

Nos. 8 and 9. Assyrian **labels** from the Nineveh library, inscribed with the titles of two series of Astrological and Omen tablets. The tablets which formed the works described by them were laid upon shelves, and these labels were placed in front of the groups to which they referred. [(8), K. 1539, (9), K. 1400.]

Nos. 10 and 11 contain part of the **Story of the Eagle**, the Serpent, and the Sun-god. The Eagle having destroyed the Serpent's brood, the Serpent appealed to the Sun-god and asked him to snare the Eagle in his net; the Sun-god in answer told him how to catch the bird himself. Acting on his advice, the Serpent hid in the carcase of an ox, and waited for the Eagle to come to devour it. Contrary to the advice of one of his young, the Eagle

swooped down and stood on the ox, and as he was beginning to rend the carcase, the Serpent caught him, and having torn off his wings and feathers, cast him on the mountain to die of hunger and thirst. [(10), K. 2527, (11), K. 1547).]

No. 12. Cast of a fragment of a tablet inscribed with part of the text of the **Etana Legend.** (See Nos. 13–16.) The original was obtained at Môṣul (Nineveh) by Dr. W. T. Williams in 1846. Presented by Talcott Williams, Esq., of Philadelphia, U.S.A., 1896.

Nos. 13–16 describe **Etana's journey to heaven** with the Eagle. The hero Etana, clinging to the Eagle's neck, was carried up to the heaven of the god Anu in three flights, each of which lasted two hours. At the end of the first flight the earth appeared like a mountain rising from the sea; at the end of the second flight the sea appeared to be as small as a girdle and to enclose the land; and at the end of the third flight the sea looked like a garden ditch. After a period of rest Etana and the Eagle seek to fly up to the dwelling of Ishtar, but the eagle becoming exhausted stops in his flight and falls. The rest of the story is wanting. [(13), 79–7–8, 180 + Rm. 2, 454, (14), K. 8563, (15), Rm. 522, (16), K. 3651.]

No. 17. Fragment of the Legend of the hero Etana. [K. 8578.]

No. 18. Tablet inscribed with a text in praise of the glory and power of the hero Etana. [K. 2606.]

No. 19. Fragment of the Legend of Etana. [79–7–8, 43.]

No. 20. The **Legend of the god Zû.** The god Zû coveted the sovereignty of Enlil, and one morning at sun-rise, when Enlil was taking his seat upon his throne and arranging his crown upon his head, Zû seized the destiny-tablet of the gods and carried it off to his mountain, where he hid himself. When the gods hear of the theft they grieve greatly, and the god Anu appeals to them to find a champion that will do battle with Zû on their behalf; the god Rammân is chosen, but he refuses to fight, and several other gods do likewise. The rest of the story is wanting. [K. 3454 + K. 3935.]

No. 21. Tablet inscribed in Assyrian with the **legend of Ura,** the plague god. The text records that this god slew so many of the inhabitants of the various cities of Babylonia, including Babylon and Erech, that the wrath of Marduk was roused, and the goddess Ishtar wept at their destruction, for Ura slew the just and the unjust alike. [K. 2619.]

No. 22. Tablet inscribed in Assyrian with the text of the fifth and last sections of the legend of Ura, the plague god. It contains

praises of the god which were addressed to him after his wrath had been appeased, and concludes with the promise of the god to preserve and favour those who devote themselves to do him honour. [K. 1282.]

Nos. 23–25. Portions of tablets inscribed in Assyrian with legends relating to Ura, the plague god.
[(23) K. 3887, (24) K. 8571, (25) 79–7–8, 36.]

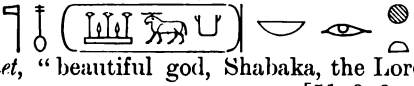
Nos. 26 and 27. Baked clay **amulets** inscribed with the text of the fifth section of the legend of Ura, the plague god. These objects were hung up in houses in Nineveh about B.C. 650, to ward off attacks of the plague god. The text states that the plague god Ura was angry and had decided to destroy the world, but he was turned from his purpose and pacified by the god Ishum. Following this we have the words which the god himself spake, and these may be thus rendered: "Whosoever (among the gods) shall sing my praises, shall find abundance in his shrine. Whosoever (among kings) shall magnify my name shall rule the four quarters of the world. Whosoever shall proclaim the glory of my might, shall be without a foe. The singer who shall chant (this song), shall not die in the pestilence, and his word shall gratify prince and noble. The scribe who shall learn it, shall escape from his enemy, and I will open his ear (*i.e.*, give wisdom unto him) in the shrine of the peoples, wherein he shall proclaim my name continually. The house wherein this tablet is placed, even though the god Ura be angry, and the god Sibi would cause destruction, the stroke of the pestilence shall not draw nigh unto it, and peace shall rest upon it."
[(26) Bu. 91–5–9,–186 + 206, (27) Bu. 91–5–9,–174.]

No. 28. Tablet inscribed in Assyrian with a legend concerning **Nebuchadnezzar**, an ancient Babylonian king. [K. 3426.]

No. 29. Tablet inscribed in Assyrian with a mythological legend concerning the gods Marduk, Zû, and Ashakku. [K. 3476.]

No. 30. Portion of a tablet inscribed in Assyrian with the **legend of the fox** and the Sun-god. [K. 3641.]

No. 31. Piece of clay bearing impressions of five Sassanian seals. [51–9–2, 84.]

No. 32. Clay seal impression bearing in hieroglyphics the name and titles of **Shabaka** (Sabaco), king of Egypt about B.C. 700. The cartouche, etc., read:—  *neter nefer Sha-ba-ka neb âri khet*, "beautiful god, Shabaka, the Lord, the maker of things." [51–9–2, 43.]

No. 33. Assyrian prayer and incantation. The writing on this tablet is the largest found on documents from the Royal Library at Nineveh. [K. 143.]

No. 34. Portion of a tablet containing grammatical paradigms of a religious character. The writing on this tablet is the smallest found on documents from the Royal Library at Nineveh. [Rm. 612.]

No. 35. Incantation tablet. Sumerian prayer with an interlinear Assyrian translation. [K. 44.]

No. 36. Tablet inscribed with a Sumerian hymn to the god Ninib, with an interlinear Assyrian translation. [K. 133.]

No. 37. Tablet inscribed with an Assyrian **penitential psalm.** [K. 254.]

No. 38. Assyrian prayer to the Sun-god on behalf of the Palace and dominions of Ashur-bani-pal, king of Assyria, B.C. 668–626. [K. 11478.]

No. 39. Tablet inscribed with an Assyrian hymn written in Babylonian characters. [K. 128.]

No. 40. Incantation tablet. The text contains magical formulæ and prayers. [K. 72.]

No. 41. Tablet inscribed with an Assyrian prayer. [K. 66.]

No. 42. Clay model of a **liver** inscribed with omens. This model was employed by Assyrian augurs when explaining to their pupils the different parts of the liver and their significance in foretelling the future. [Rm. 620.]

No. 43. Part of an omen text illustrated with geometrical figures. [K. 2087.]

No. 44. Baked clay amulet inscribed with an incantation to the goddess Ishtar. [Rm. II, 263.]

No. 45. **Assyrian catalogue** of mythological legends and other works. Among these are mentioned the "Story of Gilgamesh," the "Story of Etana," and the "Story of the Fox." [K. 9717.]

No. 46. Assyrian catalogue of mythological legends and other works. [Sm. 669.]

No. 47. Assyrian catalogue of various literary works. [Rm. 150.]

Nos. 48 and 49. Rough drafts of the texts of the **Epigraphs** inscribed upon the bas-reliefs (*e.g.*, No. 90 in the Assyrian Saloon) in the palace of Ashur-bani-pal, king of Assyria, about B.C. 668–626. [(48) Sm. 1350, (49) K. 4453 + K. 4515.]

No. 50. Assyrian catalogue of mythological legends and other works. [Rm. 618.]

No. 51. Assyrian incantations. [K. 2832 + K. 6680.]

No. 52. Historical tablet. The text relates to the restoration of certain temples. [K. 221 + K. 2669.]

No. 53. Assyrian contract tablet written B.C. 694; the **nail marks** of the witnesses here take the place of seal impressions. [K. 346 + 83-1-18, 335.]

No. 54. Assyrian contract tablet written B.C. 674, bearing **impressions of a cylinder-seal.** [K. 285.]

No. 55. Grammatical tablet. Paradigms and short sentences. [K. 56 + K. 60 + K. 3195.]

No. 56. Grammatical tablet. List of words with explanations. Glosses have been added by the Assyrian scribe. [K. 26.]

No. 57. Astrological report tablet. [Bu. 91-5-9,-14.]

No. 58. Assyrian contract tablet, written in the seventh century B.C., bearing three **impressions of an oval seal.** [K. 301.]

No. 59. Assyrian letter written in the Babylonian character addressed to the king by Bêl-ibni. [K. 10.]

No. 60. Assyrian letter addressed to the king by Mâr-Ishtar. [Bu. 91-5-9,-183.]

No. 61. List of the names of the owners of certain estates, and of their households. [79-7-8, 309.]

No. 62. Omen tablet. [K. 149.]

No. 63. Tablet inscribed in Assyrian with a legal decision. [K. 279.]

No. 64. Tablet inscribed with Omens taken from a larger work. [K. 116.]

No. 65. Sumerian Mythological text with an Assyrian translation. [K. 2003.]

No. 66. Portion of a letter from Shuzubu. This tablet shows the effect of the intense heat to which it was subjected at **the burning of Ashur-bani-pal's Library** at Nineveh. [K. 13071.]

[*The visitor passes through the Northern doorway of the Egyptian Gallery, and ascends the North-west Staircase. The left-hand doorway on the top landing leads to the Egyptian Rooms, through which the Babylonian and Assyrian Room is reached.*]

# BABYLONIAN AND ASSYRIAN ROOM.

In this room are arranged a large and important collection of inscribed antiquities from **Babylonia** and the miscellaneous smaller antiquities from **Assyria** (*i.e.*, historical Assyrian cylinders, etc.), including many objects of the later periods of Persian, Greek, Parthian, Roman, and Sassanian dominion.

After the overthrow of the later Babylonian Empire by Cyrus, B.C. 538, the Persian power held possession of the country until the conquest of Alexander, B.C. 330. Of the Persian period the principal Babylonian remains among the Museum collections are a great series of tablets inscribed with trade contracts, deeds, and other legal documents. In succession to the dominion of Alexander and the Macedonian Dynasty of the Seleucidae, the Parthian Empire was established by Mithradates, about B.C. 147. This empire was in its turn overthrown by the Romans under Trajan and his successors, and was finally destroyed by Ardashir, of the Sassanian, or native Persian, Dynasty, about A.D. 226.

The **arrangement of the antiquities** is as far as possible both national and chronological. On the left, or **Northern side of the room**, in Wall-cases 1–22, is exhibited a fine series of bricks, gate-sockets, boundary-stones, memorial tablets, portions of sculpture, etc., inscribed in early and late Babylonian, early and late Assyrian, Elamite, Vannic, old Persian, and Susian cuneiform characters. They range from the earliest period of Sumerian history to B.C. 340. On the right, or **Southern side of the room**, in Wall-cases 23–44, will be found a large and varied collection of Babylonian, Assyrian, Vannic, Greek, Parthian, and Roman objects and vessels, and figures in bronze, alabaster, glass, terra-cotta, and other materials, dating for the most part from about B.C. 1000 to A.D. 400. In **Table-cases** A, B, C, E, G, and I are arranged large series of Babylonian royal letters, lists of estates compiled for purposes of revenue, legal and commercial "case-tablets," votive and historical inscriptions of kings of Babylonia, tablets relating to history, chronology, religion and magic, mythology, grammar, cartography and astronomy, from the earliest periods to about B.C. 100. In Table-case F are

**Inscribed brick or memorial tablet of Eannatum, king of Lagash, recording the sinking of a well in the forecourt of Ningirsu's temple at Lagash.**
[Babylonian and Assyrian Room, Wall-Case 2, No. 7; No. 85,979.] (See p. 87.)

the **Tell el-Amarna Tablets**, written about B.C. 1450; in Table-cases D and H will be found the famous **historical cylinders** of the Assyrian kings who ruled from about B.C. 1100 to B.C. 625, and smaller miscellaneous Assyrian antiquities; a fine collection of examples of Babylonian, Assyrian and Persian **cylinder-seals** is displayed in the lower part of Table-case D; and in Table-cases I and J is a large series of miscellaneous Sassanian gems, some of which are inscribed in the Pehlevi character, dating from about A.D. 300 to A.D. 1300.

**Wall-Case 1.** No. 1. Portion of a seated figure of an early Babylonian king draped in a garment of goat's skin; early Sumerian period. [No. 22,470.]

No. 2. Limestone slab with illegible inscription in exceedingly early "line-Babylonian" characters; this is probably one of the oldest Babylonian objects in the collection; early Sumerian period. [No. 91,068.]

No. 3. Portion of a limestone stele inscribed with the name and titles of **Eannatum, king of Lagash** (Tello), and containing an account of his conquest of the neighbouring city of Umma. Other fragments of the stele are preserved in the Museum of the Louvre. When complete, the stele was sculptured with battle scenes and figures of the king, and of his god Ningirsu, etc. It has been called the "**Stele of the Vultures,**" because of the figures of vultures sculptured upon it which are seen carrying off the heads and members of the slain. [No. 23,580.]

**Wall-Cases 2 and 3.** Nos. 4–7. Baked clay bricks or memorial tablets inscribed with the name and titles of Eannatum, king of Lagash, and that of his father **Akurgal**, and recording the sinking of wells in the fore-court of the temple of Ningirsu. The character in which the inscription is written is semi-pictorial, and forms a good example of "line-Babylonian" written upon clay. **(See Plate XXI.)** [Nos. 85977–85980.]

No. 4.* Marble gate-socket with an inscription of Entemena, the son of Eannatum, governor of Lagash, recording the erection of a building in honour of Ningirsu. [No. 90,932.]

No. 8. Fragment of a black basalt mortar, dedicated by Eannatum to the goddess Ninâ, "the lady of the holy mountain," for ceremonial use in her temple at Lagash. [No. 90,832.]

No. 9. Black basalt gate-socket of **Entemena**, the son of Eannatum, governor of Lagash, inscribed in "line-Babylonian" with the king's name and titles, and with a list of the temples which he built during his reign. [No. 86,900.]

No. 10. Ceremonial mace-head of limestone inscribed with the name and titles of **Lasirab**, an early **king of Guti**, who dedicated it in the temple of one of his gods. [No. 90,852.]

No. 11. Portion of a seated figure of an early Babylonian king. [No. 90,828.]

No. 12. Black basalt gate-socket, inscribed with the name and titles of **Ur-Engur, king of Ur**, king of Sumer and Akkad, and recording the building of a temple to the goddess Ninlil, in the city of Nippur, about B.C. 2500. [No. 90,826.]

No. 13. Stone gate-socket inscribed with the name and titles of Ur-Engur, king of Ur, about B.C. 2500. [No. 90,846.]

No. 14. Brick of Ur-Engur, king of Ur, recording the building of a temple to "the king of the gods," about B.C. 2500. [No. 90,296.]

Nos. 15–17. Bricks of Ur-Engur, king of Ur, recording the building of a temple to the goddess Ninni, in the city of Erech (Warka), about B.C. 2500. [Nos. 90,006, 90,007, 90,015.]

Nos. 18 and 19. Bricks of Ur-Engur, king of Ur, recording the building of a temple to Babbar, the Sun-god, in the city of Larsa (Senkereh), about B.C. 2500. [Nos. 90,001 and 90,016.]

No. 20–24. Bricks of Ur-Engur, king of Ur, recording the building of a temple to Nannar, the Moon-god, and the restoration of the walls of the city of Ur (Muḳeyyer), about B.C. 2500. [Nos. 90,000, 90,003, 90,004, 90,009, and 90,011.]

No. 25. Brick of **Gudea**, governor of Lagash, recording the building of a temple to the god Ningishzida, about B.C. 2500 (**See Plate XXII**). [No. 90,289.]

No. 26. Brick of Gudea, governor of Lagash, recording the building of a temple to the goddess Ninni, about B.C. 2500. [No. 90,288.]

No. 27. Brick of Gudea, governor of Lagash, recording the building of a temple to the god Ningirsu, about B.C. 2500. [No. 90,290.]

**Wall-Cases 4 and 5.** No. 28. Black basalt gate-socket inscribed with the name and titles of Gudea, governor of Lagash, and recording the building of a temple to the goddess Ninâ, about B.C. 2500. [No. 90,849.]

No. 29. Fragment of black basalt with inscription of Gudea, governor of Lagash, about B.C. 2500. [No. 90,831.]

Brick of Gudea, governor of Lagash about B.C. 2500.

[Babylonian and Assyrian Room, Wall-Case 4, No. 25; No. 90,289.] (See p. 88.)

Nos. 30–32. Bricks inscribed with the name and titles of **Dungi, ng of Ur,** king of Sumer and Akkad, about B.C. 2500.
[Nos. 90,005, 90,017, and 90,276.]

Nos. 33 and 34. Bricks inscribed with the name and titles of ıngi, king of Ur (Muḳeyyer), and recording the building of the ıple of E-kharsag in that city, about B.C. 2500.
[Nos. 90,277, 90,278.]

No. 35. Stone gate-socket inscribed with the name and titles of **r-Ningirsu,** the son and successor of Gudea, governor of Lagash, d an account of the building of a temple to the god Ningirsu, out B.C. 2500. [No. 90,845.]

No. 36. Stone ceremonial mace-head inscribed with the name d titles of Ur-Ningursu, governor of Lagash, about B.C. 2500.
[No. 86,917.]

Nos. 37–40. Bricks recording the name and titles of **Bur-Sin, ng of Ur** (Muḳeyyer), about B.C. 2450.
[Nos. 90,023, 90,037, 90,042, 90,043.]

Nos. 41–43. Bricks recording the name and titles of Bur-Sin, ıg of Ur, and the making of a great vessel or laver which he dicated to the service of the god Enki.
[Nos. 90,027, 90,044, 90,279.]

Nos. 44 and 45. Bricks inscribed with the name and titles of ır-Sin, king of Ur, and recording the name given to a statue of ə king; the text concludes with a prayer to Nannar, the Moon-d, and to the goddess Ningal, "the mother of Ur," to destroy the sterity of anyone who should remove the statue.
[Nos. 90,036, 90,039.]

Nos. 46–48. Bricks inscribed with the name and titles of **ıannatum,** the high-priest of Nannar, the Moon-god, in the city Ur, about B.C. 2400. [Nos. 90,163, 90,164, 90,165.]

Nos. 49 and 50. Bricks inscribed with the name and titles of **n-gashid, king of Erech,** and recording the building of his ace in that city, about B.C. 2400. [Nos. 90,294, 90,268.]

No. 51. Brick of Sin-gashid, king of Erech, recording the build-; of the temple of E-anna in that city, about B.C. 2400.
[No. 90,267.]

Nos. 52–55. Bricks inscribed with the name and titles of **ıme-Dagan, king of Isin,** king of Sumer and Akkad, about :. 2400. [Nos. 90,173, 90,178, 90,201, 90,203.]

No. 56. Stone gate-socket with inscription of **Gimil-Sin, king Ur,** about B.C. 2450. [No. 90,843.]

**Wall-Cases 6 and 7.** No. 57. Black basalt gate-socket recording the name and titles of Gimil-Sin, king of Ur, and the building of a temple to the goddess Anunitum, about B.C. 2450.
[No. 90,844.]

No. 58. Brick inscribed with the name and titles of **Ur-Ninib**, king of Isin, about B.C. 2400. [No. 90,814.]

Nos. 59–62. Bricks recording the name and titles of **Arad-Sin**, king of **Larsa**, and his building operations in the city of Ur, and the erection of a great wall or fortress dedicated to Nannar, the Moon-god, about 2300. [Nos. 90,033, 90,053, 90,055, 90,059.]

Nos. 63–66. Bricks recording the name and titles of **Kudur-Mabuk**, governor of Elam, and the building of the temple "E-nun-makh," in the city of Ur, and the dedication of the same to Nannar the Moon-god, "on behalf of his own life and that of his son Arad-Sin," about B.C. 2300.
[Nos. 90,032, 90,047, 90,054, 90,293.]

Nos 67 and 68. Bricks enumerating the name and titles and achievements of **Sin-idinnam**, king of Larsa, and recording the restoration of a temple of Nannar, the Moon-god, in the city of Ur about B.C. 2300. Among the achievements of the king referred to are certain works of irrigation on the Tigris.
[Nos. 90,251, 90,031.]

Nos. 69–71. Bricks recording the name and titles of **Khammurabi**, king of **Babylon**, and the building of a temple to Shamash, the Sun-god, in the city of Larsa, about B.C. 2200.
[Nos. 90,133, 90,134, 90,135.]

No. 72. Limestone slab with votive inscription and a bearded figure, which is probably that of **Khammurabi**, king of Babylon, sculptured in relief. It was dedicated to a goddess by a high official on behalf of the life of the king, about B.C. 2200.
[No. 22,454.]

No. 73. Black stone with bilingual inscription in Sumerian and Babylonian, describing the greatness and glory of **Khammurabi**, king of Babylon. The writer addresses the king, and enumerates the fine qualities with which the various gods have endowed him, and proclaims the vast extent of his rule, his prowess in battle, and his glorious victories over his enemies. The text is of a poetical nature, and is of considerable interest. This stone probably formed part of a statue of Khammurabi, about B.C. 2200.
[No. 90,842.]

Nos. 74 and 75. Bricks of **Samsi-Rammân**, governor of **Assyria**, recording the name and titles of the king, and the building of a temple to the god Ashur in the city of Ashur (Ḳalat Sherḳât), about B.C. 1700. [Nos. 90,106, 90,254.]

Nos. 76 and 77. Bricks of **Burnaburiash**, king of Babylon, recording the name and titles of the king, and the restoration of the temple of Shamash, the Sun-god, in the city of Larsa, about B.C. 1425. [No. 90,263, 90,264.]

No. 78. Brick of **Kara-indash**, king of Babylon, recording the building of a temple to the goddess Ninni, about B.C. 1450. [No. 90,287.]

No. 79–83. Bricks recording the name and titles of **Kurigalzu**, king of Babylon, and the building of a temple to the god Enlil, "the lord of lands," about B.C. 1400. [Nos. 90,045, 90,052, 90,057, 90,295, 90,818.]

**Wall-Case 8.** Nos. 84 and 85. Bricks recording the name and titles of Kurigalzu, king of Babylon, and the restoration of an ancient temple of Nannar, the Moon-god, in the city of Ur, about B.C. 1400. [Nos. 90,020, 90,060.]

No. 86. Brick recording the name and titles of Kurigalzu, king of Babylon, and the restoration of "E-gal-makh," an ancient temple in the city of Ur, about B.C. 1400. [No. 90,041.]

No. 87. Baked clay cone inscribed with the name and titles of Kurigalzu, king of Babylon, about B.C. 1400. [No. 91,036.]

Nos. 88–90*. Corn-grinder and bricks recording the name and titles of **Rammân-nirari I.**, king of Assyria, B.C. 1325 and of his father **Arik-dên-ilu**, king of Assyria, about B.C. 1350. [Nos. 90,253, 90,265, 90,812, K. 8554.]

No. 91. Stone memorial slab inscribed in archaic Assyrian characters, with an account of the conquests of **Rammân-nirari I.**, "the illustrious prince, adorned by god, the ruler, the viceroy of "the gods, the founder of cities, the destroyer of the mighty hosts ". . . . , who bringeth low all his foes, both in the upper and in the "lower countries, who trampleth down their lands from Lupdu and "Rapiḳu unto Elukhat, who hath made himself lord over the hosts "of mankind, who hath enlarged the boundaries and the frontiers "of his kingdom, the king beneath whose feet the gods Anu, and "Ashur, and Shamash, and Rammân and Ishtar have forced all "princes and rulers to bow down in submission." This king considerably enlarged the empire of Assyria, and his sway reached as far north as Lake Van. When he had conquered all the countries round about, he devoted himself to the restoration of the famous temple of Ashur, in the city of Ashur. The text states that he repaired the gates and their foundations, that he repaired the platform of the palace, and banked it up firmly with stone and earth, and that he set up the tablet here exhibited to record his glory and prowess, and the building operations which he had carried out in his capital. He asks the god Ashur to bless and preserve the

future prince who shall repair his buildings and his memorial tablet, should they have fallen into decay. On the other hand he invokes curses upon any of his successors who shall be careless in this respect, in the following words: "Whosoever shall blot out "the memorial of my name, and set his own in its place, or shall "doom my memorial tablet to destruction, or shall cast it into the "stream, or shall burn it in the fire, or shall cast it into the water, "or shall bury it in the earth, or shall set it in a dark place where "it cannot be seen, or through fear of these curses shall cause any "other man, or a bitter foe, or a wicked enemy, or a calumniator, "to seize it, may Ashur, the supreme god who dwelleth in "E-kharsag-kurkura, and Anu and Enlil and Ea and Ishtar the great "gods, and the Spirits of Heaven, and the Spirits of Earth, look "upon him in wrath. May they curse him; may they destroy his "name, and his seed, and his relatives, and his family in the land; "and by their august command may the ruin of his land and the "destruction of his people and of his borders be decreed; may the "god Rammân (the Storm-god) overwhelm him with a deadly "storm; may flood and destructive winds, and rebellion, and "hurricane, and tempest, and want, and famine, and drought, and "hunger, be ever in his land; may he (*i.e.* Rammân) overwhelm his "land like a flood; may he turn it into heaps and ruins, and may he "blast it with a bolt of destruction." About B.C. 1325.

[No. 90,978.]

Nos. 92 and 93. Bricks recording the name and titles of **Shalmaneser I.**, king of Assyria, about B.C. 1300, and those of his father Rammân-nirari I., king of Assyria. [Nos. 90,220, 90,231.]

No. 94. Boundary-stone recording the transfer of certain land. [No. 90,833.]

**Wall-Cases 9–12.** The following group of **boundary-stones**, or "**land-marks,**" belongs to the period which lies between B.C. 1200 and B.C. 850. They are inscribed in archaic Babylonian and Assyrian characters with texts which record the granting of lands, or renewal of grants, or transfers of landed estates in Babylonia to certain officials and others. The language is at times difficult to render into English, and the numerous gaps which occur in the text of several of them add to this difficulty. It will be noticed that on the upper parts, or sides, of most of them a number of figures of animals, etc., have been sculptured in low relief. These consist chiefly of animals, birds, snakes, tortoises, scorpions, and composite monsters, but included among them are a number of crescents and disks which are clearly intended to represent celestial bodies; all these are referred to in certain passages as the

bas-reliefs or images of the gods. In some scenes a number of curiously shaped houses, or shrines, will be observed, which were known as the seats or shrines of the gods; and upon other stones certain objects, such as a spear, a wedge, a fork of lightning, etc., occur, which were described by the Babylonians as the weapons of the gods. There is no doubt that the three classes of **symbols** refer to certain of the Babylonian deities, the shrines generally acting as supports for the divine images and weapons. But while it is certain that the symbols are **divine emblems,** their exact significance upon the boundary-stones is still a matter for conjecture. A theory has been put forward that they are intended to represent the relative positions of the principal celestial bodies and signs of the zodiac at the time when these boundary-stones or land-marks were made. Another theory would regard these animals and monsters as representations of the deities, whose help is invoked in the text to punish any violation of the rights and privileges recorded therein. On the majority of the stones the number of deities invoked in the text is far smaller than the number of divine symbols so that no close correspondence can be traced between the two classes. It is not improbable, however, that the sculptured emblems were intended to supplement the written invocations, and that the object of both was the same, to safeguard the stone from injury and the rights it recorded from violation.

No. 95. Boundary-stone inscribed with a judgment confirming the right of a son to the paternal succession, to the exclusion of other children whose claims are not recognised, by **Meli-shipak,** king of Babylon, about B.C. 1200. This document states that the lands mentioned in it had already formed the subject of appeal to Meli-shipak's predecessors Rammân-shum-iddina and Rammân-nadin-akhi. [No. 90,827.]

No. 96. Boundary-stone inscribed with texts concerning the gift of certain corn-land which was situated on the bank of the river Zirzirri in Bît-Ada, to Rammân-zêr-iḳîsha in perpetuity, by **Marduk-nadin-akhê,** king of Babylon, about B.C. 1100. The surveyor of the property was called Bêl-zêr-keni, and the document is dated from Dindu-bîtu in the tenth year of the king mentioned above, in the presence of sixteen witnesses, among whom was the governor of Bît-Ada, the district in which the property was situated. Almost two columns of this text are occupied with imprecations in which the great gods Anu, Enlil, Ea, Marduk, Nabû, Rammân, Sin, Shamash, Ishtar, Gula, Ninib, Nergal, Zamama, Papsukal, and Ishkhara are invoked to curse him that shall remove or destroy this

landmark, or raise any dispute concerning the property with its rightful owner. Presented by Sir Arnold Kemball, K.C.B.
[No. 90,840.]

No. 97. Uninscribed boundary-stone with astronomical and other emblems sculptured in relief. This stone probably formed part of the stock-in-trade of a mason who prepared boundary-stones for sale; if this be the case, the broken astronomical emblems, which probably represented the Sun, Moon, Venus, etc., can hardly mark an exact date. About B.C. 1100. [No. 90,836.]

No. 98. Fine limestone stele, resembling a boundary-stone, inscribed with a valuable text recording the restoration and confirmation of certain rights and privileges to Ritti-Marduk, the warden of Bît-Karziabku, a district which was apparently situated on the confines of Elam, by **Nebuchadnezzar I.**, king of Babylon, about B.C. 1120. This remarkable monument is probably the finest specimen of its class, and its contents are therefore described in some detail. According to the inscription, the god Marduk, the king of the gods, instructed Nebuchadnezzar, the ruler of kings, the governor of Babylon, to muster his army, and to set out to avenge Akkad. The king, "the bearer of the mighty bow, the "one fearless in battle, who with his weapons had smitten the "power of the country of Lulubi, and had subdued Phoenicia and "spoiled the Kassites," set out from Dêr, the city of Anu, and marched a distance of sixty hours across the desert. The month was Tammuz, *i.e.*, June, and all the wells and fountains and brooks had dried up and no water of any sort was to be had. The desert blazed like fire and the strength of the strongest horses and men failed before it. The hostile forces which Nebuchadnezzar went forth to meet included those of all the countries round about, and their kings drew them up in battle array; their number was so great that "the face of the sun was darkened by the clouds of "dust raised by them." The king engaged in battle with them, and at the time when "the storm of their battle broke," Ritti-Marduk bore down upon the foe with his troops and smote the enemies of his lord with great slaughter, and vanquished the king of Elam, and seized his country. Nebuchadnezzar then marched into Elam and occupied and plundered it. When the king had returned to Akkad in glory and with joy of heart, Ritti-Marduk was held in high favour, and in reward for his bravery Nebuchadnezzar confirmed to him certain ancient privileges which his family had formerly enjoyed, but which had been curtailed through the enmity of the king of Namar, a neighbouring state, and he added others to them. These privileges were as follows:—The king of Namar was not to enter into Ritti-Marduk's country (without permission); no tax was to be levied by him on stallions, mares, oxen, sheep, and incense-trees; no portion of a plantation or date-grove was

le engraved with a charter of Nebuchadnezzar I., king of Babylon
about B.C. 1120.
n and Assyrian *Room*, Wall-Case 10, No. 98; No. 90,858.] (See p. 94

be cut down by him within Ritti-Marduk's district; no road was be opened through his territory; no bridges were to be built certain places; no recruits for the Babylonian army were to be wn either from the city of Ritti-Marduk, or from the lands nd about it; and he and his people were set free from military vice for ever. This grant of privileges was promulgated in the sence of the chief men of Babylon and other cities, including governor of Babylon, the Secretary of State, the governor of Palace, the prefect of the city, the governor of Namar, the nce of Namar, the high-priest of Enlil, and the governor of kad. The name of the scribe who drafted the document was lil-tabni-bullit. The text concludes with a series of **imprecations** which the gods Ninib, Gula, Rammân, Shumalia, Nergal, Nanâ, ir, Shubû, Sin, and other deities are invoked to curse in a far-ching manner any ruler or governor of Namar, or any person atsoever who shall attempt to annul or curtail the privileges of tti-Marduk, or abolish his immunity from taxation and compulsory litary service, by the destruction of this stone by breakage or , or by sinking it in the river, or by burying it in the depths of earth. Hunger and want shall fill the land of such a ruler, his ers and canals shall become silted up, his enemy shall harass him y and night, the house which he has built another shall occupy, d his posterity shall be cut off. The divine **emblems** sculptured this stone are fine examples of their class. (**See Plate XXIII.**)

[No. 90,858.]

No. 99. Boundary-stone inscribed with a deed recording the e of a piece of corn-land by Amêl-Enlil, the son of Khanbi, to rduk-nasir, a high official. The payment for the field consisted a chariot, six saddles, two asses, two asses' saddles, one ox, corn, clothing, etc., the total value of which was estimated at eight ndred and sixteen shekels. The inscription concludes with the al series of curses on anyone who shall remove or injure this d-mark, which is named *Mukîn-kudurri-dârâti, i.e.*, "Establisher the boundary for ever." On the flat side of the stone is a male re wearing elaborately embroidered apparel and armed with a v and arrow; it is probably that of the king, **Marduk-nadin-hê**, in whose reign the stone seems to have been set up.

[No. 90,841.]

No. 100. Boundary-stone recording the grant of a piece of corn-d which was situated in the district of Shaluluni on the banks of Nâr-sharri, or "Royal Canal," to Khasardû by **Meli-shipak**, g of Babylon, about B.C. 1200. The land was measured by the ernor of the city of Khani, the Royal Scribe, and another high cial. The text concludes with a series of curses similar to those the inscriptions upon the other stones of this class described ove.

[No. 90,829.]

No. 101. Babylonian stele or boundary-stone, rounded at the top, on which the standing figure of a king and certain divine symbols have been sculptured in relief. On one edge are traces of an inscription which seems to have been erased intentionally. About B.C. 1000. [No. 90,837.]

No. 102. Boundary-stone inscribed with a series of texts referring to the possession of a certain estate which changed hands a number of times during the reigns of **Ninib-kudur-uṣur** and **Nabû-mukîn-apli**, kings of Babylon, about B.C. 1000. The possession of this estate formed a subject of dispute for some years, but owing to the broken state of the text it is not possible to describe in detail the course of the litigation. The text contains a series of curses on any who should destroy or remove the stone. On the obverse are a number of divine emblems and on the side is a standing figure of a king holding a sceptre. [No. 90,835.]

No. 103. Cylindrical stone object inscribed with the name and titles of **Rammân-nirari II.**, king of Assyria, B.C. 911–890, the son of **Ashur-dân**, king of Assyria, the son of **Tiglath-Pileser**, king of Assyria. [No. 90,853.]

No. 104. Stele of unusual shape, which was inscribed during the reign of **Marduk-balâṭsu-iḳbi**, king of Babylon about B.C. 830. On the upper part are emblems of the gods Shamash, Sin, and Nergal, and on the lower part are two human figures sculptured in relief. The text records the dedication of the two figures, probably portraits of Marduk-balâṭsu-iḳbi and his eldest son, by Rammân-eṭir, who hoped thereby to secure favour for himself and for his posterity. [No. 90,834.]

No. 105. Cast of a boundary-stone inscribed with a deed recording the gift of a dowry, consisting of certain property situated near the city of Kâr-Nabû, to Dûr-Sharrukînaiti by her father Ṣîr-uṣur, about B.C. 1100. Presented by the Museum of the Louvre, 1858. [No. 90,839.]

Nos. 106–108. Bricks recording the name and titles of **Merodach-Baladan I.**, king of Babylon, and recording the rebuilding of the temple E-anna in the city of Erech. About B.C. 1150. [Nos. 90,269, 90,270, 90,271.]

No. 109. Brick recording the name and titles of **Tiglath-Pileser I.**, king of Assyria, and the building of a temple to Rammân in the city of Ashur, about B.C. 1100. [No. 90,252.]

No. 110. Brick recording the name and titles of **Rammân-apiu-iddina**, king of Babylon, about B.C. 1080. [No. 90,286.]

Nos. 111–115. Bricks recording the name and titles and genealogy of **Ashur-naṣir-pal**, king of Assyria, B.C. 885–860. [Nos. 90,255, 90,256, 90,259, 90,260, 90,810.]

Brick of Shalmaneser II., king of Assyria from B.C. 860 to 825.
ylonian and Assyrian Room, Wall-Case 10, No. 122 ; No. 90,224.] (See p. 97.)

Nos. 116–119. Alabaster slabs recording the name, titles, and ıealogy of **Ashur-naṣi-pal**, king of Assyria, B.C. 885–860. The criptions describe briefly the principal conquests of this king ring his long reign, and enumerate the various countries round ut Assyria which acknowledged his sway. One of the slabs o. 90,868) is a **foundation-inscription** engraved by order of king on the occasion of his building the wall of the city of lah. [Nos. 90,830, 90,867, 90,868, 90,915.]

Nos. 120 and 121. Bricks recording the name, titles, and ıealogy of **Shalmaneser II.**, king of Assyria, about B.C. 860–5. [Nos 90,222, 90,223.]

Nos. 122–124. Bricks recording the name and titles of almaneser II., and the building of a temple in the city of Calah imrûd). (**See Plate XXIV.**) [Nos. 90,224, 90,225, 90,226.]

Nos. 125 and 126. Bricks recording the name and titles of **argon**, king of Assyria, B.C. 722–705, and the founding of the y of Dûr-Sharrukîn and the building of a royal palace therein. [Nos. 90,236, 90,245.]

Nos. 127–129. **Wall-Cases 13–15.** Bricks of Sargon, king of ssyria, recording the building of a temple to Nabû and Marduk. [Nos. 90,244, 90,242, 90,243.]

No. 130. Brick recording the name and titles of Sargon, king Assyria. [No. 90, 239.]

No. 131. Brick recording the name and titles of Sargon, king of ssyria, and the founding of the city of Dûr-Sharrukîn and the ilding of a royal palace therein. [No. 90,232.]

Nos. 132–135. Bricks recording the name and titles of **Sen-cherib**, king of Assyria, B.C. 705–681, and the building of his lace in the city of Nineveh. [Nos. 90,213, 90,214, 90,215, 90,216.]

Nos. 136 and 137. Bricks recording the name and titles of nnacherib, king of Assyria. [Nos. 90,210, 90,820.]

Nos. 138–140. Bricks of Sennacherib, king of Assyria, recording building of a temple to the god Nergal in the city of Tarbis herîf Khân). [Nos. 90,217, 90,218, 90,219.]

Nos. 141–143. Bronze pivots and basalt gate or door sockets scribed with the name and titles of Sennacherib, king of Assyria. [Nos. 90,870, 90,871, 90,872.]

No. 144. Limestone slab recording the name, titles, and ıealogy of **Esarhaddon**, king of Assyria, B.C. 681–668. [No. 22,465.]

No. 145. Brick of Esarhaddon, king of Assyria, recording the ilding of his palace in the city of Tarbis. [No. 90,247.]

No. 146. Brick recording the name, titles, and genealogy of Esarhaddon, king of Assyria. [No. 90,248.]

No. 147. Stone stele with rounded top and sculptured in high relief with a **figure of Ashur-bani-pal**, king of Assyria, B.C. 668–626. The king is represented in his capacity of high priest and bears in his two hands, which are raised above his head, a basket of offerings, or possibly of earth for the building of his temples. The stele is inscribed with a text recording the name and titles and genealogy of this king, and describing his power and might, and the great care which he devotes to the worship of the gods. Ashur-bani-pal declares that he had appointed his twin-brother Shamash-shum-ukîn to the sovereignty over Babylon, so that "the strong may not oppress the weak." He describes how he undertook the rebuilding of E-sagil, the ancient temple of Marduk in Babylon, with cypress, cedar, and other precious woods, and how he made and set up new doors in it, and how he supplied it with vessels of gold, silver, copper, iron, wood, and stone. He rebuilt the shrine of Ea in the same temple, and in return for his pious deeds he entreats Ea and the other gods to bestow upon him the blessings of a long life and an abundant prosperity. The text concludes with prayers to Ea that blessings may be bestowed upon the king who shall pay honour to this image and inscription, and that curses may fall upon the head of him who shall in any way injure or destroy it. (**See Plate XXV.**) [No. 90,864.]

No. 148. Stone stele with rounded top and sculptured in high relief with a **figure of Ashur-bani-pal**, king of Assyria. The text records the name, titles, and genealogy of this king and the restoration of E-zida, the shrine of the god Nabû (Nebo) in Babylon. [No. 90,865.]

No. 149. Brick of Ashur-bani-pal, king of Assyria, recording the rebuilding of the temple of the god Marduk. [No. 90,285.]

Nos. 150 and 151. Limestone slabs recording the name and titles of Ashur-bani-pal, king of Assyria, and the restoration of the temple of the goddess Bêlit in the city of Nineveh in commemoration of his victories over the Elamites. [Nos. 23,577, 23,578.]

No. 152. Limestone slab, recording the name and titles of Ashur-bani-pal and the restoration of the temple of the god Nabû in commemoration of his victories over the Elamites. [No. 22,467.]

No. 153. Stone stele with rounded top sculptured in high relief with a **figure of Shamash-shum-ukîn**, viceroy of Babylon, the twin brother of Ashur-bani-pal, king of Assyria, B.C. 668–626. The king is represented in his character of high-priest, and like Ashur-bani-pal (see Nos. 147 and 148) bears in his two hands,

p. 98.)

Stele with inscription and figure, sculptured in relief, of Ashur-bani-pal, king of Assyria from B.C. 668 to 626.

[Babylonian and Assyrian Room, Wall-Case 15, No. 147; No. 90,864.] (See

ich are raised above his head, a basket of offerings, or possibly earth for the building of E-zida. The stele is inscribed with a ct recording the name, titles, and genealogy of Shamash-shum-în and the restoration of the shrine of E-zida; it concludes with prayer that Nabû may bless any of his successors who shall make erings before his image and shall anoint it with oil and shall nmemorate his name with that of himself. On the other hand asks Nabû to blot out the name and posterity of the man who ll injure or destroy this image. From the annals of Ashur-bani- we learn that his twin brother Shamash-shum-ukîn, whom he l appointed viceroy over Babylon, watched his opportunity, l joining his forces with those of the Elamites and other nations, rolted against his brother's sovereignty. He was however successful in obtaining his independence, and, being besieged in bylon, he put an end to his life by fire rather than surrender. is happened about the year B.C. 650. It will be noticed that crown has been removed from the head of the figure on the le; this was probably done, after his death, by the officers of hur-bani-pal. [No. 90,866.]

No. 154. Brick recording the name and titles of Shamash-shum-în, king of Babylon, and the restoration of the temple of Shamash, Sun-god, in the city of Sippar, during the reigns of himself and brother Ashur-bani-pal. [No. 90,281.]

Nos. 155 and 156. Bricks recording the name and titles of **hur-etil-ilâni**, king of Assyria, about B.C. 625, and the building a temple in the city of Calah. [Nos. 90,188, 90,195.]

No. 157. Piece of Assyrian sculpture from one of the series of s-reliefs from the palace of Sennacherib, king of Assyria, repre-ting men drawing a colossal bull to his palace at Nineveh. esented by F. E. Wheelan, Esq., 1894. [No. 93,019.]

No. 158. Fragment of an Assyrian bas-relief presented by Mrs. lmsby Drake, 1892. [No. 93,020.]

Nos. 159–169. **Wall-Cases 16–19.** An important series of cks from Babylon inscribed with the name and titles of **buchadnezzar II.**, *Na-bi-um-ku-du-ur-ri-u-ṣu-ur*, king of Babylon, 604–561, and recording his devotion to the service of the great ples of the gods Marduk (Merodach) and Nabû (Nebo), E-sagil E-zida. On some of these, *e.g.*, No. 165, are traces of the men in which they were laid in the wall. [Nos. 90,073, 90,081, 90,084, 90,092, 90,093, 90,120, 90,121, 90,137, 90,158, 90,822, 90,823.]

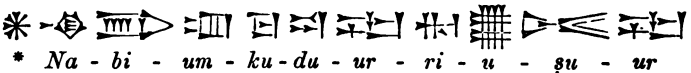
os. 170–173. A series of bricks from Senkereh, recording the e and titles of Nebuchadnezzar II., and the restoration of the

temple of Shamash, the Sun-god, in the city of Larsa. (**See Plate XXVII.**) [Nos. 90,112, 90,114, 90,228, 90,280.]

Nos. 174–177. A series of bricks recording the names and titles of Nebuchadnezzar II., and the restoration of the temple of Shamash, the Sun-god, in the city of Sippar. It will be noticed that the inscriptions are sometimes written on the edge of the brick, and that the cuneiform characters are much smaller than those made by the ordinary stamp.
[Nos. 90,272, 90,273, 90,274, 90,275.]

Nos. 178 and 179. Bricks recording the name and titles of Nebuchadnezzar II., and the building of a temple to Sin, the Moon-god, in the city of Ur. [Nos. 90,139, 90,140.]

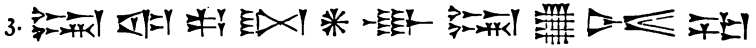
No. 180. **Bronze step** from the lower part of the flight of steps in the ancient temple of E-zida at Borsippa (Birs Nimrûd) ornamented with rosettes, etc., and inscribed on the edge with the name and titles of **Nebuchadnezzar II.** This object is of considerable interest, and as the inscription upon it includes that found upon the greater number of the bricks of this king; it is here given in full, with a transliteration into English characters and a translation :—

1. 
* *Na - bi - um - ku - du - ur - ri - u - ṣu - ur*
Nebuchadnezzar,

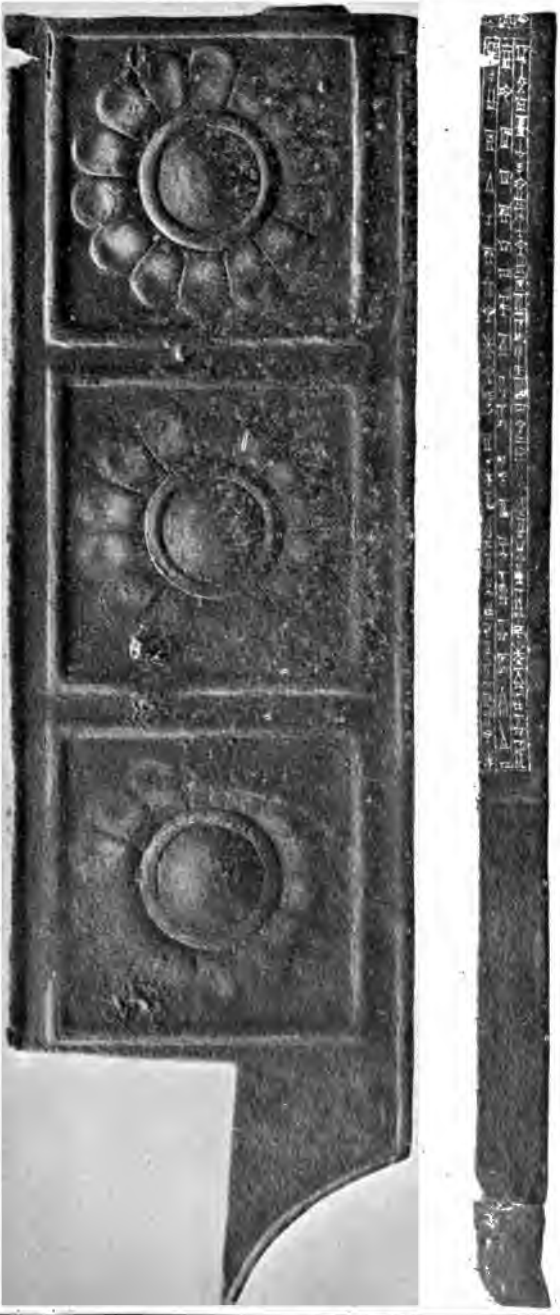
*shar* *Bâbili*
king of Babylon,

2.
*za - ni - in*
patron of

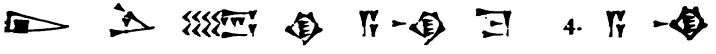
*E - sag - il* *u* *E - zi - da*
(the temple) E-sagil and (the temple) E-zida,

3. 
*aplu* *asharidu* *sha* * *Nabû - apla - u - ṣu - ur*
eldest son of Nabopolassar,

* This sign is a determinative prefix, *i.e.*, a sign which was not pronounced, and only served to indicate the class of word to which it is attached.



Bronze doorstep inscribed with the name and titles of Nebuchadnezzar II., king of Babylon from B.C. 604 to 561.
[Babylonian and Assyrian Room, Wall-Case 17, No. 180; No. 90,851.] (See p. 100 f.)

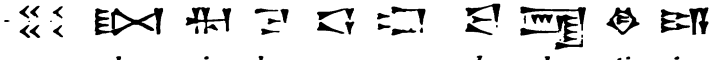


*har* *Bâbili* *a - na - ku* 4. *a - na*

g of Babylon. am I. For

*Na - bi - um* *be - li* *ṣi - i - ri*

Nabû (Nebo), the exalted lord,



*mu - sha - ri - ku* *u - um* *ba - la - ṭi - ia*

who hath lengthened the days of my life,

*E - zi - da* *bît - su* *i - na* *Bar - si - pa* †

he temple) E-zida, his temple in Borsippa

*- si - iš* *e - pu - uš*

anew have I built.

s Plate XXVI.) [No. 90,851.]

o. 181. Cast of an inscription of Nebuchadnezzar II. in archaic ylonian characters, recording at great length the building ations which this king carried out on the great walls and oles of Babylon. The original is preserved in the India Office. [No. 90,847.]

o. 182. Black basalt fragment with inscription recording the e and titles of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 90,848.]

o. 183. Brick recording the name and titles of Nabonidus, ; of Babylon, B.C. 555–538. [No. 90,144.]

os. 184–187. Bricks recording the name and titles of onidus, king of Babylon, and the building of a temple to Sin, Moon-god, in the city of Ur.

[Nos. 90,148, 90,150, 90,151, 90,152.]

This sign is a determinative prefix, *i.e.*, a sign which was not pronounced, only served to indicate the class of word to which it is attached.

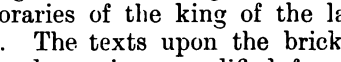
This sign is a determinative affix; its use is similar to that of the rminative prefix.

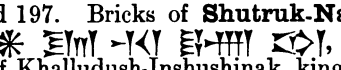
No. 188. Brick recording the name and titles of Nabonidus, with an impression of a human foot which was made upon it while moist. [No. 90,284.]

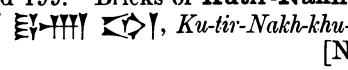
Nos. 189 and 190. Babylonian bricks without inscriptions. The hollows, or "frogs," were probably intended to afford a hold for the bitumen, or mortar, used in building. [Nos. 90,282, 90,283.]

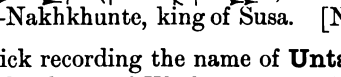
Nos. 191–195. A group of glazed bricks with raised patterns, from Nimrûd. Uncertain period.
[Nos. 90,856, 90,857, 90,860, 90,861, 92,983.]

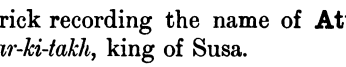
Nos. 196–203. A group of bricks recording the names and titles of a number of the Elamite kings who reigned at **Susa**, the "**Shushan**, the palace" of Esther i., 2, and the modern Shushter. At present it is impossible to assign exact dates to the reigns of these kings, but it is probable that they were contemporaries of the king of the last Assyrian Empire, about B.C. 700. The texts upon the bricks, which are written and not stamped, are in a modified form of the Babylonian character.

Nos. 196 and 197. Bricks of **Shutruk-Nakhkhunte,**  , *Shu-ut-ru-uk-Nakh-khu-un-te*, the son of Khalludush-Inshushinak, king of Susa.
[Nos. 90,292, 90,404.]

Nos. 198 and 199. Bricks of **Kutir-Nakhkhunte,**  , *Ku-tir-Nakh-khu-un-te*, king of Susa.
[Nos. 90,291, 90,523.]

Nos. 200 and 201. Bricks of **Shilkhak-Inshushinak,**  , *Shil-kha-ak-In-shu-shi-na-ak*, son of Shutruk-Nakhkhunte, king of Susa. [Nos. 90,503, 90,529.]

No. 202. Brick recording the name of **Untash-gal**  , *Un-tash-gal*, son of Khubanumena, king of Susa.
[No. 90,405.]

No. 203. Brick recording the name of **Attarkitakh,**  , *At-tar-ki-takh*, king of Susa. [No. 90,528.]

No. 204. Circular stone vessel inscribed with the name of **Ispuinis**, the son of Sardur, king of **Van**, about B.C. 820. From Van. Presented by C. P. Devey, Esq., F.R.G.S., 1895.
[No. 90,869.]

No. 205. Stone slab of **Minûa**, king of Van, with dedicatory inscription to the god Khaldi, about B.C. 700. [No. 90,863.]

**Wall-Cases 20–22.** Here are exhibited a number of casts taken from inscriptions cut in the **Behistun Rock**, and from

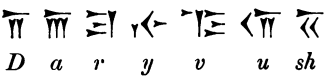
rick inscribed with the name and titles of Nebuchadnezzar II., king of Babylon from B.C. 604 to 561.

bylonian and Assyrian Room, Wall-Case 17, No. 172; No. 90,112.] (See p. 99 f.)

palaces built by the Akhaemenian kings at Persepolis and other cities. The inscriptions here represented are in the **Persian,** the **Susian** or **Elamite** and the **Babylonian** languages, in which the Persian kings were wont to inscribe their edicts and commemorative texts; for they held sway over the countries of Persia, Media, and Babylonia. (**See Plate XXVIII.**)

The Persian cuneiform inscriptions supplied the material from which the early investigators of their contents obtained the clue to the correct method of the interpretation of cuneiform inscriptions in general. In 1802 Grotefend succeeded in deciphering the names of Hystaspes, Darius and Xerxes, but he was unable either to understand or to translate the rest of the inscriptions in which these names occurred. Following his method, Rask, St. Martin, Burnouf and Lassen contributed to the confirmation of his results, but as recently as 1837 the actual contents of the inscriptions remained unknown. In this year, however, the late Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, Bart., G.C.B., succeeded in drawing up a working alphabet of the Persian cuneiform characters, and in making a correct analysis of the contents of certain inscriptions, and accurate translations of the short texts to which he had access. The process employed by him in his first efforts at decipherment may be thus briefly described. He selected two short inscriptions which he had copied at **Mount Elwend,** near Hamadân, in 1835.* He noticed that the inscription corresponded throughout with the exception of two groups of signs in each. He assumed that these groups of signs contained the names of the kings who set up the inscriptions and possibly those of their fathers. But in these two inscriptions the group of signs which occupied the second place in one of them, and which from its position seemed to represent the name of the father of the man who set it up, occurred in the first place in the other. This will be clear from the following transcriptions of these groups of signs:—

Inscription I.

1. 
*D a r y v u sh* *i.e.*, DARIUS.

2.
*V i sh t a s p h y* *i.e.*, HYSTASPES.

* Copies of these are exhibited in Wall-case No. 22.

INSCRIPTION II.

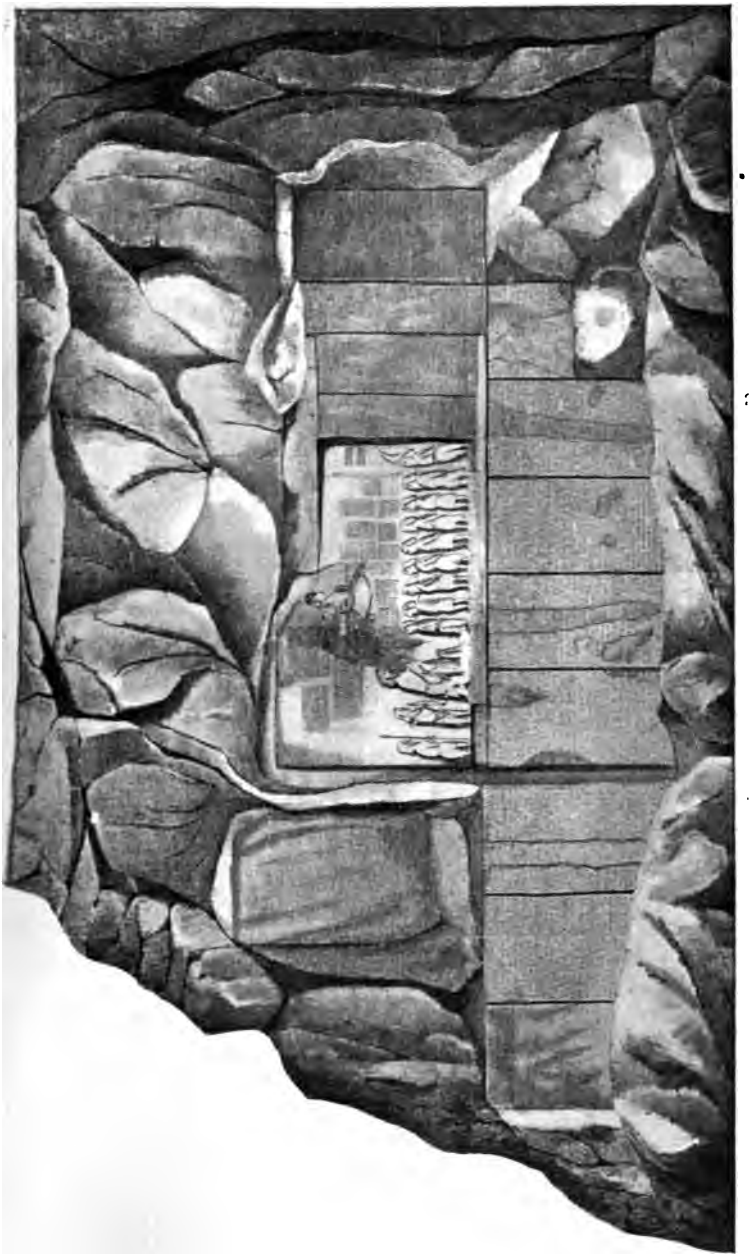
3. *Kh sh y a r sh a* *i.e.*, XERXES.

4. *D a r y v u sh* *i.e.*, DARIUS.

It will be seen that group No. 4, which occupies the second place in No. II. inscription, is identical with group No. 1, which occupies the first place in No. I. inscription. Thus Rawlinson inferred that the father of the king who set up No. II. inscription was the king for whom No. I. inscription was set up, and that groups Nos. 2, 1 and 3 gave the names of three Persian kings in consecutive order. But what kings could these have been? The most famous kings of the Akhaemenian line were Hystaspes, the founder of the dynasty, Darius his son, and Xerxes his grandson. On applying these names to groups Nos. 2, 1 and 3, he found that they answered in all respects satisfactorily, and were in fact the true identifications.

In 1837 Sir Henry Rawlinson went to **Behistun** and at great personal risk succeeded in making copies and paper impressions* of the Persian section of the great trilingual inscription which had been engraved on the face of the rock by the order of **Darius the Great.** This was no easy task, for the inscription is considerably more than a hundred feet above the ground. The scaling ladders which he had taken with him proved to be too short to enable him to read the Babylonian text, engraved upon a huge projecting piece of rock, but eventually he succeeded in obtaining a "squeeze" of it. When he first made his copy of the Persian text, he compared the two first paragraphs of it with the inscriptions which he had already copied at Elwend, and these supplied him with the native forms of the names of Arsames, Ariaramnes, Teispes, Akhaemenes, Persia, and the meanings of a certain number of words. From the study of the old Zend and Pehlevi, which were cognate to the language of the Persian cuneiform inscriptions, he was enabled to construct a skeleton of the grammar, and to identify the meanings of a great many words. In 1847 he published a complete translation of the Persian text of the great Behistun inscription, with a full grammatical commentary

* Specimens of these are exhibited on the floor of Wall-case No. 21.



The Rock of Bisutun, or Behistun, in Persia engraved with a scene representing Darius, king of Persia from B.C. 521 to 485, receiving the submission of the chiefs of the nations who had revolted, and with inscriptions in the Persian, Susian, and Babylonian languages describing his wars and conquests. This plate is made from the drawing of the rock published by the late Sir H. C. Rawlinson.

. alphabet, which have remained substantially unchanged. › decipherment of the Susian and Babylonian versions of inscriptions next followed, and, conjointly with the r. Edward Hincks, Edwin Norris, and Prof. J. Oppert, Henry Rawlinson worked out the values of the Susian, ›ylonian, and Assyrian signs, and translated the inscrip- ıs.* For the determination of the Assyrian characters se scholars derived great help from the ancient lists of racters (see Nineveh Gallery, Table-Case B) which had n excavated at Kouyunjik (Nineveh) and had been recently ught to this country. The language of the Assyrian and ›ylonian inscriptions being Semitic, the early investigators e much assisted by the close resemblance of many of its ts to those found in Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee, and Arabic.

Nos. 206 and 207. Portions of a moulding from a column bearing rilingual inscription in the Persian, Susian, and Babylonian guages of **Artaxerxes Mnemon**, king of Persia from B.C. 405 B.C. 362, in the palace of the Persian kings at Ecbatana. [Nos. 90,894, 90,855.]

Nos. 208–212. Casts of inscriptions of **Darius I.**, king of Persia n B.C. 521 to B.C. 485, cut above the heads of the prisoners lptured on the face of the rock at Behistun. The prisoners, ten umber, stand in the presence of the king, roped together by the k, with their hands tied behind their backs. (**See Plate XXIX.**)

No. 208. Cast of the Persian version of the inscription over the d of **Fravartish**, who declared himself to be the king of the lians. [No. 22,471.]

No. 209. Cast of the Persian version of the inscription over the d of **Arakha**, who declared himself to be Nebuchadnezzar, the of Nabonidus, and king of Babylon. [No. 22,472.]

No. 210. Cast of the Persian version of the inscription over the d of **Atrina**, who declared himself to be the king of the Susians. [No. 22,475.]

No. 211. Cast of the Susian version of the inscription over the d of **Vahyazdâta**, who declared himself to be Smerdis, the son of us. [No. 22,473.]

No. 212. Cast of the Susian version of the inscription over the d of **Arakha**, who declared himself to be Nebuchadnezzar, the of Nabonidus, and king of Babylon. [No. 22,474.]

The complete texts of the Persian, Susian, and Babylonian inscriptions at stun, based on a new collation of the originals on the Rock, are published English translations, introduction, reproductions of photographs, etc., by rustees under the title "**The Sculptures and Inscriptions of Darius reat on the Rock of Behistun in Persia,**" 1907, 8vo., £1.

No. 213. Cast of part of an inscription in the Babylonian language recording the name and titles of **Darius** the Great. [No. 22,477.]

No. 214. Cast of part of an inscription in the Babylonian language of **Xerxes I.**, king of Persia from B.C. 485 to 465. [No. 22,478.]

No. 215. Cast of part of an inscription in the Babylonian language recording the completion by Xerxes I. of the palace which his father Darius began to build. [No. 22,476.]

No. 216. Cast of part of an inscription of **Artaxerxes III.**, (Ochus), king of Persia from B.C. 362 to 339. [No. 91,236.]

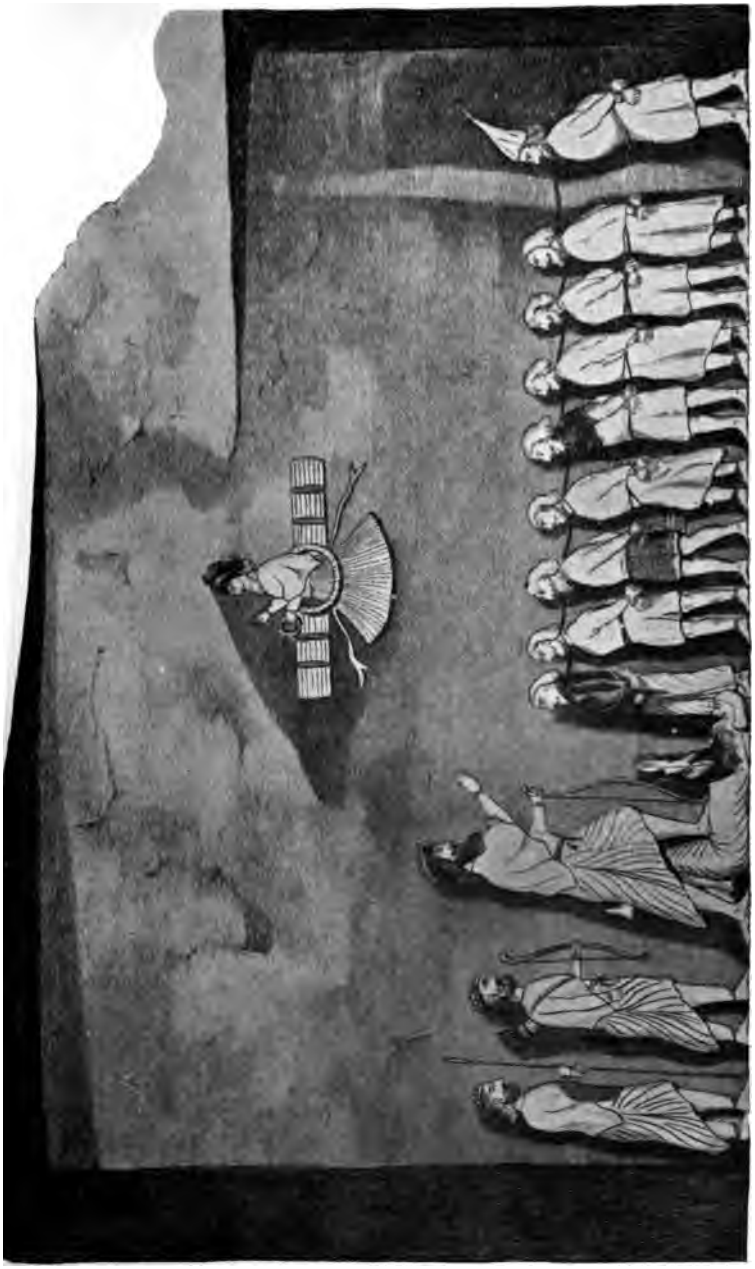
No. 217. Cast of an inscription in the Persian language, recording the titles and genealogy of Artaxerxes III., king of Persia, and the completion of a palace at Persepolis. [No. 22,480.]

No. 218. Specimens of the paper "squeezes," or impressions made by the late Sir H. C. Rawlinson, Bart., G.C.B., of the inscriptions in the Persian, Susian, and Babylonian languages cut in the rock at Behistun in Persia, to commemorate the wars and conquests of Darius I., king of Persia, from B.C. 521 to B.C. 485.

**Wall-Cases 23-27.** Here is exhibited a large collection of **bronze objects,** shields, portions of a throne, wine and water vessels, helmets, fetters for prisoners, weapons, agricultural and carpentering implements, tools, vases, lion-weights, fittings of the ends of chariot-poles, etc. They were found chiefly on the Assyrian sites Kouyunjik (Nineveh) and Nimrûd (Calah), but a considerable number of the tools and small figures of animals and men were found in the neighbourhood of Babylon and in Southern Babylonia. The shields, figures of gryphons, and bronze plates with open work were discovered at Van in Armenia. Few of these objects can be dated with exactitude, but it is probable that the greater number of them were made between about B.C. 1000 and A.D. 400. A small number of the nondescript figures, which are exhibited on the small shelf in Wall-Case 25, may even belong to the period subsequent to the Muḥammadan conquest of Mesopotamia. The following are of special interest:—

Nos. 219–222. A group of bronze helmets belonging to various periods; No. 219 is probably Assyrian and Nos. 220–222 are probably the work of Sassanian smiths. [Nos. 22,495—22,498.]

No. 229. Bronze covering of a leather or wicker shield ornamented with figures of lions and bulls in relief. The groups of



Scene from the Rock of Bisutun or Behistun in Persia, representing Darius receiving the submission of the chiefs of the nations who had revolted against him. The figure in the winged circle above is the god Ahuramazda. This plate is made from the drawing of the sculptures published by the late Sir H. C. Rawlinson, Bart., G.C.B. (See p. 105.)

ts in the upper part indicate the position of the handles by ch it was carried. On the outer flange are traces of a cunei- ı inscription. About B.C. 700. From Van. [No. 22,481.]

o. 239. Bronze framework for the side of a throne. The er bars terminate in bulls' heads and the legs in bulls' hoofs. [No. 22,491.]

ze figure of a Babylonian god. Wall-Case 25, No. 592*.]

Bronze figure of a Babylonian demon. [Wall-Case 25, No. 574.]

o. 242. Bronze handle of a large bucket or vessel made in the of a human-headed bird. [No. 22,494.]

. 246. Portions of a rectangular bronze foundation slab, with of an inscription in cuneiform. [No. 91,157.]

. 248. Portions of bronze lattice-work. From Van. [No. 91,159.]

No. 260. Bronze slab which formed part of a model of a castle or fortress, and showing the position of embrasures and battlements. From Van. [No. 91,177.]

No. 292. Bronze plate with design in hollow work, and figure of a bull in relief. From Van. Presented by Capt. E. Clayton, R.A. [No. 21,209.]

Nos. 303–318. A series of **weights in the form of lions,** many of which are inscribed in cuneiform with the names of the Assyrian kings in whose reigns they were made, and with their weights in Phoenician. On the left side of most of them is a symbol indicating the weight; thus the inscription on the edge of the base of No. 303 reads, "Fifteen manehs of the country," and on the left side of

Bronze lion-weight of two manehs with Babylonian and Phoenician inscriptions. [Wall-Case 27, No. 305; No. 91,222.]

the lion are fifteen strokes. The castings were reduced to their correct weights by chiselling pieces off the base, but in the case of No. 306 the adjustment has been effected by filling the hollow body of the lion with lead. It is probable that these weights were made by Phoenician settlers in Assyria. From about B.C. 750 to B.C. 700. From Nimrûd. [Nos. 91,220—91,235.]

Nos. 319–325. A series of hollow bronze heads of lions and bulls which formed the fittings of the ends of chariot-poles. [Nos. 24,961, 91,237–91,242.]

No. 326. Hollow bronze bull supporting a standing figure of a king or god. The face of the bull, which was fitted on separately, was probably made of gold or silver. [No. 91,243.]

No. 327. Bronze rhyton in the form of an oryx. The eyes were inlaid with white stone. [No. 91,249.]

Nos. 328 and 329. Two winged and man-headed bulls; the faces were probably made of gold. No. 329 is furnished with human arms and hands which are clasped together. From Van. [No. 91,247, 91,248.]

No. 330. Bronze model of a castle or fortress. From Van. [No. 91,250.]

Nos. 574 and 592*. Bronze figures of a Babylonian demon and a Babylonian god. [No. 93,078, 91,149.]

Bronze head of a bull, which decorated the end of a chariot-pole. [Wall-Case 27, No. 322; No. 91,240.]

**Wall-Cases 28 and 29.** A series of alabaster jars, vases, figures, etc., and glass bowls, bottles, and phials of various periods found at Kouyunjik, Nimrûd, Babylon, and other places in Mesopotamia. The following are interesting examples:—

No. 625. Upper part of an alabaster figure of the god Nebo. Early period. [No. 91,667.]

Nos. 615–621. Alabaster dolls and figures of Ishtar or Aphrodite. [Nos. 91,668–91,677.]

Nos. 699, 701, 702, 704. Fragments of alabaster vases inscribed with the name and titles of Xerxes, king of Persia and Babylon, from B.C. 485 to B.C. 465. [No. 91,453–91,455, 91,459.]

Nos. 700 and 706. Fragments of alabaster jars inscribed with the name of Rammân-nirari I., king of Assyria, about B.C. 1325. [No. 90,956, 90,957.]

No. 705. Fragment of alabaster jar inscribed with the name of Sargon, king of Assyria, B.C. 722 to B.C. 705. [No. 91,460.]

No. 709. Fragment of alabaster jar inscribed with the name of Assurbanipal, king of Assyria, B.C. 668 to about B.C. 626. [No. 91,588.]

Nos. 714 and 715. Fragments of a vase with figures of Assyrian gods in relief, dedicated to the god Nergal of the city of Tarbis (Sherîf Khân). [Nos. 90,960, 91,583.]

No. 716. Fragment of a vase with a representation in relief of a captured city, dedicated to the god Ninib. [No. 91,582.]

No. 717. Part of an Assyrian mace-head of lapis-lazuli with votive inscription. [No. 91452.]

Limestone model of a winged and human-headed cow, to form the base of a column.

[Wall-Case 30, No. 723.]

No. 723. Limestone model of a winged cow with a woman's head; on the back rests the base of a column. [No. 90,954.]

No. 726. Opaque glass vase inscribed with the figure of a lion and the words 𒀭𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭 𒀭 𒀭𒀭 𒀭𒀭𒀭, *Ekal Sharru-ukîn*, "Palace of Sargon," *i.e.*, **Sargon**, king of Assyria, B.C. 722 to B.C. 705. [No. 90,952.]

Nos. 735, 759, 847. Specimens of ancient glass, showing the iridescence caused by contact with damp earth. [Nos. 91,577, 91,578, 91,579.]

No. 756. Oval crystal object; use unknown. From Nimrûd. [No. 90,959.]

No. 760. Roman bottle of blue glass with body in shape of a human head. [No. 91528.]

Opaque glass vase inscribed with the name of Sargon, king of Assyria, B.C. 722—705.
[Wall-Case 28, No. 726.]

**Wall-Case 30.** A series of fragments of painted baked clay ceiling-ornaments with bosses; many of them are inscribed with the name and titles of Ashur-naṣir-pal, king of Assyria from B.C. 885 to B.C. 860. From Nimrûd (Calah). [Nos. 91,679–91,690.]

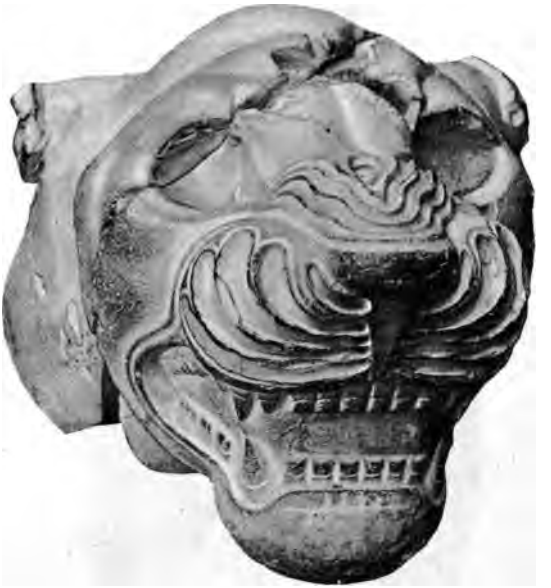
No. 866. Stone basket ornamented with rosettes and eyes, which was fastened by bitumen to a wall sculpture, on which was a figure of a king or mythological being in relief. [No. 91,700.]

Nos. 867–875. A series of baked clay fists which were used either as votive offerings, or as architectural ornaments. A few of them are inscribed with the name and titles of Ashur-naṣir-pal,

king of Assyria. The fingers of No. 867 were originally covered with blue glaze, and those of No. 875 with grey glaze.

[Nos. 90,964, 90,976, 90,977, 91,701–91,706.]

No. 876. Fine white limestone head of a lion. [No. 91,678.]



Fine white limestone head of a lion.
[Wall-Case 30, No. 876.]

**Wall-Cases 31–40.** On the five upper shelves of these cases are exhibited a long and interesting series of baked clay vases and vessels, both with and without handles; a number of lamps made in the forms of animals, birds, etc.; late terra-cotta groups, such as that of Europa and the bull [No. 743, p. 114]; a large number of terra-cotta figures of gods and goddesses, foundation and votive figures [cf. Nos. 996, 1005, 1025, p. 115 f.], animals, etc. In Wall-Case No. 39 are a series of plaques with figures of dogs, lions, and hunting scenes in relief [Nos. 1062–1067; cf. No. 1063, p. 117]; three steatite moulds for casting ear-rings and other articles of jewellery [Nos. 1069–1071; see p. 117]; a steatite kohl, or stibium, pot with three tubes, and having upon the sides human figures and a lion and a sphinx in relief [No. 1068]. In Wall-Case 40 (Shelf 4) are seven stone and clay heads of the god of the south-west wind and other Babylonian demons [Nos. 1047–1052; see p. 118 f.], and some heads of animals, of which a carved ivory head of a bull may be specially noted [No. 1061; see p. 119]. In Wall-Cases Nos. 31–40 is a

valuable series of earthenware bowls of various depths and diameters, which were employed for magical or medical purposes. The inscription on the insides are written in the Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldee and Mandaïtic languages, but many of them are mere collections of letters jumbled together and are not intended to have any meaning. In some of them, *e.g.*, No. 934, the inscription was supposed to confer upon him who drank from it blessing and health from

Terra-cotta bowl with Mandaïtic inscription.
[Wall-Case 34, No. 895.]

heaven. In line 3 is a reference to the "sixty mighty men of Israel who stood round about the couch of Solomon," and this reference is followed by an extract from the priest's blessing (Numbers vi., 24–26), "The Lord bless thee, and keep (thee): the "Lord make His face shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee: "the Lord lift up His countenance upon thee, and give thee peace. "Amen. Amen. Selah." By the side of this inscription are three

trees, and the sacred letter H enclosed in a square. When used for medical purposes a draught of water was brought to the sick man in a bowl, and either he, or the physician, or both, recited the text written round the inside of the bowl immediately before or

Terra-cotta group representing Europa and the bull.
[Wall-Case 33, No. 943.]

after drinking. These bowls are of different periods; the oldest belongs to the third or second century B.C., and the latest to the third or fourth century A.D. Along the bottom of these cases (Wall-Cases 27 ff.) are exhibited :—

ıs. 293–300. A series of bronze adze-heads.

ıs. 594–610. A series of stone and marble **weights in the . of ducks.** The two largest are weights of 30 manas each; ese, one (No. 599) belongs to the reign of Nabû-shum-libur, the (No. 600) to that of Erba-Marduk. [Nos. 91,432–91,448.]

Terra-cotta foundation-figure of a fish-god.
Wall-Case 37, No. 996.]

Terra-cotta foundation-figure of a god.
[Wall-Case 38, No. 1005.]

o. 1583. Earthenware vessel containing portions of two an skulls and other bones which were found at Nineveh.
[No. 91,448.]

o. 1597. Large earthenware vessel for holding grain.
[No. 91,961.]

No. 1604. Sepulchral vase containing burnt human remains. From Susa [Shushan, the palace.] Presented by Colonel Ross, C.I.E., 1876. [No. 91,954.]

No. 1606. Vase similar to the above, containing burnt human remains. [No. 91,952.]

No. 1609. Massive six-handled earthenware jar for holding wine or water. Around the side in relief are figures of snakes with feet, duck-headed and winged dragons, and figures of snake-charmers (?). [No. 91,950.]

Terra-cotta votive figure of a woman suckling a child.
[Wall-Case 38, No. 1025.]

No. 1618. Earthenware vessel ornamented with a notched border and two figures of a mythological being in relief. The figures have human faces, the claws and wings of a bird and the tail of a lion. [No. 91,941.]

Nos. 1623 and 1629. Earthenware jars containing burnt human remains over which layers of plaster have been laid for purposes of preservation. [Nos. 91,936, 92,000.]

. 1631. Portion of a foot from a limestone statue of a king or ı official. [No. 92,003.]

. 1633. Calcareous stone sarcophagus, with alabaster lid, of arthian period. From Susa. Presented by Col. Ross, C.I.E., [No. 91,932.]

ra-cotta plaque stamped with a scene representing a man leading a dog. Wall-Case 38, No. 1063.]

Steatite mould for casting small articles of jewellery. ıll-Case 39, No. 1071.]

. 1634. Stone sarcophagus containing burnt human remains. Samsabad, near Bushire. Parthian period. Presented by Malcolm, Esq., 1838. [No. 91,933.]

**Wall-Cases 41–44.** A miscellaneous collection of architectural ornaments, capitals of pillars, stone heads, baked-clay masks, etc., of the late Assyrian and Parthian periods, followed by a series of glazed vessels, bricks, and coffins of the Parthian, Græco-Roman, and Sassanian periods. Of special interest are :—

No. 1580. Glazed brick on which is depicted the figure of an Assyrian king accompanied by attendants bearing bow, arrows, spear, etc. (**See Plate XXX.**) [No. 90,859.]

Terra-cotta figure of a Babylonian demon.
[Wall-Case 40, No. 1051.]

Nos. 1645–1647. Three massive, glazed, earthenware coffins from Warka in Southern Babylonia, about B.C. 200.
[Nos. 92,004–92,006.]

No. 1786. Light glazed earthenware vessel with six divisions. This is an interesting example of the silver-grey glaze which is said to be especially characteristic of the late Parthian period.
[No. 92,097.]

lazed brick on which is depicted the figure of an Assyrian king pouring out a libation after hunting. He holds a bow and arrow, and behind him is an attendant carrying his quiver.

Babylonian and Assyrian Room, Wall-Case 41, No. 1580; No. 90,859.]

(See p. 118).

›s. 1788 and 1791. Glazed earthenware baskets.
[Nos. 92,092, 92,094.]

Limestone head of a Babylonian demon.
[Wall-Case 40, No. 1052.]

Ivory head of a bull.
[Wall-Case 40, No. 1061.]

›. 1833. Green glazed earthenware rhyton in the form of an
al. [No. 92,090.]

On the right-hand side of the doorway at the western end the room stand :—

1. Cast of a basalt stele inscribed in ancient Babylonian characters with the text of the **Code of Laws**, which was drawn up by **Khammurabi**, king of Babylon, about B.C. 2200. On the upper part of the stele is carved a **relief** in which the king, standing in the traditional attitude of worship with his right arm bared and raised, is represented in the act of receiving the laws from Shamash, the Sun-god. The god wears the horned headdress, symbolical of divine power, and he holds in his right hand the ring and staff emblematic of sovereignty and dominion; and from his shoulders rise flames of fire. The god is seated upon a mystic throne, represented in the form of a Babylonian shrine or temple, and his feet are set upon the mountains. (**See Plate XXXI.**) On the lower part of the stele are engraved twenty-eight columns of **text**, containing :—

(i) **An Introduction**, in which Khammurabi enumerates the benefits he has conferred upon the great temples and cities of Babylonia and Assyria.

(ii) The text of **the Laws**, some two hundred and eighty-two in number, by which the Babylonians were ordered to regulate their affairs.

(iii) An **Epilogue**, calling down a blessing upon any man who should observe the laws, and a series of curses upon any king or governor who should break, modify or abrogate any of them.

The stele was set up in Esagila, the temple of Marduk in Babylon, so that it might be consulted by any man who considered himself wronged or oppressed. It was afterwards carried away by an Elamite king to Susa, where four or five columns of the lower part of the text were erased, probably to make room for an inscription of the king who removed it; but this second inscription has not been engraved. Khammurabi's Code of Laws was not invented by the king or his legal advisers, but was based upon a large number of older laws and customs, which had been in use for many centuries and had acquired the sanctity of long tradition. What Khammurabi did was to collect and codify the laws, and to enforce them rigidly. The large number of contract-tablets of this period which have been recovered (see Table-Case A) prove that the Code was no dead letter, and the despatches of Khammurabi himself (see Table-Case B) illustrate the vigorous manner in which the king administered justice to his subjects, and stamped out abuses in his empire. The laws engraved upon the stele consist of an exhaustive set of regulations dealing with all classes of the population and defining the privileges and responsibilities of each. They thus throw considerable light upon the social conditions of Babylonia at this early

ion of the stele engraved with the text of Khammurabi's Code of
The scene represents the king receiving the laws from Shamash,
n-god.

ian and Assyrian Room, No. 98,493.] (See p. 120 f.)

ıe; and they have acquired additional interest and importance m the resemblance which many of them bear to similar enact- nts included in the Mosaic legislation and other ancient legal .es. [No. 98,493.]

:. Cast of a **statue of Gudea,** governor of Lagash in ıthern Babylonia about B.C. 2500. The figure of the king, who ɔere represented as an architect, is covered with an inscription archaic cuneiform characters describing the construction and lication of the temple of the god Ningirsu at Lagash, wherein statue was set up. Presented by the Museum of the Louvre. [No. 91,025.]

ɔn the left-hand side of the doorway are:—

.. Boundary-stone recording a grant of certain land near the r of Dûr-Zizi, on the banks of the river Tigris, by **Merodach-ladan I.,** king of Babylonia about B.C. 1150, to Marduk-zakir- m, a governor of a district in Babylonia. Presented by the prietors of the "Daily Telegraph" in 1873. [No. 90,850.]

:. Black basalt statue of **Gudea,** governor of Lagash in ıthern Babylonia about B.C. 2500. The inscriptions recorded lding operations carried out by this king. [No. 92,988.]

**Table-Case A.** Here is exhibited a large and important ies of "**Case-tablets,**" that is to say, tablets with the clay relopes, or cases, within which they were preserved, arranged e by side. They were found at Tell Ṣifr, and at other sites early cities both in northern and southern Babylonia. The angement of the tablets from Tell Ṣifr, when discovered by ftus in 1854, is thus described by him in his *Chaldaea and siana,* p. 270:—

"Three mud bricks were laid down in the form of the capital etter U. The largest tablet, measuring six and a-quarter inches ɔng and three inches wide, was placed upon this foundation, and he two next in size at right angles to it. The rest were piled pon them and also upon the bricks—the whole being surrounded y a reed matting, traces of which were still visibly adhering to nany of the tablets. They were covered by three unbaked ricks, which accounts for the perfect preservation of so many. Several were found broken, but the fragments were carefully ollected."

At other places in Babylonia it was customary to keep such blets in a special chamber, either arranged upon shelves, or ɔked in jars made of unbaked clay, on the outsides of which ere inscribed the names of certain of the contracting parties entioned on the tablets. The jars were made of that peculiar bylonian loamy earth which preserves its consistency only as

long as it is comparatively fresh. After the lapse of years it crumbles away when touched and falls down into dust. Hence it is impossible to remove these jars, and there is no example in this collection.

The **tablets** are written in the Babylonian language, but they contain a number of words and phrases and formulæ belonging to the non-Semitic or Sumerian language, which was formerly in use throughout the country. They were written during the reigns of **Sumu-la-ilu, Zabum, Apil-Sin, Sin-muballit, Khammurabi, Samsu-iluna,** and other early kings of Babylon, and during the reign of **Rim-Sin,** King of Larsa, from about B.C. 2300 to B.C. 2000. Their contents refer to legal and commercial transactions, and include deeds recording the buying and selling of houses and lands; the leasing of house-property, gardens, fields, plantations, etc.; the hiring of slaves and labourers; the loan of money and seed-corn; the payment or repayment of monies received on deposit; the dissolution of partnerships; the adoption of children; marriage-contracts; bills of divorce, etc. Other tablets of this series are inscribed with legal or judicial decisions concerning the ownership of land, and the division of property, etc.

When a **contract** was made in Babylonia the contracting parties went to some priestly, or legal, official in the town or city in which they lived, and had a statement of the terms of agreement inscribed upon a clay tablet, a copy of which was kept by one or both of the contracting parties, as a proof that the contract was still in force. The original document was placed for safety either in the temple or in the record chamber of the city, and in order to preserve the text inscribed upon it, it was enclosed in a clay envelope or "case," on which the document was copied in duplicate. At the end of each document were written the names of the witnesses, including that of the scribe or official who drew up the contract and **sealed it.** Usually the seal was impressed on the case only. In general a tablet was sealed by rolling a **cylinder-seal,** made of some hard stone (see Case D) over it, or by impressing a seal upon it whilst the clay was moist. The early tablets show that another method was also in use. One or more seal impressions were made upon a three-sided **clay cone,** in the apex of which a piece of reed was inserted. The other end of the reed was attached to the tablet by a piece of moist clay, and thus the cone hung down from the tablet much in the same way that seals hang from ancient parchment charters.

A number of such **cones** will be seen in the upper part of the case, with fragments of reed still visible (Nos. 95–137). An examination of the texts on the tablets and of the copies upon the cases of those which were found broken shows that the duplicate copy frequently contained variant readings, important both linguistically and grammatically. Hence the cases of all the tablets of this class have been carefully opened, the inner tablet removed, and both tablets and cases are here exhibited side by side.

No. 1. Deed recording the division of certain houses and land inherited by Bêlisunu and Khishshatum from their father. Reign of Rîm-Sin, king of Larsa. [No. 33,201.]

No. 2. Deed recording the sale of a house on the high way by Sinatum and his two brothers to Gimillum for one-third of a maneh and four and a half shekels of silver. Reign of Khammurabi, king of Babylon. [No. 92,501.]

No. 3. Legal decision concerning the division of certain property purchased by Ṣini-Ishtar and Ibku-Sin, and awarding two-thirds of the property to the former and one-third to the latter. Reign of Khammurabi, king of Babylon. [No. 33,231.]

No. 4. Deed recording the sale of a house and land by Nannar-iddina for two-thirds of a maneh and two shekels of silver. Reign of Khammurabi, king of Babylon. [No. 92,584.]

No. 5. Deed recording the sale of a house by Kishnunu and his wife to Ibi-Ninshakh, the son of Ilushu-bani. Reign of Apil-Sin, king of Babylon. [No. 92,588.]

No. 6. Deed recording the sale of a piece of land by Manium and Eribam to Nishi-inishu. Reign of Apil-Sin, king of Babylon. [No. 92,593.]

No. 7. Deed recording the sale of a house by Ai-tallik and Appan-ili to Iltani for five-sixths of a maneh and five shekels of silver, of Sin-muballiṭ, king of Babylon. [No. 92,586.]

No. 8. Deed recording the sale of a house, the property of the Sun-god and of the goddess Ai, to Amat-Shamash, the priestess of the Sun-god. Reign of Sin-muballiṭ, king of Babylon. [No. 92,657.]

No. 9. Deed recording the share which Erishtum received in a division of certain property between herself and her sister Amat-Shamash. Reign of Sin-muballiṭ, king of Babylon. [No. 92,658.]

No. 10. Judgment against Khammurabi-ludâri and Apil-ili in an action brought by them to gain possession of a garden the property of Idin-Sin. Reign of Samsu-iluna. [No. 33,235.]

No. 11. Deed recalling the division of their father's property by Idin-Shamash, Iribam-Sin, Ibi-Ninshakh, Shamshia, Ilu-naṣir, and Mâr-irṣitim. Reign of Khammurabi, king of Babylon. [No. 33,209.]

No. 12. Deed recording the transfer of a portion of the property of Lamaṣu to three of her sons. Reign of Khammurabi, king of Babylon. [No. 33,219.]

No. 13. Deed recording the sale of a house by Amêl-Nannar and Aplum to Ṣini-Ishtar and Apil-ili for five and one-third of a shekel of silver. Reign of Khammurabi, king of Babylon. [No. 33,223.]

No. 14. Deed recording the sale of a piece of land by Ana-Sin-emid and Libit-Ishtar to Ṣini-Ishtar and Apil-ili for two and a half shekels of silver. Reign of Samsu-iluna, king of Babylon. [No. 33,239.]

No. 15. Deed recording the sale of a piece of land by Rîsh-Shamash to Akhatani. Reign of Khammurabi, king of Babylon. [No. 92,638.]

No. 16. Receipt for ten shekels of silver paid to Ṣini-Shamash by two brothers with whom the money had been deposited. Reign of Khammurabi, king of Babylon. [No. 33,227.]

No. 17. Deed recording the dissolution of partnership between Ṣini-Ishtar and Iribam-Sin, and the division of their common capital and stock. Reign of Khammurabi, king of Babylon. [No. 33,230.]

No. 18. Deed recording the sale of a house by Lellêta and his son to Imgur-Sin for one-third of a maneh six shekels of silver. [No. 33,190.]

No. 19. Deed recording the sale of a house by Ibni-Rammân to Ṣini-Ishtar and Apil-ili for two and one-third shekels of silver. Reign of Rîm-Sin, king of Larsa. [No. 33,162.]

No. 20. Deed recording the sale of a house by Abi-khibum to Igmil-Sin for four shekels of silver. [No. 33,182.]

No. 21. Deed recording the sale of a house and garden for three and two-thirds of a shekel of silver. [No. 33,187.]

No. 22. Deed recording the sale of a house by Akhi-kilim to Ṣini-Ishtar and his brother Apil-ili. Reign of Samsu-iluna, king of Babylon. [No. 33,246.]

No. 23. Deed recording sale of a house and field by Minani to Ṣini-Ishtar and Apil-ili for four and a half shekels of silver. [No. 33,228.]

24. Deed recording the sale of certain houses and land ·-Nintura and Rammân-rabi to Rammân-naṣir for five and ird shekels of silver. Reign of Rîm-Sin, king of Larsa. [No. 33,193.]

25. Deed recording the sale of a house by Apil-Rammân shekels of silver. Reign of Rîm-Sin, king of Larsa. [No. 33,197.]

26. Deed recording the sale of a piece of land to Idin-Sin ght and two-thirds shekels, fifteen SHE of silver. Reign of -iluna, king of Babylon. [No. 33,238.]

y tablet recording a sale of land in the reign of Samsu-iluna, king of Babylon; for its case or envelope of clay, see p. 126.
le-Case A, No. 26.]

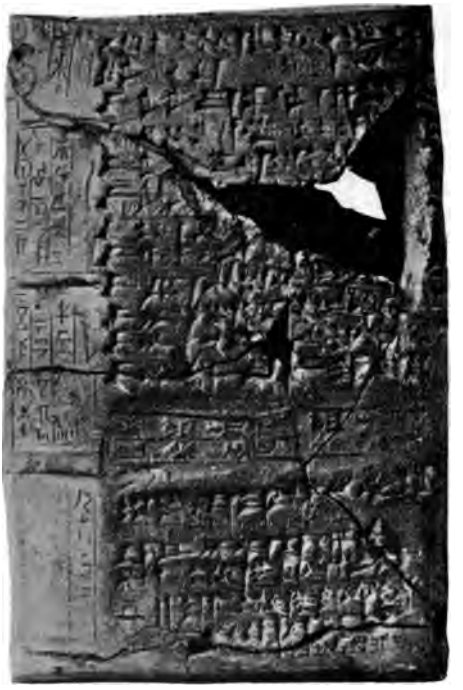
27. Deed recording the sale of a house by Minani and Ili-to Ṣini-Ishtar and Apil-ili for three and a half shekels of Reign of Rîm-Sin, king of Larsa. [No. 33,196.]

28. Deed recording the sale of a house by Ana-Sin-emid and a-Ishtar to Pirkhum for ten shekels of silver. Reign of Rîm-ing of Larsa. [No. 33,163.]

29. Deed recording the sale of a house by Sin-ublam to elli for two and a quarter shekels of silver. Reign of Rîm-ing of Larsa. [No. 33,194.]

No. 30. Deed recording the sale of a house to Ṣini-Ishtar his brother Apil-ili for one and two-thirds of a shekel of sil Reign of Khammurabi, king of Babylon. [No. 33,217

No. 31. Deed recording the sale of a house by Iluka-Ea Idin-Sin for five shekels of silver. Reign of Samsu-iluna, kin; Babylon. [No. 33,245



Case or envelope of clay which enclosed the tablet No. 33,238 ; for th tablet, see p. 125.
[Table-Case A, No. 26.]

No. 32. Deed recording the sale of a house by Shubula-nasi Idin-Sin for two and a half shekels of silver. Reign of Samsu-il king of Babylon. [No. 33,252

No. 33. Deed recording the sale of a house to Ṣini-Ishtar Apil-ili for five and a half shekels of silver. Reign of Samsu-il king of Babylon. [No. 33,242

No. 34. Deed recording the sale of a house to Ṣini-Ishtar his brother Apil-ili, for two shekels of silver. Reign of Kh murabi, king of Babylon. [No. 33,220

). 35. Deed recording the sale of a house by Inbatum, Bêli-, and Naramtani to Kuburtum. Reign of Samsu-iluna, king ıbylon. [No. 92,582.]

). 36. Deed recording the sale of a piece of land by Iltani to ıti-Shamash for half a maneh of silver. Reign of Khammurabi, of Babylon. [No. 92,650.]

). 37. Deed recording the adoption of Ibni-Shamash by Arad-ıara. [No. 92,581.]

. 38. Deed of sale of a house and land by Ibku-Sin and Arad-ash his brother to Ṣini-Ishtar and Apil-ili his brother for five ls of silver. Reign of Khammurabi, king of Babylon. [No. 33,225.]

39. Deed recording the sale of a piece of land by Mu-.um to Ana-Sin-emid for three and one-third shekels of silver. of Khammurabi, king of Babylon. [No. 33,221.]

40. Affidavit made in the temple of the Sun-god by Ṣini-, stating that the houses which he and his brother have ısed from Sin-muballiṭ have been bought with his mother's ·, and that Iribam-Sin and others have no legal claim on the ·ty. Reign of Khammurabi, king of Babylon. [No. 33,222.]

41. Deed recording the lease of a house and land on the high ·y Ṣini-Ishtar from the sons of Pirkhum for ten years. [No. 33,200.]

42. Deed recording the loan of one shekel and twenty-five ṭ silver. [No. 92,575.]

43. Deed recording the sale of a house by Etelka-Bêl to Sin for seven and a third shekels of silver. Reign of Kham-ıi, king of Babylon. [No. 33,210.]

44. Deed recording the transfer of certain property to Ṣini-· and his brother Apil-ili. Reign of Khammurabi, king of lon. [No. 33,226.]

. 45. Legal decision in an action brought by Ilushu-abushu, ɔn of Sin-naṣir, against Arad-Bêl and Mini-Ishtar. Reign of Sin, king of Babylon. [No. 92,583.]

). 46. Deed recording the share of houses, land and slaves, ved by Ibi-Sin in a division of certain property. Reign of Sin-llit, king of Babylon. [No. 92,585.]

). 47. Deed recording the division of certain lands among num, Ṣini-Shamash and Apil-ili, and Idin-Shamash and his ıer. Reign of Samsu-iluna, king of Babylon. [No. 33,237.]

No. 48. Deed recording the sale of a house to Ṣini-Ishtar and Apil-ili for three shekels of silver. Reign of Samsu-iluna, king of Babylon. [No. 33,244.]

No. 49. Deed recording the sale of a piece of land by Shamash-în-mâtim to Beltani for one-third of a maneh, five shekels of silver. Reigh of Khammurabi, king of Babylon. [No. 92,595.]

No. 50. Deed recording the receipt of half a maneh of silver by Bêlti-Shamash from Amat-Bêltim in payment for a piece of land. Reign of Samsu-iluna, king of Babylon. [No. 92,664.]

No. 51. Deed recording the share which Kishatum received in a division of certain property between himself and his brother. Reign of Khammurabi, king of Babylon. [No. 92,580.]

No. 52. Deed recording the sale of a certain piece of land by Ibi-Sin and Naramtum to Belitum. Reign of Apil-Sin, king of Babylon. [No. 92,602.]

No. 53. Deed recording the share received by Shamash-shuzi-banni and Shamash-shatum in a division of certain property. Reign of Samsu-iluna, king of Babylon. [No. 92,659.]

No. 54. Deed recording the sale of a house by Sin-nûr-mâtum and Shalurtum to Sin-rimini. Reign of Sumu-la-ilu, king of Babylon. [No. 92,636.]

No. 55. Legal decision in an action brought by Bêlisunu, Napsanum and Matatum against Kuiatum and his brother to gain possession of certain land. Reign of Zabum, king of Babylon. [No. 92,656.]

No. 56. Deed recording the sale of certain lands by Nûr-Shamash to Shat-Ai, the priestess of Shamash. [No. 92,651.]

No. 57. Judgment in an action brought by Nishi-inishu against Erishti-Ai to gain possession of a house. Reign of Samsu-iluna, king of Babylon. [No. 92,667.]

No. 58. Receipt for a loan of six measures of bricks, with stipulation for repayment after eight months. [No. 92,592.]

No. 59. Deed recording a loan of fourteen shekels of silver to Shamash-khazir, the son of Zariḳu. [No. 92,590.]

No. 60. Deed recording the hire of Nûr-Martu from his father by Apil-ili for one year at the rate of four and two-thirds of a shekel of silver. A deposit of one shekel of silver was paid. [No. 92,646.]

No. 61. Deed recording the sale of a house by Ṣini-Ishtar, Iribam, Khamzirum, to Sin-azu, for ten and a half shekels of silver. Reign of Rîm-Sin, king of Larsa. [No. 33,198.]

No. 62. Deed recording the sale of a piece of land by Sin-eribam and his brother to Sin-ikisham. [No. 92,649.]

No. 63. Deed recording the sale of a house by Ana-Sin-emid and Ibbit-Ishtar to Ṣini-Ishtar and Apil-ili for five and a quarter shekels silver. Reign of Samsu-iluna, king of Babylon. [No. 33,247.]

No. 64. Deed recording the sale of a house by Ili-turam to Samash-muballiṭ for four shekels of silver. Reign of Samsu-iluna, king of Babylon. [No. 33,249.]

No. 65. Deed recording the sale of a house by Sin-ishmeani and Sin-ikisham to Iluka-Sin for five shekels of silver. Reign of Rîm-Sin, king of Larsa. [No. 33,202.]

No. 66. Deed recording the sale of a house by Ibni-Rammân Ṣini-Ishtar and Apil-ili. Reign of Samsu-iluna, king of Babylon. [No. 33,248.]

No. 67. Deed recording the sale of a house by Ibku-Sin to Ṣini-Ishtar and Apil-ili for seven and a third skekels of silver. Reign Khammurabi, king of Babylon. [No. 33,232.]

No. 68. Deed recording the sale of a house by a man and his wife to Shamash-gamil for five shekels of silver. [No. 33,189.]

No. 69. Deed recording the sale of a piece of land by Shamash-ia to Eristi-Ai, the priestess of Shamash. Reign of Sin-muballiṭ, king of Babylon. [No. 92,653.]

No. 70. Deed recording the sale of a female slave for one-third a maneh of silver. Reign of Khammurabi, king of Babylon. [No. 92,644.]

No. 71. Deed recording the loan of four manehs of silver by Nishti-Shamash to Sin-rim-Uru, and the hire of two slaves by him for one year at the rate of eight shekels of silver. [No. 92,655.]

No. 72. Deed recording the sale of a house to Ṣini-Gula for fourteen shekels of silver. [No. 33,158.]

No. 73. Deed recording the payment for certain dates and oil, made by Nidin-Ishtar and Ṣini-Ishtar to Iribam-Sin and his brethren. Reign of Samsu-iluna, king of Babylon. [No. 33,240.]

No. 74. Deed recording the sale of a house by Shamash-itê to Amazi. Reign of Sin-muballiṭ, king of Babylon. [No. 92,577.]

No. 75. Deed recording the sale of a slave named Waḳar-abum by Khushutum to Ai-zibat-mâtim. Reign of Sin-muballiṭ, king of Babylon. [No. 92,637.]

No. 76. Receipt for a sum of money paid to Zikrum and Ibbitum by Ṣini-Ishtar. [No. 33,211.]

No. 77. Deed recording the hire of a house by Shamash-naṣir from Libit-Ishtar for one year at a rent of two-thirds of a shekel and fifteen SHE of silver. [No. 92,591.]

No. 78. Deed recording the sale of a house by Sin-imguranni to Ṣini-Ishtar and Apil-ili for two-thirds of a shekel of silver. Reign of Samsu-iluna, king of Babylon. [No. 33,236.]

No. 79. Deed recording the sale of a slave by Erishtum to Aiatia, the wife of Sin-naṣir. Reign of Sin-muballiṭ. [No. 92,654.]

No. 80. Deed recording the sale of a house by Mukhadum, Ili-idinnam, Sin-imguranni and Sin-ikisham, to Ṣini-Ishtar and Apil-ili, for two shekels of silver. Reign of Samsu-iluna, king of Babylon. [No. 33,250.]

No. 81. Deed recording the sale of a house by Ili-ippalzam to Ṣini-Ishtar and Apil-ili for two and a half shekels of silver. Reign of Samsu-iluna, king of Babylon. [No. 33,243.]

No. 82. Deed recording the sale of a house by Mukhadum and Ili-idinnam to Ṣini-Ishtar and Apil-ili for three and a third shekels of silver. Reign of Samsu-iluna, king of Babylon. [No. 33,255.]

No. 83. Deed recording the lease of certain lands from Lamazi by Shamash-ennam. Reign of Apil-Sin, king of Babylon. [No. 92,660.]

No. 84. Deed recording a loan of corn by Lushtamar to Nidnat-Sin, to be repaid after harvest. [No. 92,589.]

No. 85. Deed recording the sale of a piece of land by Shamash-naṣir to Amat-Shamash for one shekel of silver. Reign of Samsu-iluna, king of Babylon. [No. 92,663.]

No. 86. Deed recording the division of certain property between Buṣaṣu, Iâ and Ludlul-Sin, and Abi-shebum. [No. 33,159.]

No. 87. Deed recording the sale of a house by Beltani for four shekels of silver. Reign of Samsu-iluni, king of Babylon. [No. 92,662.]

No. 88. Deed recording the sale of a piece of land by Nutubtum to Mukhaditum. Reign of Apil-Sin, king of Babylon. [No. 92,578.]

No. 89. Legal decision concerning the possession of a plantation of date-palms. Reign of Sumu-la-ilu, king of Babylon. [No. 92,640.]

No. 90. Deed recording the purchase of a piece of land from Belâ and two others by Shilamazi. [No. 92,576.]

No. 91. Deed recording the sale of a house by Rîsh-Shamash to Ibi-Ninshakh for five shekels of silver. Reign of Samsu-iluna, king of Babylon. [No. 92,579.]

No. 92. Deed recording the lease of a house and field from Sin-guranni by Ṣini-Ishtar for eight years. Reign of Samsu-iluna, g of Babylon. [No. 33,253.]

No. 93. Deed recording the sale of a house by Ana-Sin-emid l his son to Ṣini-Ishtar and Apil-ili for two and a third shekels of er. Reign of Samsu-iluna, king of Babylon. [No. 33,254.]

No. 94. Deed recording the hire of Ibi-Ningirsu from his father r-Baia, and of Shamash-rimani from his mother, Lamazi, by ı-sagil and Sin-akham-idinnam for ten days during harvest. [No. 92,594.]

**Table-Case B.** Here are exhibited two interesting series tablets which were inscribed during the rule of the kings the Dynasty of Ur (*i.e.*, Muḳeyyer) and during that of the ıgs of the First Dynasty of Babylon; they date from about . 2400 to about B.C. 2100. The first series (Nos. 1–35) ısists of a number of **lists of fields or estates,** with their asurements and statistics. The measurements give the ıgth and breadth of each field or estate as well as the total erficial area. The care with which these lists were drawn indicates that they form part of a large survey of the ltivable districts near the rivers and canals and round about cities of Southern Babylonia, and there is little doubt that y supplied the data upon which the system of taxation and lection of revenue employed by the Babylonian kings and ests was based. It is tolerably certain that the Babylonians, e the Egyptians, had no deep theoretical knowledge of thmetic, geometry and mensuration, but the lists here hibited all show that they were very ready in making ıctical calculations, and that in a rough and ready way they re able to solve all the problems which dealt with the ount of produce, chiefly grain, which could be grown upon a ce of land, however irregular its shape might be. The ility to work out such calculations was of great value in country like Babylonia, where the areas and boundaries of lds or estates were constantly changing owing to the frequent ındation of the Tigris and Euphrates. The principal land asures were called GAN, SAR, and GIN (1 GAN = 1800 SAR; SAR = 60 GIN); the principal corn measures were called GUR, and GIN (1 GUR = 300 ḲA : 1 ḲA = 60 GIN). But, although relative values of these measures are known, it is not at esent possible to give their equivalents in modern English asures.

It will be noticed that the tablets of this series which, as far as shape is concerned, are probably unique, are **dated** according to the system employed by the non-Semitic Sumerian inhabitants of Babylonia, that is to say by important events, such as military expeditions, the destruction of cities, the founding of temples, the restoration of shrines of certain gods; in fact almost every year was called after some important event which had taken place in it. This system was adopted by the early Semitic kings of Babylon, and continued in use for a considerable time; as, however, it was found to be too cumbrous and complicated, it became at length superseded by another system in which the regnal years of the kings were used to date all documents, legal or otherwise, and the latter system continued in use until the end of the Neo-Babylonian Empire. It would be impossible to identify the exact year in which a certain document of the early period is dated, were it not for the classified lists of events which have come down to us, and of which examples may be seen in Table-Case E. The reason why the tablets of this series are circular in shape is not apparent, for, the texts being written in columns, much of the superficial space is uninscribed; and much room would be required for their careful storage.

The second series of tablets (Nos. 36-105) forms a remarkabl collection of **letters from Khammurabi, Samsu-iluna Abêshu Ammi-ditana,** and **Ammi-zaduga,** kings of Babylon, chiefl addressed to high officials in the great cities of Larsa an Sippar. Each tablet was enclosed in a clay envelope, inscribe with the address of the official for whom it was intended. Th clay envelopes were thrown away after their recipients he broken them open. In a few instances small portions of the still adhere to the letters. In the upper portion of the tabl case will be seen an example of a private letter by the side its envelope; as the envelope was unbroken, it is probable t it was not despatched. (See Nos. 93,018, 93,018A.) B envelope and tablet were baked, and the former was preven from adhering to the latter by powdering the tablet with clay.

The **writing** on these letters is of a cursive character, though many of the signs still retain the complicated f met with in the earlier periods, it is evident from peculiarities that they were very quickly written. represent a period of transition in writing which lies bet that found on the tablets of the earliest periods (see 1–35 and Table-Case C, Nos. 105–159), and that employ

the writers of the series of letters and despatches which were found at Tell el-Amarna (see Table Case F.)

The contents of this group of tablets are of a very interesting character, for they afford some insight into the administration of the Babylonian empire under Khammurabi and his immediate successors. We learn that the governors of the great cities received their instructions directly from the king, and that every subject had the right of appeal in any serious dispute to the king's supreme court at Babylon. The orders issued in these tablets refer to the cleaning and repair of canals; the transport of oil, wearing apparel, corn, dates, sesame-seed and other produce to Babylon; the providing of crews for barges for transport; the supply of wood for various purposes; the preservation of fishing rights; the shearing of sheep; the restoration of lands to their rightful owners; the restoration of officials and others to their posts; the arrest of insubordinate officials and their despatch to Babylon; the transfer of legal and other cases to Babylon for hearing; the collection of revenue; the audit of accounts, etc. No. 51 is of peculiar interest and relates that the king sent two officers to inquire into a charge of bribery which had been made against officials of the town Dûr-gurgurri, and the money and all other things which formed part of the bribe were to be confiscated and sent to the king at Babylon. This group of tablets comprises the oldest Babylonian letters known. The style is terse but generally clear, serving as a model for later scribes in drafting their despatches; it is in striking contrast to the verbose composition of the Tell el-Amarna tablets.

No. 1. List of seven fields or estates with measurements and statistics. [Reign of Bur-Sin, king of Ur.] Dated "in the year after that in which the land of Khukhnuri was laid waste."
[No. 19,030.]

No. 2. List of eleven fields or estates with measurements and statistics. [Reign of Bur-Sin, king of Ur.] Dated "in the year after that in which the land of Khukhnuri was laid waste."
[No. 12,910.]

No. 3. List of eleven fields or estates with measurements and statistics. [Reign of Bur-Sin, king of Ur.] Dated "in the year after that in which the land of Khukhnuri was laid waste." (See Plate XXXII.) [No. 18,039.]

No. 4. List of fourteen fields or estates with measurements and statistics. [Reign of Bur-Sin, king of Ur.] Dated "in the year after that in which the land of Khukhnuri was laid waste."
[No. 18,040.]

No. 5. List of six fields or estates with measurements and statistics. [Undated.] [No. 18,049.]

No. 6. List of thirteen fields or estates with measurements and statistics. [Reign of Bur-Sin, king of Ur.] Dated "in the year "after that in which the land of Khukhnuri was laid waste." [No. 24,959.]

No. 7. List of nine fields or estates with measurements and statistics. [Undated.] [No. 18,053.]

No. 8. List of six fields and estates with measurements and statistics. [Undated.] [No. 18,057.]

No. 9. List of three fields and estates with measurements and statistics. [Reign of Bur-Sin, king of Ur.] Dated "in the year "in which the land of Khukhnuri was laid waste." [No. 18,054.]

No. 10. Part of a list of fields or estates with measurements and statistics. [The date is wanting.] [No. 29,370.]

No. 11. List of six fields or estates with measurements and statistics. [Reign of Bur-Sin, king of Ur.] Dated "in the year "after that in which the land of Khukhnuri was laid waste." [No. 18,047.]

No. 12. List of four fields or estates with measurements and statistics. Dated "in the year after that in which the city of "Kimash was destroyed." [No. 12,911.]

No. 13. List of fifteen fields or estates with measurements and statistics. [Reign of Bur-Sin, king of Ur.] Dated "in the year "after that in which the land of Khukhnuri was laid waste." [No. 18,041.]

No. 14. List of five fields or estates with measurements and statistics. [Reign of Bur-Sin, king of Ur.] Dated "in the year "after that in which the land of Khukhnuri was laid waste." [No. 24,964.]

No. 15. List of six fields or estates with measurements and statistics. [Reign of Bur-Sin, king of Ur.] Dated "in the year "after that in which the land of Khukhnuri was laid waste." [No. 18,052.]

No. 16. List of nine fields or estates with measurements and statistics. [Undated.] [No. 18,056.]

No. 17. List of six fields or estates with measurements and statistics. [Reign of Bur-Sin, king of Ur.] Dated "in the year "after that in which the land of Khukhnuri was laid waste." [No. 15,275.]

No. 18. Part of a list of fields or estates with measurements and statistics. [Undated.] [No. 12,389.]

List of eleven fields or estates with measurements and statistics. Reign of Bur-Sin, king of Ur about B.C. 2400.

[Babylonian and Assyrian Room, Table-Case B, No. 3; No. 18,039.] (See p. 133.)

No. 19. List of six fields or estates with measurements and ıtistics. [Undated.] [No. 18,080.]

No. 20. Description of two fields or estates with measurements d statistics. [Reign of Bur-Sin, king of Ur.] Dated "in the year in which the land of Khukhnuri was laid waste." [No. 18,055.]

No. 21. Part of a list of fields or estates with measurements ıd statistics. [Reign of Bur-Sin, king of Ur.] Dated "in the year after that in which the land of Khukhnuri was laid waste." [No. 19,586.]

No. 22. List of four fields or estates with measurements and atistics. [Reign of Bur-Sin, king of Ur.] Dated "in the year in which the land of Khukhnuri was laid waste." [No. 18,051.]

No. 23. Part of a description of an estate with measurements ıd statistics. Dated "in the year after that in which the lands of Simuru and Lulubu were laid waste for the ninth time." [No. 15,277.]

No. 24. List of four fields or estates with measurements and atistics. [Reign of Bur-Sin, king of Ur.] Dated "in the year in which the land of Khukhnuri was laid waste." [No. 18,050.]

No. 25. List of thirteen fields or estates with measurements and atistics. [Reign of Bur-Sin, king of Ur.] Dated "in the year in which the land of Khukhnuri was laid waste." [No. 18,046.]

No. 26. List of eighteen fields or estates with measurements ıd statistics. [Reign of Bur-Sin, king of Ur.] [No. 18,042.]

No. 27. List of thirteen fields or estates with measurements and atistics. [Reign of Bur-Sin, king of Ur.] [No. 19,042.]

No. 28. Part of a list of fields or estates with measurements d statistics. [The date is wanting.] [No. 18,062.]

No. 29. List of four fields or estates with measurements and tistics. [Undated.] [No. 18,063.]

No. 30. List of seven fields or estates with measurements and tistics. [Undated.] [No. 18,048.]

No. 31. List of eight fields or estates with measurements and tistics. [Undated.] [No. 18,079.]

No. 32. Part of a list of fields or estates with measurements l statistics. Dated "in the year after that in which the lands of Simuru and Lulubu were laid waste for the ninth time." [No. 15,278.]

No. 33. Part of a list of fields or estates with measurements and tistics. Dated "in the first year of the reign of Ibi-Sin, king of Ur." [No. 25,037.]

No. 59. Letter from Khammurabi to Sin-idinnam, containing orders that certain captains of ships may be despatched from Larsa, so that they reach Babylon on the thirtieth day of the month Adar. [No. 23,152.]

No. 60. Letter from Khammurabi to Sin-idinnam, ordering the despatch of certain officials to Babylon, that they may render their accounts to him. [No. 23,148.]

No. 61. Letter from Khammurabi to Sin-idinnam, with directions for the transfer of an official. [No. 23,147.]

No. 62. Letter from Khammurabi to Sin-idinnam, ordering him to send the corn, which had been intended for the use of certain cattle, to Babylon. [No. 23,145.]

No. 63. Letter from Khammurabi to Sin-idinnam, with instructions to transfer ninety men of the **guard of the city** of Ur to a certain ship. [No. 23,144.]

No. 64. Letter from Khammurabi to Sin-idinnam, ordering him to despatch a subordinate officer of Apil-Shamash to Babylon. [No. 23,136.]

No. 65. Letter from Khammurabi to Sin-idinnam, rebuking him for not despatching Enubi-Marduk to Babylon, and ordering him to send him thither, with instructions to travel day and night. [No. 26,250.]

No. 66. Letter from Khammurabi to Sin-idinnam, ordering him to despatch Sheb-Sin to Babylon with certain monies. [No. 12,838.]

No. 67. Letter from Khammurabi to Sin-idinnam, ordering him to arrest three officials, and to despatch them to Babylon. [No. 12,840.]

No. 68. Letter from Khammurabi to Sin-idinnam, concerning a **dispute between a landlord and tenant** about the payment of rent for land. [No. 23,120.]

No. 69. Letter from Khammurabi to Sin-idinnam, ordering him to annul a contract between Lalum and Ani-ellati, who had unjustly laid claim to certain corn-lands, the property of Lalum, and taken possession of the crop. [No. 12,821.]

No. 70. Letter from Khammurabi to Sin-idinnam, concerning the revenues which Sheb-Sin had been obliged to pay in to the royal treasury, although Enubi-Marduk and Gimil-Marduk had not placed the monies due to him into his hands. [No. 23,123.]

No. 71. Letter from Khammurabi to Sin-idinnam, instructing him to clear out a canal in the city of Erech in the course of three days. [No. 12,818.]

ɔ. 72. Letter from Khammurabi to Sin-idinnam, reporting that ıin men have cancelled their **deed of mortgage**, and ordering to despatch Enubi-Marduk, who took their lands on mortgage, abylon. [No. 12,841.]

ɔ. 73. Letter from Khammurabi to Sin-idinnam, asking why ıin men of the guardians of the city of Erech have been sent to ɪing in Babylon. [No. 12,828.]

o. 74. Letter from Abêshu' to Marduk-naṣir and others, with ·uctions for the reaping of a certain field of corn. [No. 26,960.]

o. 75. Letter from Abêshu' to the merchants of Sippar, with ɪrs for the payment of certain taxes. [No. 26,962.]

o. 76. Letter from Abêshu' to Sin-idinnam and the judges of ɔar, with instructions for carrying out certain works made ɪssary by the **flooding of the Irnina canal.** [No. 26,970.]

o. 77. Letter from Abêshu' to Sin-idinnam and the judges of ɔar, with instructions to send a case to Babylon for trial. [No. 27,266.]

o. 78. Letter from Abêshu' to Marduk-naṣir and others, with rs for the payment of tribute which is overdue. [No. 27,745.]

o. 79. Letter from Ammi-ditana to Marduk-mushalim and rs, with directions for the supply of corn to the district of ɡga. [No. 92,626.]

o. 80. Letter from Ammi-ditana to the scribe of the merchants ippar-iakhrurum, with orders to pay certain tribute. [No. 92,678.]

o. 81. Letter from Khammurabi to Sin-idinnam, containing ·uctions concerning the **transport of certain goddesses** and r women attendants from Elam to Babylon. [No. 23,131.]

o. 82. Letter from Khammurabi to Sin-idinnam, ordering him end to Babylon two revenue-receiving officers with **sesame-l**, which was due before harvest, under the escort of a trust-hy officer. [No. 23,130.]

o. 83. Letter from Khammurabi to Sin-idinnam, with instruc-s for the restoration of certain men to their former positions. [No. 15,348.]

o. 84. Part of a letter from Khammurabi to Sin-idinnam, ɜring him to make arrangements that a number of **slaves** shall ve at a certain place on the first day of the month Sivan. [No. 15,862.]

No. 85. Letter from Khammurabi to Sin-idinnam, instructing him to appoint additional sheep-shearers, so that the work may be completed quickly. [No. 15,329.]

No. 86. Letter from Khammurabi to Sin-idinnam, ordering him to compel Sin-magir, the governor, to repay with interest a loan of thirty measures of corn which he had borrowed from Ilushu-ibi, a merchant, three years before. [No. 12,864.]

No. 87. Letter from Khammurabi to Sin-idinnam, ordering him to despatch Shamash-magir to Babylon without delay. [No. 23,129.]

No. 88. Letter from Khammurabi to Sin-idinnam, ordering him to despatch the two hundred and forty men who are under the command of Nannar-iddina from Assyria and Shitullum to join the forces of Ibni-Martu. [No. 12,863.]

No. 89. Letter from Khammurabi to Sin-idinnam, with instructions for the **repair of the banks of the river Euphrates** between the cities of Larsa and Erech, etc. [No. 12,817.]

No. 90. Letter from Khammurabi to Sin-idinnam, with instructions for the restoration of certain men to their former positions. [No. 12,816.]

No. 91. Letter from Khammurabi to Sin-idinnam, with orders to send to Babylon the defendant in an action at law together with all the witnesses of the plaintiff. [No. 12,815.]

No. 92. Letter from Khammurabi to Sin-idinnam, with directions for the **restoration of a baker** to his former position. [No. 12,812.]

No. 93. Letter from Khammurabi to Sin-idinnam, instructing him to put in the charge of Gimillum and a fellow overseer workmen in the city of Larsa, that under their direction they may carry out certain works. [No. 12,825.]

No. 94. Letter from Khammurabi to Sin-idinnam, ordering him to investigate the **appeal** of an official of the city of Medêm and, when he has heard the case of the defendant, to give judgment. [No. 12,846.]

No. 95. Letter from Khammurabi to Sin-idinnam, concerning the case which Ili-ippalzam has brought against Sin-gimlanni and Libit-Ishtar. The king decrees that inasmuch as the presence of Ili-ippalzam is necessary in the city of Ur during the celebration of a festival, the trial shall be postponed. [No. 12,827.]

No. 96. Part of a letter from Khammurabi to Sin-idinnam, arranging for the **hire of** certain **workmen**. [No. 12,849.]

No. 97. Letter from Khammurabi to Sin-idinnam, announcing the despatch of Shunurkhali, who is to bring back to Babylon dates

and sesame-seed which Sin-idinnam is to have packed and made ready for transport. [No. 12,855.]

No. 98. Letter from Abêshu' to Marduk-naṣir and the judges of Sippar, with instructions for the **despatch of a priest** with certain men to Babylon. [No. 27,254.]

No. 99. Letter from Abêshu' with orders for the despatch of a ship to bring corn for the palace. [No. 26,969.]

No. 100. Letter from Abêshu' to Sin-idinnam, with orders for the bringing of **tribute** to the palace. [No. 26,251.]

No. 101. Letter from Abêshu' to Apil-Nabium and Taribatum and others, with orders for the payment of tribute which is overdue. [No. 27,249.]

Letter from Khammurabi, King of Babylon, to Sin-idinnam. [Table-Case B, No. 94.]

No. 102. Letter from Abêshu' to Sin-idinnam and the judges of Sippar, with instructions for the bringing back of a **female slave** to Babylon. [No. 27,248.]

No. 103. Letter from Samsu-iluna, with instructions to an official to arrange for the transport of an **image of the goddess Anunitum** to Sippar-edina. [No. 92,679.]

No. 104. Letter from Sin-idinnam to a legal official, with instructions to summon a certain man to attend at court. [No. 12,868.]

No. 105. Letter from two men presenting a **petition** to **Akhatim the wife** of Sin-idinnam. [No. 92,652.]

**Table-Case C.**—In the upper part of this case are exhibited a large and interesting series of memorial tablets, bronze figures, clay cones, fragments of stone and alabaster vases, inscribed in the early Babylonian character with votive and other texts, dating from the earliest period of Sumerian history to about B.C. 626. In the lower portion is a series of very fine examples of large tablets inscribed with accounts, lists of grain and produce, and lists of provisions for workmen and slaves, and inventories of cattle and sheep, etc., drawn up in connection with the administration of the government property and that of the great temples in Southern Babylonia about B.C. 2400. Most of the inscriptions in this case are written in the Sumerian language, which was in common use among the non-Semitic inhabitants of the country from very early times.

No. 1. Portion of a limestone slab, inscribed in archaic "line-Babylonian" characters, which are semi-pictorial. The text belongs to an exceedingly early period, but as no king's name is mentioned, it is impossible at present to assign to the object an exact date. [No. 22,506.]

No. 2. Limestone mace-head inscribed in archaic Babylonian characters with a record of its dedication to Ningirsu on behalf of **Enannatum**, governor of Lagash. Around the object in relief are sculptured rude figures of an eagle, lions, etc. The eagle and the lions constituted the emblem of the city of Lagash. [No. 23,287.]

No. 3. Fragment of an alabaster vessel with inscription of **Urukagina**, king of Lagash. [No. 90,902.]

No. 4. Fragment of an alabaster vessel with inscription of **Urumush**, an early king of Kish in Northern Babylonia, recording the dedication of the vessel to a god, and stating that it formed part of spoil from Elam. [No. 91,020.]

No. 5. Fragment of an alabaster vessel inscribed with the name and title of **Urumush**, king of Kish. [No. 91,019.]

No. 6. Stone mace-head with inscription in archaic Babylonian characters, dedicated to the Sun-god at Sippar by **Sargon**, king of Agade, who, according to the statement of Nabonidus, reigned about B.C. **3800**. The king is referred to on a cylinder of Nabonidus (No. 91,109, see Case G, No. 65), which states that in the course of certain work which he was undertaking in connection with the re-building of the Temple of the Sun-god at Sippar, he found an inscription of Narâm-Sin, the son of Sargon, the original founder of the temple, "which had not been seen for "three thousand two hundred years." Now, Nabonidus reigned from B.C. 555 to B.C. 538, and, on the assumption that the year of the

PLATE XXXIII.

Figure of an early Sumerian royal personage or priestly official.
ylonian and Assyrian Room, Table-Case C, No. 59; No. 90,929.]

(See p. 141.)

restoration of the temple was B.C. 550 by adding 550 to 3200, a date of B.C. 3750 has been obtained for the reign of Narâm-Sin. And Narâm-Sin was the son of Sargon, to whom therefore the date of B.C. 3800 has been assigned; but see above, p. 3. [No. 91,146.]

No. 7. Lapis-lazuli tablet, dedicated to the god Anu and the goddess Ninni by Lugal-tarsi, an early king of Kish. [No. 90,013.]

No. 8. Marble mace-head, with inscription of **Manishtusu**, an early king of Kish. [No. 90,018.]

No. 9. Mace-head dedicated to a god by **Ninkagina**, daughter of Ka-azag, on behalf of himself and **Nammakhni**, viceroy of Lagash, about B.C. 2500. [No. 22,445.]

Stone mace-head of Sargon, an early king of Agade, in Northern Babylonia. [Table-Case C, No. 6.]

No. 10. Grey-stone cross-shaped object with inscription in archaic Babylonian characters, about B.C. 2500. [No. 91,022.]

No. 11. Stone head-dress for a statue inscribed with a dedication to a goddess by **Bau-ninan** on behalf of **Dungi**, king of Ur, about B.C. 2500. [No. 91,075.]

No. 12. Tablet inscribed with the name and titles of **Dungi**, king of Ur, about B.C. 2500. [No. 90,897.]

No. 13. Copy of an inscription of **Dungi**, king of Ur, about B.C. 2500, recording the building of a temple in Cutha. [No. 35,389.]

No. 14. Stone object dedicated to the god Meslamtaea, on behalf of **Dungi**, king of Ur, about B.C. 2500. [No. 91,074.]

No. 15. Limestone tablet, inscribed in archaic characters with a record of the dedication of a temple to the god Ningirsu by **Gudea**, viceroy of Lagash, B.C. 2500. [No. 91,007.]

No. 16. Limestone tablet bearing an inscription of **Gudea**, viceroy of Lagash, about B.C. 2500, dedicated to Ningirsu, god of that city; and recording the rebuilding of the temple E-ninnû. [No. 91,060.]

No. 17. Limestone tablet inscribed in archaic characters with a record of the dedication of a temple to the god Ningirsu by **Gudea**, viceroy of Lagash, B.C. 2500. [No. 91,008.]

Nos. 18–20*. Bronze figures of a god holding a cone, inscribed with the name and title of Gudea, viceroy of Lagash, about B.C. 2500. Presented by J. Fremlyn Streatfeild, Esq.
[Nos. 91,058, 91,057, 91,056, 102,613.]

Nos. 21–41. Baked clay cones, of a votive and commemorative character, inscribed with the name and titles of Gudea, viceroy of Lagash, about B.C. 2500. [Nos. 90,874, 91,037–91,055, 91,067.]

Nos. 42–47. Baked clay cones, inscribed with the name and titles of **Ur-Bau**, viceroy of Lagash, about B.C. 2500. (**See Plate XXXIV.**) [Nos. 91,061–91,066.]

Nos. 48–50. Baked clay cones, inscribed with the name and title of Galu-Babbar, an early viceroy of the city of Umma, recording the dedication of a temple to the goddess Ninkharsag.
[Nos. 15,781–15,783.]

Nos. 51–54. Fragments of stone and alabaster vases, bearing portions of inscriptions of early Babylonian rulers.
[Nos. 12,033, 22,451, 22,452, 90,903.]

No. 55. Part of an inscription of an early Babylonian ruler.
[No. 33,429.]

No. 56. Tablet of **Bur-Sin**, a king of the dynasty of Ur, about B.C. 2450, with inscription recording the dedication of a temple to a goddess. [No. 91,014.]

No. 57. Bronze figure of **Gimil-Sin**, king of Ur, about B.C. 2400, in the character of the priestly official who carried the basket of offerings in the presence of the god, or perhaps of earth for the building of his temple. [No. 91,017.]

Nos. 58 and 58*. Bearded bronze figures of early Babylonian kings with hands clasped together in an attitude of devotion. Figures somewhat resembling these, which taper to a point at the feet, were sometimes employed as supports for votive inscriptions placed within the temples. [Nos. 91,016, 102,599.]

No. 59. Limestone figure of a royal personage or official who belonged to one of the families of Sumerian, or non-Semitic origin, which reigned at Lagash in southern Babylonia, about B.C. 2500. (**See Plate XXXIII.**) [No. 90,929.]

Nos. 60–60*. Terra-cotta cones inscribed with the name of **Singashid**, king of Erech, about B.C. 2400. The text commemorates the dedication of a temple to the god Lugal-banda and the goddess Ninsun, and records the price of grain, wool, copper, and oil during Singashid's reign. [Nos. 91,150, 91,150*.]

PLATE XXXIV.

Cone inscribed with the name and titles of Ur-Bau, governor of Lagash about B.C. 2500.
[Babylonian and Assyrian Room, Table-Case C, No. 44; No. 91,063.]

(See p. 144.)

!. Neo-Babylonian copy on a clay tablet of the cone-
ɔn (see No. 60) of **Sin-gashid**, king of Erech, about B.C.
[No. 91,081.]

ıre of a god holding a cone
ı is a short inscription of
/iceroy of Lagash.
Case C, No. 20.]

Bronze bearded figure of an early
Babylonian king.
[Table-Case C, No. 58.]

No. 62. Bronze cone with inscription in archaic characters. I was probably dedicated to god by an early Babylonia king before B.C. 2500.
[No. 90,951.]

Bronze figure of Arad-Sin, an early king of Larsa.
[Table-Case C, No. 64.]

No. 63. Terra-cotta con inscribed with the name ( **Kudur-Mabug,** governor ( Elam, about B.C. 2300.
[No. 91,149.]

No. 64. Bronze figure ( **Arad-Sin,** son of Kudu Mabug, king of Larsa, abo B.C. 2300. The text recor the dedication of a temple the goddess Ninni of the ci of Khallab. [No. 91,144.]

Nos. 65–68. Stone table inscribed with a dedication to goddess on behalf of **Arad-Si** and of Kudur-Mabug (h father), about B.C. 2300.
[Nos. 21,890–21,893.]

No. 69. Limestone cylind of Arad-Sin, king of Lar about B.C. 2300, recording t building and dedication of temple to the goddess Ninni the city of Khallab, on beh of himself and his fath Kudur-Mabug.
[No. 91,085.]

No. 70. Tablet inscrit with the name and titles **Rîm-Sin,** king of Larsa, ab B.C. 2300. [No. 90,898.]

No. 71. Tablet with insc tion recording the foundat and endowment of a temple the goddess Ninigal, by wife of Rîm-Sin, king of La about B.C. 2300.
[No. 90,899.]

*Inscription of* Khammurabi, king of Babylon about B.C. 2200.
[*Babylonian and Assyrian Room*, Table-Case C, No. 78; No. 90,939.]
(See p. 147.)

72. Terra-cotta cone inscribed with the name of **Sin-am**, king of Larsa, about B.C. 2300, and recording the tion of a temple to the Sun-god. [No. 91,152.]

73. Terra-cotta cone inscription of an early Babylonian king. [No. 91,153.]

74. Tablet recording the dedication of a temple to the god l on behalf of **Sin-gamil**, king of Erech. [No. 91,082.]

75. Bronze figure of a king of Babylonia. [No. 91,145.]

. 76 and 77. Bronze ornaments inscribed with the name of **amurabi**, king of Babylon, about B.C. 2200. [Nos. 22,455, 22,456.]

78. Limestone tablet of **Khammurabi**, king of Babylonia, B.C. 2200, with inscription recording the building of a temple goddess Ninni in the city of Khallab, near Sippar. (**See XXXV.**) [No. 90,939.]

79. Limestone tablet of **Khammurabi**, king of Babylonia, B.C. 2200, recording the building of the temple of the Sun-god rsa. [No. 91,076.]

. 80–83. Baked clay cones inscribed in the Sumerian language n account of the building operations carried out at Sippar by murabi, king of Babylonia. [Nos. 91,069, 91,070, 91,079, 91,154.]

. 84–89. Baked clay cones inscribed in the Babylonian ge, with an account of the building operations carried out at by Khammurabi, king of Babylonia. [Nos. 91,071–91,073, 91,077, 91,078, 91,080.]

90. Baked clay cylinder inscribed in the Sumerian language, n account of the building operations carried out by **Samsu-**, king of Babylonia, about B.C. 2145. [No. 22,507.]

91. Limestone tablet, inscribed in the Sumerian language, n account of the building operations carried out by Samsu- king of Babylon, about B.C. 2145. [No. 91,083.]

92. Oval stone object, inscribed with the name, titles, and ests of **Anu-mutabil**, an early governor of Dêr, a Babylonian ear the Elamite frontier, about B.C. 2000. [No. 91,084.]

93. Copy of an inscription of **Kurigalzu**, king of Babylonia, B.C. 1400, recording the building of a temple to the goddess [No. 22,463.]

94. Tablet sculptured with a scene representing the ip of the Sun-god in the Temple of Sippar, and inscribed a record of the restoration of the temple by **Nabu-aplu-a**, king of Babylonia, about B.C. 870. In the upper part

of the tablet the Sun-god is seen seated within a shrine upon a throne, the sides of which are sculptured with figures of mythical beings in relief; in his right hand he holds a disk and bar, which may be symbolic of the sun's orbit, or eternity. Above his head are the three symbols of the Moon and the Sun and the planet Venus. The roof of the shrine is supported by a column in the form of a palm-trunk. Before the shrine upon an altar or table stands the disk of the Sun, which is held in position by means of ropes tightly drawn in the hands of two divine beings who form part of the celestial canopy. Approaching the disk are three figures; the first of these is the high priest of the Sun-god, who is leading the king by the hand to do worship to the

Covering of clay made for the sculptured scene upon the "Sun-god Tablet" by Nabopolassar, king of Babylon. [No. 91,002.]
[Table-Case C, No. 94.]

symbol of the solar deity, and the last figure is an attendant goddess. The shrine of the god stands upon the Celestial Ocean, and the four small disks upon which it rests seem to indicate the four cardinal points. The text describes the restoration of the Temple of the Sun-god by two kings called **Simmash-shipak** (about B.C. 1050) and **Eulmash-shakin-shum** (about B.C. 1020). It then goes on to say that Nabû-aplu-iddina, king of Babylonia, found and restored the ancient image of the Sun-god and the sculptures of the temple, which had been overthrown by the enemies of the country. The shrine of the god had been stripped of its beautiful ornaments and its ancient endowments had been appropriated for profane uses. But when

Nabû-aplu-iddina became king, he determined to take vengeance upon the enemy who had carried out such sacrilegious work, to re-found and re-endow the shrines of the gods and to establish regular festivals and offerings. He also beautified the ancient figure of the Sun-god with gold and lapis-lazuli. The text concludes with a list of the offerings which the king dedicated to the temple, and enumerates at length the various garments and apparel which the priests were to wear on holy days and festivals. This tablet was made by Nabû-aplu-iddina in the ninth century before Christ, but he probably copied the sculptured scene at the top from a relief of a very much older period. Two protecting coverings of clay, which have received

**Inscription of Nabopolassar on the back of the clay covering No. 91,002. [Table-Case C, No. 94.]**

impressions of this scene, were found with the tablet; the broken covering was probably made by Nabû-aplu-iddina, and the unbroken one by Nabopolassar. About two hundred and fifty years after the restoration of the temple by Nabû-aplu-iddina, Nabopolassar, king of Babylon from B.C. 625 to 604, the father of Nebuchadnezzar II., again restored the temple, and in the course of his work must have found this tablet. He provided the sculptured scene with a new clay covering (No. 91,002), and according to his inscription on the back of it (see the plaster cast, No. 91,003), he dedicated a number of offerings and garments to the shrine of the Sun-god at Sippar. It is probable that the baked clay box in which it was found (see No. 91,004) dates from the reign of this king. (**See Plate XXXVI.**) [No. 91,000.]

No. 95. Deed recording a grant of land by **Nebuchadnezzar I.**, king of Babylonia about B.C. 1120, to Shamûa and Shamai his son. These men were priests of Eria, an Elamite god, and for some reason they came to Babylon and appealed to Nebuchadnezzar to help them against the rulers of their country. Nebuchadnezzar espoused their cause, and having invaded Elam, he wasted and ravaged the whole country. When this had been done, he took the two priests Shamua and Shamai and their god Eria back to Babylonia, and set apart the revenues of certain lands for the maintenance of the worship of this Elamite god. [No. 92,987.]

No. 96. Black stone tablet inscribed with the text of a title-deed, dated at Babylon in the first year of **Marduk-nadin-akhê**, king of Babylon, about B.C. 1100. According to the text Aradsu grants in perpetuity to certain persons independence and exemption from forced labour. [No. 90,938.]

No. 97. Black stone tablet inscribed with the text of a title-deed dated in the 12th year of the reign of **Simmash-shipak**, king of Babylonia, about B.C. 1050. [No. 90,937.]

No. 98. Cylinder made for Nabû-shum-uṣur, during the reign of **Nabû-shum-ishkun**, king of Babylonia, about B.C. 900. [No. 33,428.]

No. 99. Black basalt tablet with inscription recording the limits of a certain estate granted to Nabû-aplu-iddina, the son of Atnai, by **Napû-aplu-iddina**, king of Babylon, about B.C. 870. [No. 90,922.]

Nos. 100 and 101. Tablets with inscriptions referring to grants of land. [Nos. 90,936, 91,015.]

No. 102. Limestone amulet inscribed with a figure of a goddess and an invocation to her, about B.C. 650. [No. 22,464.]

No. 103. Fragment of white marble engraved with a palm tree and gazelles, and the name of the owner, Marduk-naṣir. [No. 91,006.]

No. 104. Four-sided block of clay inscribed with lists of the names of stones, plants, fish, birds, garments, etc. These lists were compiled in Babylon about B.C. 2100. [No. 92,611.]

No. 104*. Early Babylonian funerary cone. [No. 102,586.]

No. 105. Tablet of accounts concerning grain. The date is wanting. Of the period of the Dynasty of Ur. [No. 21,897.]

No. 106. Tablet of accounts concerning the distribution of grain; dated in the year in which Kimash was destroyed. Reign of **Dungi**, king of Ur. [No. 23,581.]

No. 107. Tablet of accounts concerning grain in Lagash and Ninâ. Dated in the year in which Simurum and Lulubu were laid waste for the ninth time. Reign of Dungi, king of Ur. [No. 18,343.]

The "Sun-god Tablet," engraved with a scene representing Nabû-aplu-iddina, king of Babylon about B.C. 870, worshipping in the shrine of the Sun-god in the city of Sippar.

[Babylonian and Assyrian Room, Table-Case C, No. 94; No. 91,000.]

(See pp. 147 ff.)

108. Tablet of accounts concerning grain for the temples, etc., ish, Ninâ and other places. Dated in the year after that in Kimash was destroyed. Reign of Dungi, king of Ur. [No. 21,896.]

109. Tablets of accounts; dated in the year after that in Kimash was destroyed. Reign of Dungi, king of Ur. [No. 19,023.]

110. Inventory of sheep and lambs. This tablet was drawn purposes of revenue. The text giving date is broken. Of iod of the Dynasty of Ur. [No. 28,410.]

111. Tablet of accounts; dated in the year after that in Kimash was destroyed. Reign of Dungi, king of Ur. [No. 28,365.]

112. List of gangs of labourers consisting of men, women, ldren, with the amounts of grain paid to them as wages. in the year in which the city of Kharshi was destroyed. of Dungi, king of Ur. [No. 18,344.]

113. Portion of a tablet of accounts. The date is wanting. period of the Dynasty of Ur. [No. 19,719.]

114. Tablet of accounts concerning grain. Of the period of nasty of Ur. [No. 23,623.]

115. Tablet of accounts concerning grain; dated in the year h the great throne of the god Enlil was made. Reign of king of Ur. [No. 23,635.]

116. Tablet of accounts concerning grain, referring to the ;er that in which Kimash was destroyed, and to the follow- r. Reign of Dungi, king of Ur. [No. 17,751.]

117. Tablet of accounts concerning wool from different Reign of Bur-Sin, king of Ur. [No. 12,915.]

118. Tablet of accounts recording the receipt of various ;s of silver. Dated in the year after that in which Kimash stroyed. Reign of Dungi, king of Ur. [No. 19,031.]

119. Inventory of cattle, dated in the year in which Bad- ras built. Reign of Dungi, king of Ur. [No. 19,733.]

120. Tablets of accounts concerning grain; dated in the ı which Kimash was destroyed. Reign of Dungi, king of [No. 18,957.]

121. Tablet of accounts concerning grain; dated in the ın year of **Bur-Sin**, king of Ur. [No. 23,647.]

122. Tablet of accounts concerning grain; dated in the ı which Kharshi and Khumurti were destroyed. Reign of king of Ur. [No. 12,912.]

No. 123. Tablet of accounts concerning grain. The date is wanting. [No. 22,450.]

No. 124. Inventory of sheep and lambs. This tablet was drawn up for purposes of revenue. Dated in the year after that in which Kimash was destroyed. Reign of Dungi, king of Ur. [No. 23,626.]

No. 125. Tablet of accounts concerning grain. Reign of Bur-Sin, king of Ur. [No. 24,960.]

No. 126. Tablet of accounts, dated in the year in which Kharshi and Khumurti were laid waste. Reign of Dungi, king of Ur. [No. 14,308.]

No. 127. Tablet of accounts concerning grain; dated in the year in which Simurum and Lulubum were laid waste for the ninth time. Reign of Dungi, king of Ur. [No. 23,627.]

No. 128. Tablet of accounts; dated in the year in which Khukhnuri was laid waste. Reign of Bur-Sin, king of Ur. [No. 23,632.]

No. 129. Tablet of accounts; dated in the year in which Kimash and Khumurti were laid waste. Reign of Dungi, king of Ur. [No. 18,346.]

No. 130. Inventory of asses, cattle, etc. This tablet was drawn up for purposes of revenue. The date is broken. Reign of Dungi, king of Ur. [No. 12,913.]

No. 131. Tablet of accounts concerning grain; dated in the year in which Kimash was destroyed. Reign of Dungi, king of Ur. [No. 24,953.]

No. 132. Tablet of accounts concerning grain; dated in the year in which Kharshi and Khumurti were laid waste. Reign of Dungi, king of Ur. [No. 21,338.]

No. 133. Tablet of accounts recording the receipt of various amounts of wool of different qualities. Dated in the year after Anshan was destroyed. Reign of Dungi, king of Ur. [No. 17,747.]

No. 134. Tablet of accounts concerning grain; dated in the year the temple of Dagan was built. Reign of Dungi, king of Ur. [No. 13,657.]

No. 135. Tablet of accounts concerning grain; dated in the year Anshan was destroyed. Reign of Dungi, king of Ur. [No. 15,322.]

No. 136. Tablet of accounts concerning grain in Girsu. Dated in the year in which Bur-Sin destroyed Urbillum. Reign of Bur-Sin, king of Ur. [No. 12,926.]

No. 137. Tablet of accounts concerning grain in Girsu. Dated ı the accession year of Bur-Sin, king of Ur. [No. 15,296.]

No. 138. Tablet of accounts concerning grain; dated in the ɜar in which Kimash and Khumurti were destroyed. Reign of ungi, king of Ur. [No. 21,340.]

No. 139. Tablet of accounts concerning grain; dated in the year which Kharshi and Khumurti were laid waste. Reign of Dungi, ıg of Ur. [No. 21,336.]

No. 140. Tablet of accounts concerning the distribution of ıin. Reign of Bur-Sin, king of Ur. [No. 12,921.]

No. 141. Inventory of asses and cattle; this tablet was drawn for purposes of revenue. Dated in the year in which Simurum l Lulubum were laid waste for the ninth time. Reign of Dungi, g of Ur. [No. 24,990.]

No. 142. Tablet of accounts concerning grain; dated in the ession year of Bur-Sin, king of Ur. [No. 24,966.]

No. 143. Tablet of accounts concerning grain. Reign of Dungi, g of Ur. [No. 23,630.]

No. 144. Tablet of accounts concerning wool. Reign of Bur-, king of Ur. [No. 12,914.]

No. 145. Tablet of accounts concerning grain; dated in the year which Bad-mada was built. Reign of Dungi, king of Ur. [No. 17,743.]

No. 146. Inventory of cattle and asses; this tablet was drawn for purposes of revenue. Dated in the year after that in which ıurum and Lulubum were laid waste for the ninth time. Reign Dungi, king of Ur. [No. 13,646.]

No. 147. Inventory of sheep and lambs in Girsu, Ninâ, and other ces. This tablet was drawn up for purposes of revenue. Reign Dungi, king of Ur. [No. 12,231.]

No. 148. Inventory of cattle and asses; this tablet was drawn for purposes of revenue. Dated in the year after that in which ıurum and Lulubum were laid waste for the ninth time. Reign Dungi, king of Ur. [No. 19,024.]

No. 149. Tablet of accounts concerning grain; dated in the ar in which Kharshi and Khumurti were laid waste. Reign of ıngi, king of Ur. [No. 19,027.]

No. 150. Tablet of accounts concerning grain; dated in the year which Simurum and Lulubum were destroyed for the ninth time. ıign of Dungi, king of Ur. [No. 21,337.]

No. 151. Portion of an inventory of sheep and lambs; this tablet was drawn up for purposes of revenue. The text containing the date is wanting. Of the period of the Dynasty of Ur. [No. 21,226.]

No. 152. Tablet of accounts concerning grain; dated in the year in which Bad-mada was built. Reign of Dungi, king of Ur. [No. 23,634.]

No. 153. Tablet of accounts concerning grain received as revenue during a period of five years. Reign of Dungi, king of Ur. [No. 18,358.]

No. 154. Tablet of accounts concerning grain; the date is wanting. Of the period of the Dynasty of Ur. [No. 23,625.]

No. 155. Tablet of accounts concerning grain. Dated in the accession year of Bur-Sin, king of Ur. [No. 21,341.]

No. 156. Tablet of accounts concerning grain; dated in the year in which Kharshi was destroyed. Reign of Dungi, king of Ur. [No. 19,742.]

No. 157. Tablet of accounts concerning grain; dated in the year after that in which Anshan was destroyed. Reign of Dungi, king of Ur. [No. 17,744.]

No. 158. Inventory of cattle and asses. This tablet was drawn up for purposes of revenue. Reign of Dungi, king of Ur. [No. 18,933.]

No. 159. Portion of a tablet of accounts concerning grain. The text containing the date is wanting. Of the period of the Dynasty of Ur. [No. 23,619.]

**Table-Case D.** In the upper portion of this case is exhibited a series of **inscribed stone slabs** and other objects and baked **clay cylinders** recording the history of Assyria from about B.C. 2000 to B.C. 705; in the lower portion is placed a large and very fine collection of engraved Sumerian, Babylonian, Assyrian, Persian, and Egyptian seal-cylinders, all of which probably belong to the period which lies between B.C. 2500 and B.C. 300.

No. 1. Brick of **Irishum**, king of Assyria, about B.C. 2000. [No. 91,130.]

No. 2. Stone object inscribed with the name and titles of **Arik-dên-ilu**, king of Assyria, B.C. 1350. [No. 91,059.]

Nos. 3-5. Eight-sided baked **clay cylinders** inscribed with an account of the campaigns and building operations of **Tiglath-Pileser I.**, king of Assyria, about B.C. 1100. The text describes an expedition against the lands of Mushku and Kummukh to the

north-west of Assyria; an expedition against the land of Shubarî and defeat of 4,000 warriors of the Khatti; the second expedition against Kummukh; the conquest of the countries of Murattash, and Saradaush to the south of Assyria; an expedition against the countries to the north of Assyria, wherefrom Tiglath-Pileser brought back much spoil, along with twenty-five images of gods; the conquest of Nairi, and the countries to the north of Assyria; the conquest of Karkemish; the final conquest of Nairi; Tiglath-Pileser's hunting expeditions; the restoration of the temples and palaces in Ashur and other cities; and the general prosperity of Assyria. The text concludes with an account of the rebuilding of the temple of Anu and Rammân which was founded by Shamshi-Rammân, king of Assyria, about B.C. 1820. Six hundred and forty-one years later it was pulled down by Ashur-dân, and it was not rebuilt until the reign of Tiglath-Pileser, about sixty years later.

This cylinder is dated in the eponymy of Ina-ilia-allak. From Ḳal'at Sherḳât, the site of the city of Ashur.

[Nos. 91,033–91,035.]

Nos. 6 and 7. Alabaster slabs inscribed with the name and titles and genealogy, and with a summary of the conquests and building operations of **Ashur-naṣir-pal**, king of Assyria from about B.C. 885 to B.C. 860. These slabs were found in an inscribed alabaster coffer at Balâwât near Nineveh. See No. 73, Nimroud Gallery.

[Nos. 90,980, 90,981.]

Nos. 8–11. Alabaster slabs inscribed with the name and titles and genealogy, and with a summary of the conquests and building operations of **Ashur-naṣir-pal**, king of Assyria from about B.C. 885 to B.C. 860. [Nos. 90,979, 90,984, 92,985, 92,986.]

No. 12. Cylinder inscribed with a chronicle of the expeditions of **Sargon**, king of Assyria, B.C. 721–705. [No. 22,505.]

No. 13. Eight-sided baked clay cylinder inscribed with an account of the campaigns and building operations of **Sennacherib**, king of Assyria from B.C. 705–681. [No. 22,508.]

No. 14*. Limestone **memorial tablet** inscribed in the Assyrian language with a text of **Tukulti-Ninib I.**, king of Assyria, about B.C. 1275. The tablet was engraved to commemorate the completion of **the city wall of Kâr-Tukulti-Ninib**, the town which Tukulti-Ninib had built not far from Ashur, his capital, and it was probably buried by the king in the foundation of the wall. In addition to giving an account of the building of Kar-Tukulti-Ninib, the dedication of its temples to the gods, and the cutting of a canal for supplying it with water from the Tigris, the text gives a very valuable account of the king's **military expeditions**. We learn that his first campaign was against the Ḳutî and the inhabitants of four other districts to the east of Assyria; this was followed by the

conquest of Shubarî and ten other districts to the north-west of Assyria, and by the subjugation of forty kings of the lands of Na'iri. The most interesting record on the stone is that which relates how Tukulti-Ninib defeated **Bitiliashu**, or Kashtiliashu, the Kassite king of Babylon, and brought the whole of Sumer and Akkad into subjection to Assyria. Tukulti-Ninib also records how he carried Bitiliashu away to Assyria and led him a prisoner and in chains before Ashur, the national god. The text concludes with an appeal to future rulers to keep the city-wall in repair and the tablet in its place; it blesses all who carry out these instructions and calls down curses on anyone who shall destroy the wall, or remove the tablet, or deface the king's name, or neglect or destroy the city itself which Tukulti-Ninib had built. [No. 98,494.]

Nos. 14–23. A group of modern imitations (or "forgeries") of inscribed Babylonian antiquities of various periods, which have been made in the East during the last twenty-five years.

Nos. 14 and 15 are engraved with figures of Babylonian heroes, etc., which seem to have been copied from the sculptures found at Lagash. The forger apparently derived parts of his inscription from a votive offering inscribed with a dedication to the god Ningirsu, parts of whose name occur in more than one place on these objects. Presented by Mr. W. Talbot Ready, 1899. [Nos. 86,260, 86,261.]

No. 16. Modern stone plaque with forged inscription of Gimil-Sin, king of Babylonia, about B.C. 2400. For tablets similar to that from which this forgery was copied, see Table-Case C. (upper portion). [No. 25,011.]

Nos. 17–21. Modern baked clay rectangular and circular tablets with forged inscriptions of the period of the Dynasty of Ur. For tablets similar to those from which these forgeries were copied, see Table-Cases B and C (lower portion).
[Nos. 16,363, 23,650–23,652, 23,665.]

Nos. 22 and 23. Modern baked clay cylinders made from moulds taken from genuine cylinders of Nebuchadnezzar II. king of Babylon from B.C. 604 to B.C. 561. For cylinders similar to those from which these casts were made, see Table-Case G (upper portion). [Nos. 93,012, 93,013.]

No. 23*. Modern copy of an early Babylonian funerary cone; a genuine cone with a similar text is exhibited in Case C, No. 104*.
[No. 102,611.]

Nos. 24–500. In the lower portion of the case is a series of the hard stone **Cylinder-seals** used by the Babylonians for sealing legal and commercial documents. Thus, to ratify a contract the cylinder bearing the name of the witness or contracting party was rolled over the moist clay of the contract tablet in the space provided for it. Tablets thus impressed are to be seen in Table-Case A.

ɔle, jasper, rock-crystal, emerald, amethyst, topaz, chalcedony, ;, agate, lapis-lazuli, haematite, steatite, and occasionally jade employed in the manufacture of seals. The outline of the ;n was cut with a graver made of metal or some very hard ɔ, and the deeper parts were hollowed out by means of a drill. hole pierced through the length of the seal would enable the ɔr to secure it by a string; and it might also be worn as an ment, or amulet, or talisman. The engraving on the cylinder ɜ simplest form consisted of a figure of the owner, and his name, perhaps the name of his father. An early development intro- d the figure of **the god whom he worshipped** and the ɜ of that god. In process of time the whole field of the ıder became filled up with figures and emblems of gods and ıical animals, etc. Very commonly the whole of the surface is pied with a scene from an ancient legend, a representation of ct of worship of one of the gods, or some incident of a successful or fight; scenes of the conflict of the mythical heroes **ɡamesh and Eabani** with lions and bulls are of frequent occur- ɜ. Specimens of cylinder-seals have been found which belong ıe earliest historical periods; and it is known from the examples ɜrved in London and Paris that the art of engraving was carried ɔng after the time of the Persian conquest of Babylon by Cyrus, t B.C. 538. The oldest examples are found in Southern ʼlonia, and of these the most important is that of Sargon I. ɡade, who, according to the statement on the cylinder of ɔnidus, king of Babylon, about B.C. 555 (see Table-Case G), ıed about 3800 B.C. This seal is in the collection of M. de Clercq, 'aris. The use of cylinder and other seals was apparently ɔwed from the Assyrians by the Phoenicians in about the eighth ıry B.C. A number of typical examples of the most interesting es of cylinder seals have been grouped at the beginning of the ɔtion.

ɔ. 24. Cylinder-seal inscribed with the name of Khashkhamer, ɔy of the city of Ishkun-Sin, and an address to **Ur-Engur**, of Ur about B.C. 2500. The scene represents Ur-Engur or ɜhkhamer being led into the presence of Sin, the Moon-god. [No. 89,126.]

ɔ. 25. Cylinder-seal dedicated to Meslamtaea by Kilulla on lf of the life of **Dungi**, king of Ur about B.C. 2500. The ı represents the king or Kilulla being led into the presence of ;od. [No. 89,131.]

ɔ. 26. Cylinder-seal inscribed with the name and titles of **il-Sin**, king of Ur about B.C. 2400. Presented by the late [. C. Rawlinson, Bart., G.C.B., 1895. [No. 12,165.]

ɔ. 27. Cylinder-seal engraved with a scene representing a t or official standing in adoration before a bas-relief of an

Assyrian king which has been set up near a sacred tree. Above the tree is the visible emblem of Ashur, the national god.
[No. 89,502.]

Cylinder-seal of the reign of Ur-Engur, about B.C. 2500.
[Table-Case D, No. 24; No. 89,126.]

No. 28. Persian cylinder-seal engraved with the figure of **Darius*** in his chariot hunting lions in a palm-plantation; above is the emblem of Ahuramazda, the national god of ancient Persia. The inscription gives his name and titles in the Persian, Susian, and Babylonian languages. [No. 89,132.]

Cylinder-seal inscribed with the name of Darius in the Persian, Susian, and Babylonian languages.
[Table-Case D, No. 28; No. 89,132.]

No. 29. Cylinder-seal engraved with a scene representing a male and female figure seated at the side of a tree bearing fruit; behind the woman is a serpent. This scene has been identified by some

* Probably Darius the Great, king of Persia from B.C. 521 to B.C. 485.

writers as the Babylonian equivalent of the **temptation of Eve** recorded in the Book of Genesis. [No. 89,326.]

No. 30. Cylinder-seal engraved with a scene in which **Ṣît-napishtim, the Babylonian equivalent of Noah** in the Book of Genesis, is being steered in an ark, or vessel, over the water of the Flood (see Nineveh Gallery, Table-case A). [No. 89,349.]

No. 31. Cylinder-seal engraved with a scene in which the Babylonian hero Ṣît-napishtim is conventionally represented standing in the ark. On each side of the waters of the Flood is a mythical being holding a rudder or steering-pole. [No. 89,771.]

No. 32. Cylinder-seal engraved with a representation of the Babylonian hero Ṣît-napishtim. The style of the engraving on this seal is most unusual, for the figure runs round the seal and not across it. [No. 89,463.]

No. 33. Cylinder-seal on which is engraved a scene depicting the **slaughter of the monster Tiâmat by the god Marduk** (Merodach), who is armed with a thunder-bolt and other weapons. This scene is described on the Fourth Tablet of the Creation Series (see Nineveh Gallery, Table-Case A). [No. 89,589.]

Nos. 34–61. A group of cylinder-seals, belonging to various periods between B.C. 2500 and B.C. 500, engraved with scenes in which **the mythical heroes Gilgamesh and Ea-bani** are depicted in conflict with lions, bulls, and oryxes. Gilgamesh is represented as a mighty man of the chase, and Ea-bani as a half-human monster with a bull's horns, legs, and tail. For an account of the legend of the deeds of Gilgamesh and Ea-bani, see p. 45 ff. [Nos. 12,285, 22,427, 22,961, 22,964, 89,008, 89,046, 89,047, 89,057, 89,078, 89,079, 89,111, 89,118, 89,140, 89,147, 89,171, 89,219, 89,221, 89,226, 89,249, 89,272, 89,283, 89,308, 89,316, 89,348, 89,538, 89,692, 89,750, 89,751.]

No. 62. Cylinder-seal engraved with scenes in which Gilgamesh and Ea-bani are in conflict with a lion, and **Gilgamesh and Arad-Ea** are crossing the Ocean and **the Waters of Death** (see p. 46.) [No. 89,588.]

No. 63. Cylinder-seal engraved with a mythological scene in which a god or hero is mounting upwards on the back of an eagle; this scene has been connected with **the legend of Etana** (see p. 82). [No. 89,767.]

No. 64. Cylinder-seal engraved with figures of human-headed bulls lying in a pasture, and bulls, and other animals, birds, etc. This cylinder belongs to an extremely early period, and the material is a fine example of the lapis-lazuli, which is supposed to have come from the neighbourhood of Elam. [No. 22,962.]

Nos. 65–67. Three cylinder-seals engraved with a scene representing the Sunrise, in which **Shamash the Sun-god** issues from **the portals of heaven,** which are opened for him by attendant deities. [Nos. 89,110, 89,531, 89,548.]

No. 68. Cylinder-seal engraved with a scene representing the worship of Shamash, the Sun-god, who is seated upon a throne. [No. 89,257.]

Nos. 69–71. Three important cylinder-seals engraved with mythological scenes, in which a **River-god** and a number of other deities are depicted. No. 69 is a particularly interesting example of early lapidary work; the inscription shows that it belonged to Adda, the scribe. [Nos. 89,096, 89,115, 89,250.]

Cylinder-seal of Adda, the scribe, engraved with a mythological scene, about B.C. 2500.
[Table-Case D, No. 70; No. 89,115.]

Nos. 72 and 73. Two cylinder-seals engraved with mythological scenes in which certain gods are depicted in conflict. [Nos. 89,119, 89,224.]

No. 74. Cylinder-seal with a **bronze mount,** showing that the object was worn as an ornament; it could be rolled over wet clay when required. [No. 89,319.]

No. 75–77. Three cylinder-seals engraved with various scenes and inscriptions dedicating them to the Sun-god Shamash and his wife Ai. [Nos. 86,266, 89,268, 89,284.]

No. 78. Cylinder-seal engraved with figures of the god Ishum and his wife Ninmug. [No. 89,017.]

No. 79. Cylinder-seal engraved with a scene representing the worship of a deity, and inscribed with the names of the god Rammân and his wife Shala. [No. 89,251.]

No. 80. Cylinder-seal engraved with a scene representing a suppliant worshipping the god Bêl and his wife the goddess Bêlit. [No. 89,263.]

No. 81. Cylinder-seal engraved with a religious scene and the llowing **prayer** written in the Sumerian language: "O Marduk, thou [great] Lord, thou Ruler of the Judgments of Heaven and of Earth, unto Shuanikusia, thy servant who feareth thee, may thy countenance be favourable." [No. 89,001.]

No. 82. Cylinder-seal engraved with figures of the god Martu ıd a worshipper. Inscription: "Servant of Martu." [No. 89,007.]

No. 83. Cylinder-seal engraved with figures of the god Martu nd a worshipper, etc. Inscription: "Ibni-Martu, son of Ilima-akhi, the servant of Martu." [No. 89,002.]

No. 84. Cylinder-seal engraved with figures of the god Nabû Nebo) and a worshipper. Inscription: "Nabû-naṣir, the scribe, the son of Taribatum, the servant of Nabû." [No. 89,197.]

No. 85. Cylinder-seal engraved with the figure of a worshipper. scription: "Ibni-Rammân, the son of Ili-turam, the servant of Rammân." [No. 89,266.]

No. 86. Cylinder-seal engraved with figures of the god Nabû d a worshipper. Inscription: "Sin-eribam, the son of Sin-imeni, the servant of Nabû." [No. 89,039.]

No. 87. Cylinder-seal engraved with figures of the god mmân and a priest and a worshipper. Inscription: "Ili-turam, he son of Ibku-Rammân, the servant of Rammân." [No. 89,228.]

No. 88. Cylinder-seal engraved with figures of the god Martu l a worshipper, etc. Inscription: "Sin-taiar, the son of Sin-nguranni, the servant of the god Martu." [No. 21,123.]

No. 89. Cylinder-seal engraved with figures of the god Martu l a worshipper. Inscription: "Lushtapa, the son of Zabil-amama, the servant of Martu." [No. 89,230.]

No. 90. Cylinder-seal engraved with figures of the god Nabû d a worshipper. Inscription: "Shamash-mushezib, the son of Shamash-sharrum, the servant of Nabû." [No. 89,077.]

No. 91. Cylinder-seal engraved with the figure of a worshipper. scription: "Ili-usati, the son of Mannum-kîma-Rammân." [No. 89,098.]

No. 92. Cylinder-seal engraved with figures of the god Shamash ıd a worshipper. Inscription: "Sin-rabi, the son of Shamash-abi, the servant of Shamash." [No. 89,083.]

No. 93. Cylinder-seal engraved with figures of a god and a vorshipper. Inscription: "Marduk-mushteshir, the servant of the gods Sin and Martu." [No. 89,242.]

No. 94. Cylinder-seal engraved with figures of the god Sin, and a priest, and a worshipper. Inscription: "Iamanum, the son "of Iashubum, the servant of Sin." [No. 89,265.]

Nos. 113, 144, 169, 379, 380, 413, 423, 457, 474, 475, and 496. A group of uninscribed cylinder-seals. The scenes engraved upon them represent worshippers in the presence of their gods; figures of gods and goddesses, mythological scenes, etc., are of common occurrence. The chief characteristic of the work of this period is the manner in which the engraver fills up the whole field of the seal with emblems of gods, animals, patterns, etc. About B.C. 900–600. [Nos. 89,313–89,315, 89,325, 89,336, 89,340, 89,357, 89,364, 89,423, 89,535, 89,745.]

No. 501. Pierced fragment of agate inscribed with the name of **Kurigalzu**, king of Babylon, about B.C. 1400. [No. 89,877.]

No. 503. Agate eye of a statue inscribed with the name of **Nebuchadnezzar II.**, king of Babylon, from B.C. 604 to B.C. 561. [No. 89,878.]

No. 506. Chalcedony amulet inscribed with Assyrian incantation. [No. 89,904.]

Nos. 511 and 512. Broken agate cylinders inscribed with the name and titles of **Sennacherib**, king of Assyria, B.C. 705 to B.C. 681. [Nos. 89,159, 89,910.]

**Table-Case E.**—Here is exhibited a group of one hundred and nineteen deeds and commercial documents belonging to the reigns of **Sumula-ilu, Zabum, Apil-Sin, Sin-muballit, Khammurabi, Samsu-iluna, Abêshu', Ammiditana,** and **Ammizaduga,** kings of Babylon, from about B.C. 2300 to B.C. 2050. They refer to the sale of houses and land, the renting of houses and land, the exchange of houses and land, the sale of slaves, deeds of gift, marriage-contracts, dissolution of partnerships, judicial decisions, etc. Grammatically and palaeographically the tablets are of the greatest importance, and the fact that the text on each tablet is complete considerably enhances their value. Incidentally they throw much light upon the development and application of Babylonian law, and afford much information concerning the tenure of land and house property, and the social condition of the well-to-do classes in Babylonia during the latter part of the period in which the Semites finally established their supremacy in that country. In this case also are exhibited the principal documents referring to the **history** and **chronology** of Babylonia; specimens of the magical and **incantation tablets** written during the early periods of

: civilization in Babylonia; a clay model of a **liver** was probably used by the magicians and soothsayers rposes of augury; two beautifully written complete inscribed with **forecasts** derived from oil and water; two nts relating to Babylonian legend and mythology; a clay **of the world**, showing the position of Babylon and ı, and the all-embracing Ocean; and a valuable series **mmatical and lexicographical** tablets belonging to ı periods.

1. Deed recording the sale of a piece of land by Amat-h to Lamazi for one-third of a maneh of silver. Reign of ıurabi, king of Babylon. [No. 92,631.]

2. Deed recording the sale of a house for four shekels of Reign of Sin-muballiṭ, king of Babylon. [No. 92,559.]

3. Deed recording the hire of a field from Arad-Ulmash-for one year. Reign of Ammiditana, king of Babylon. [No. 92,563.]

4. Deed recording the sale of the slave Gamunu for six of silver. Reign of Abêshu', king of Babylon. [No. 92,554.]

5. Deed recording the sale of the slave Ea-tappi for ten of silver. Reign of Rîm-Sin. [No. 33,208.]

6. Deed recording the sale of the female slave Narubtum r and a-half shekels of silver. Reign of Ammizaduga, king ylon. [No. 92,551.]

7. Deed recording the sale of a piece of land. Reign of , king of Babylon. [No. 92,600.]

8. Deed recording the sale of a piece of land by Lamazi to Mirra. Reign of Samsu-iluna, king of Babylon. [No. 92,566.]

9. Deed recording the sale of a piece of land by Ai-bêlitni ıi. Reign of Samsu-iluna, king of Babylon. [No. 92,528.]

10. Deed recording the sale of a house on the high road by estess Erishti-Ai to the priestess Eli-erishu for one-third of a and five shekels of silver. Reign of Khammurabi. [No. 92,536.]

11. Deed recording the sale of a piece of land by Ibkusha to i for fifteen shekels of silver. Reign of Khammurabi, king of ın. [No. 92,533.]

12. Deed recording the sale of a house by Naramtani to i-Shamash for five-sixths of a maneh and two shekels of silver, of Ṣamṣu-iluna, king of Babylon. [No. 92,523.]

No. 13. Deed recording the sale of a house by Nakarum and Mârat-Ishtar, and another, to Iltani for six and a half shekels of silver. Reign of Samsu-iluna, king of Babylon. [No. 92,527.]

No. 14. Marriage-contract between Bashtum, the daughter of the priestess Belizunu, and Rimum, the son of Shamkhatum. Reign of Samsu-iluna, king of Babylon. [No. 92,526.]

No. 15. Deed recording the share received by Nannar-iddina in a division of certain land between himself and Ilisu. Reign of Apil-Sin, king of Babylon. [No. 92,540.]

No. 16. Deed recording the sale of a house by Lamazi to Salatum. Reign of Sin-muballiṭ, king of Babylon. [No. 92,552.]

No. 17. Deed recording the sale of a house by Eli-eriṣa for seven and a half shekels of silver. Reign of Samsu-iluna, king of Babylon. [No. 92,553.]

No. 18. Deed recording the amount of property, consisting of a house, slaves, money, and furniture, received by Mukhadum, in a division of certain property. Reign of Khammurabi, king of Babylon. [No. 92,621.]

No. 19. Deed recording the sale of a garden by Khalikum to Shakun-matum and Rabatum. Reign of Sumu-la-ilu, king of Babylon. [No. 92,615.]

No. 20. Deed recording the lease of certain lands from Lamaṣani and Taribatum by Marduk-mushalim for one year. Reign of Ammizaduga, king of Babylon. [No. 92,535.]

No. 21. Marriage-contract between Iltani, the daughter of Shamash-shatum, and Arad-Shamash, the son of Ili-ennam. [No. 92,507.]

No. 22. Judgment in favour of Iashukhatum in an action brought against her by her three sons to gain possession of their father's house and goods. Reign of Samsu-iluna, king of Babylon. [No. 92,510.]

No. 23. Deed recording the gift of a house and other property to Erishtum by her mother Khushutum. Reign of Apil-Sin, king of Babylon. [No. 92,610.]

No. 24. Inventory of certain property consisting of lands, slaves, cattle, and sheep. [No. 92,672.]

No. 25. Deed recording the purchase of several pieces of land by Khusalatum, Bêlti-Shamash, and others. [No. 92,609.]

No. 26. Deed recording the division of certain property among three men. Reign of Ammizaduga, king of Babylon. [No. 92,506.]

27. Judgment in favour of Ilu-bani in an action brought t him by Sin-muballiṭ, who claimed possession of a garden, Ilu-bani, the adopted son of Sin-magir, had obtained in a us action from Mâr-Martu. Reign of Khammurabi, king of on. [No. 33,214.]

28. Deed recording the share received by Sin-ikisham in a n of certain house property among Ibni-Shamash and Ura- nd himself. Reign of Sin-muballiṭ, king of Babylon. [No. 92,509.]

29. Deed recording the share received by Ibni-Shamash in ion of certain house property among Sin-ikisham and Ura- nd himself. Reign of Sin-muballiṭ, king of Babylon. [No. 92,513.]

30. Deed recording the sale of a house by Apil-Rammân i-Ishtar and Apil-ili for four shekels of silver. Reign of murabi, king of Babylon. [No. 33,212.]

31. Deed recording the lease of certain lands for three Reign of Ammiditana, king of babylon. [No. 92,516.]

32. Deed recording the sale of a piece of land by Munamer- Akhatum. Reign of Sin-muballiṭ, king of Babylon. [No. 92,603.]

33. Deed recording the sale of a piece of land by Sin- m and his mother Khishatum to Amêl-Ninshakh. Reign of , king of Babylon. [No. 92,604.]

34. Deed recording the lease of a piece of land for one [No. 92,558.]

35. Deed recording the sale of a house by Shamash-litul hers to Agshaia. Reign of Zabum, king of Babylon. [No. 92,544.]

36. Deed recording the lease of certain lands from Tari- by Labishtum for two years. A deposit of two-thirds of el of silver was paid. Reign of Ammizaduga, king of n. [No. 92,537.]

37. Deed recording the sale of a house by Shamash-bêl-ili abaia for six shekels of silver. Reign of Khammurabi, king ylon. [No. 92,630.]

38. Deed recording the lease of a piece of land by Sin- [No. 92,625.]

39. Deed recording the lease of a house in the city of -Sin from Sulatum, by Ardia, for one year, at a rent of one of silver. A deposit of one-third of a shekel of silver was Reign of Ammiditana, king of Babylon. [No. 92,557.]

No. 40. Deed recording the sale of a piece of land by Sin-rimini to Nûr-Nergal and another. Reign of Samsu-iluna, king of Babylon. [No. 92,599.]

No. 41. Deed recording the sale of a house on the high way by Kishtum and Erishtum to Elali. Reign of Sin-muballiṭ, king of Babylon. [No. 92,560.]

No. 42. Deed recording the share received by Ilu[shu]-bani in a division of certain lands between himself, and Amat-Shamash, and others. Reign of Khammurabi, king of Babylon. [No. 92,596.]

No. 43. Deed recording the sale of a piece of land by Sin-sheme to Ibni-Martu. Reign of Sin-muballiṭ, king of Babylon. [No. 92,623.]

No. 44. Deed recording the adoption of Ubar-Shamash into the family of a certain man and his wife Taram-ulmash. Reign of Khammurabi, king of Babylon. [No. 92,542.]

No. 45. Deed recording the sale of a piece of land by Bêl-abu and Iltani to Tabbum. Reign of Sin-muballiṭ, king of Babylon. [No. 92,545.]

No. 46. Deed of gift from Ashkudum and Taram-sagila to their daughter Duluktum. [No. 92,550.]

No. 47. Deed recording the sale of a piece of land by Salatum to Tabbum. Reign of Sin-muballiṭ, king of Babylon. [No. 92,548.]

No. 48. Deed recording the exchange of a certain piece of land on the river Lam, for an equal amount of land in the city of Burâ, on the road to Khuba. Reign of Khammurabi, king of Babylon. [No. 92,534.]

No. 49. Deed recording the lease of a piece of land by Ibku-Nabium. Reign of Ammizaduga, king of Babylon. [No. 92,628.]

No. 50. Legal decision in a case brought by Pala-Shamash against Apil-ilishu, concerning the division of certain property. Reign of Khammurabi, king of Babylon. [No. 92,524.]

No. 51. List of the names of twenty-six labourers, and of the amounts of their wages, received from Arad-ilishu, the shepherd, for work during harvest. [No. 92,531.]

No. 52. Deed recording the sale of a piece of land by Inalu-irshid to Sherikti-Ai for half a maneh of silver. Reign of Samsu-iluna, king of Babylon. [No. 92,597.]

No. 53. Deed recording the sale of a piece of land by Zuzanum, Abuwam, Taribum, Shumi-irṣitim and Naramtum, to Beltani, for ten shekels of silver. Reign of Khammurabi, king of Babylon. [No. 92,601.]

. 54. Deed recording the sale of a piece of land, the property ıat-Shamash. Reign of Sin-muballiṭ, king of Babylon. [No. 92,617.]

. 55. Deed recording the sale of a piece of land on the river n by Makhnubi-ili to Mannasha. Reign of Apil-Sin, king of lon. [No. 92,512.]

. 56. Deed recording the sale of a house and a cellar in the ıent of a neighbouring inn by Sin-abushu to Ibik-Ishtar. [No. 92,521.]

. 57. Marriage contract between Arad-Shamash and his two Taram-sagila and Iltani. [No. 92,639.]

. 58. Deed recording the sale of a piece of land in the city of r by Manium to Nutubtum his wife's sister. Reign of Zabum, of Babylon. [No. 92,511.]

. 59. Deed recording the sale of a house by Kurdi-Ishtar and d-Ishtar to Mukhaditum. [No. 92,517.]

. 60. Deed recording the division of their father's property g Arad-Marduk, Ibni-Marduk and Paṣṣalum. Reign of Ammi-ga, king of Babylon. [No. 92,520.]

. 61. Deed recording the share received by Ura-naṣir in a on of certain property between himself and Sin-ikisham and Shamash. Reign of Sin-muballiṭ, king of Babylon. [No. 92,522.]

. 62. Deed recording the sale of the female slave, Khuma-ı, who was sold for ten shekels of silver. Reign of Kham-bi, king of Babylon. [No. 92,616.]

. 63. Judgment in favour of Arad-Sin in an action brought by against Ibni-Rammân, the merchant, to recover possession of in lands which had once belonged to his father. Reign of ıizaduga, king of Babylon. [No. 92,514.]

. 64. Deed recording the sale of a house by Kunâ to mazi. Reign of Zabum, king of Balylon. [No. 92,614.]

. 65. Deed recording the dissolution of partnership between Sin and Nûr-Shamash, and of the division of their common al and stock. Reign of Khammurabi, king of Babylon. [No. 92,618.]

. 66. Deed recording the exchange of certain houses between Sin and Ṣini-Ishtar. Reign of Khammurabi, king of Babylon. [No. 33,213.]

. 67. Deed recording the gift of a piece of land, etc., to ızatum from her mother. Reign of Apil-Sin, king of Babylon. [No. 92,612.]

No. 68. Deed recording the sale of a piece of land by Iabishum to Shat-Ai. Reign of Zabum, king of Babylon. [No. 92,574.]

No. 69. Judgment in an action brought by Shamash-bêl-ili to regain a piece of land which he had sold. Reign of Khammurabi, king of Babylon. [No. 92,661.]

No. 70. Deed recording the lease of a piece of land by Bêl-ludâri. Reign of Ammiditana, king of Babylon. [No. 92,565.]

No. 71. Deed recording the lease of a house in the city of Ishkun-Sin from Bêlisunu and her brother Arad-Ishtar by Arad-Marduk for one year, at a rent of two shekels of silver. A deposit of half a shekel of silver was paid. Reign of Ammiditana, king of Babylon. [No. 92,562.]

No. 72. Deed recording the division of certain houses between Apil-ilishu and Pala-Shamash. [No. 92,543.]

No. 73. Deed recording the lease of a piece of land for two years. Reign of Ammizaduga, king of Babylon. [No. 92,546.]

No. 74. Judgment in an action brought by Sin-idinnam against Amêl-Ninshakh to gain possession of a piece of land. Reign of Zabum, king of Babylon. [No. 92,605.]

No. 75. Deed recording the sale of a female slave. Reign of Ammizaduga, king of Babylon. [No. 92,606.]

No. 76. Deed recording the division of certain lands between two brothers. Reign of Khammurabi, king of Babylon. [No. 92,549.]

No. 77. Deed recording the sale of a house by Mâr-irṣitim for six shekels of silver. Reign of Khammurabi, king of Babylon. [No. 92,613.]

No. 78. Inventory of certain property consisting of slaves, garments, furniture, etc. [No. 92,673.]

No. 79. Deed recording a gift of land by Akhatum to Beltani. Reign of Apil-Sin, king of Babylon. [No. 92,619.]

No. 80. Deed recording the lease of a piece of land for one year by Arad-Ulmashshitum, and others, from Ibgatum. Reign of Ammizaduga, king of Babylon. [No. 92,674.]

No. 81. Deed recording the purchase of a piece of land by Bêlisunu. Reign of Samsu-iluna, king of Babylon. [No. 92,676.]

No. 82. Deed recording the hire of a piece of land by Kuiatum from Ilushu-ibishu. Reign of Sumu-la-ilu, king of Babylon. [No. 92,622.]

No. 83. Judgment against Sin-eribam in an action brought by him to gain possession of a house the property of Sumurâ'. Reign of Zabum, king of Babylon. [No. 92,624.]

No. 84. Deed recording the sale of a house by Bila'-Rammân to Ribatum. Reign of Khammurabi, king of Babylon. [No. 92,675.]

No. 85. Deed recording the sale of a house by Betetum to Bêlisunu. Reign of Khammurabi, king of Babylon. [No. 92,561.]

No. 86. Deed recording the sale of a house by Idin-Sin to Ili-idinnam for five shekels of silver. Reign of Samsu-iluna, king of Babylon. [No. 92,556.]

No. 87. Deed recording the sale of a piece of land by Etilka-Shamash and others to Kalushatum for seven and one-third shekels of silver. Reign of Samsu-iluna, king of Babylon. [No. 92,538.]

No. 88. Deed recording the sale of a house. Reign of Sumu-la-ilu, king of Babylon. [No. 92,539.]

No. 89. Deed recording the sale of certain land by Rammân-naṣir to Tillanum for seventeen shekels of silver. [No. 92,607.]

No. 90. Deed recording the sale of a house by Naga-ilishu to Lamazi. Reign of Apil-Sin, king of Babylon. [No. 92,627.]

No. 91. Judgment in an action brought by Shilamazi to gain possession of a piece of land. [No. 92,643.]

No. 92. Tablet recording the barter of a house, the property of Amat-Mamu, for three smaller houses and one maneh ten shekels of silver, the property of Mâr-Ali. Reign of Khammurabi, king of Babylon. [No. 92,532.]

No. 93. Deed recording a sale of certain land. Reign of Ammiditana, king of Babylon. [No. 92,541.]

No. 94. Deed recording the barter of oil, valued at one maneh and two-thirds of a shekel of silver, for a number of slaves. Reign of Ammizaduga, king of Babylon. [No. 92,547.]

No. 95. Deed recording the sale of a house by Iltani to Lamazi for five shekels of silver. Reign of Khammurabi, king of Babylon. [No. 92,642.]

No. 96. Deed recording the sale of a house by Innabatum and Khushutum to Kamazi. Reign of Apil-Sin, king of Babylon. [No. 92,641.]

No. 97. Deed recording the adoption of Mâr-Ishtar by Nidnat-Sin and his wife Iltani. [No. 92,519.]

No. 98. Deed recording the lease of certain land by Iadi-usutû from Ibgatum. Reign of Ammizaduga, king of Babylon. [No. 92,530.]

No. 99. Deed recording the sale of a female slave by Sin-mushalim to Ribam-ili for one maneh four shekels of silver. Reign of Ammiditana, king of Babylon. [No. 92,620.]

No. 100. Deed recording the sale of a piece of land by Naramtum for one-third of a maneh of silver. Reign of Khammurabi, king of Babylon. [No. 92,525.]

No. 101. Deed recording the lease of certain lands for two years by Labishtum from Taribatum. Reign of Ammizaduga, king of Babylon. [No. 92,598.]

No. 102. Deed recording the lease of a piece of land by Ili-ikisham for one year. A deposit of two shekels of silver was paid. Reign of Ammizaduga, king of Babylon. [No. 92,555.]

No. 103. Deed recording the divorce of Naramtu by Shamash-rabi her husband. Reign of Sin-muballiṭ, king of Babylon. [No. 92,529.]

No. 104. Deed recording the lease of a piece of land from Khuṣalalum by Mâr-irṣitim. [No. 92,647.]

No. 105. Deed recording a loan of corn by Nannar-shidu to Shamash-apilshunu, to be repaid after the harvest. Reign of Apil-Sin, king of Babylon. [No. 92,645.]

No. 106. Deed recording a loan of half a maneh of silver to Sin-idinnam, the son of Sin-rimini. [No. 92,587.]

No. 107. Deed recording the lease of a piece of land by Taribum from Ruttum. [No. 92,648.]

No. 108. Deed recording the loan of one shekel of silver to Beltani by Tubgatu; the loan, together with the interest, was to be paid after the harvest. [No. 92,573.]

No. 109. Receipt for a loan of grain borrowed by Amêl-Mirra, with stipulation for repayment after harvest. Reign of Ammiditana, king of Babylon. [No. 92,564.]

No. 110. Deed recording the hire of the services of Arad-Sin by Shaddinam for one year. [No. 92,634.]

No. 111. Receipt for a loan of grain borrowed by Amêl-Mirra from the temple treasury. [No. 92,570.]

No. 112. Receipt for a loan of grain, with stipulation for repayment after two months. [No. 92,572.]

No. 113. Receipt for fifteen shekels of silver, the rent of a garden. [No. 33,234.]

bylonian Chronicle, recording the principal events which took place in Babylonia, Assyria, and Elam from B.C. 744 to 668.

bylonian and Assyrian Room, Table-Case E, No. 120; No. 92,502.] (See p. 171.)

). 114. Receipt for a loan of half a maneh of silver at twenty ent. interest. [No. 92,567.]

). 115. Deed recording the lease of a piece of land by Mâr-m from Lamazi. [No. 92,635.]

). 116. Deed recording the hire of Shamash-bêl-ili from ıtani by Asir-Rammân for one year, for three and a-half ›ls of silver. Reign of Samsu-iluna, king of Babylon. [No. 92,633.]

). 117. Receipt for a loan of one and one-third shekels of · borrowed by Arad-Shamash. Reign of Ammizaduga, king of 'lon. [No. 92,571.]

). 118. Deed recording the loan of sixteen shekels of silver by -Sin to Sin-kalama-idi and Apil-ilishu. [No. 92,568.]

). 119. Deed of gift of an annual payment of one shekel of r from Akham-silim to his brother. [No. 92,569.]

). 120. Clay tablet inscribed in the Babylonian character with **ıronicle,** or list of the principal events which took place in 'lonia and Assyria between the third year of the reign of Nabû- · (Nabonassar), king of Babylon, B.C. 744, and the first year of reign of Shamash-shum-ukîn (Saosduchinos), king of Babylon, 668. In column III., lines 34 and 35, mention is made that ıacherib, king of Assyria, was killed by his son on the 20th day ıe month Tebet in the 23rd year of his reign. (**See Plate XVII.**) [No. 92,502.]

o. 121. Clay tablet inscribed in the Babylonian character with ıccount of certain events which took place in Babylonia and 'ria during the reigns of kings of the Kassite Dynasty, from ıt B.C. 1400 to B.C. 1300. The text is somewhat similar to that he so-called "**Synchronous History**" (see Nineveh Gallery, .e-Case D.) [No. 92,701.]

o. 122. Portion of a clay tablet inscribed with the **annals** of reign of **Nabû-na'id** (Nabonidus), king of Babylon, recording lefeat of **Astyages** by **Cyrus**, and the capture and spoiling of ıtana, his capital city, and the **taking of Babylon** and the nfall and death of Nabonidus, king of Babylon, B.C. 556 to B.C. [No. 35,382.]

o. 123. Clay tablet inscribed with a list of the events by which early Babylonians reckoned their years during the reigns of **ıu-abu, Sumu-la-ilu, Zabum, Apil-Sin, Sin-muballiṭ, ımmurabi,** and **Samsu-iluna,** kings of Babylon from about 2300 to B.C. 2110. [No. 92,702.]

No. 124. Portion of a clay tablet inscribed with a list of the events by which the early Babylonians reckoned their years during the reigns of **Khammurabi, Samsu-iluna, Abêshu', Ammi-ditana,** and **Ammi-zaduga,** from about B.C. 2200 to B.C. 2050. [No. 16,924.]

No. 125. Portion of a clay tablet inscribed in the Babylonian character with the **names of the kings** of the Babylonian dynasties from about B.C. 2300 to B.C. 625. This tablet is known as the principal **List of Kings.** [No. 33,332.]

No. 126. Clay tablet inscribed in the Babylonian character with the **names of the kings** of the first two Babylonian Dynasties. [No. 38,122.]

No. 127. Part of a tablet inscribed with a mythological legend. About B.C. 2100. [No. 92,608.]

No. 128. Babylonian **syllabary** inscribed with the pronunciations and meanings of a number of cuneiform characters. [No. 92,691.]

No. 129. Babylonian syllabary inscribed with the names, pronunciations, and meanings of a number of cuneiform characters. Dated in the tenth year of the reign of Artaxerxes, B.C. 442. (**See Plate XXXVIII.**) [No. 92,693.]

No. 130. Babylonian syllabary inscribed with the pronunciations and meanings of a number of cuneiform characters. Dated in the tenth year of the reign of Artaxerxes, B.C. 442. [No. 92,692.]

No. 131. Tablet inscribed in the Babylonian character with part of a list of ideographs and words drawn up in twelve columns. [No. 92,695.]

No. 132. Tablet inscribed in the Babylonian character with part of a list of words and ideograms drawn up in nine columns. [No. 92,696.]

No. 133. Tablet inscribed in the Babylonian character with part of a list of words and ideograms drawn up in nine columns. [No. 92,697.]

No. 134. Tablet inscribed in the Babylonian character with **explanations of words,** etc. Presented by the Proprietors of the "Daily Telegraph." [No. 92,683.]

No. 135. Tablet inscribed in the Babylonian character with explanations of words, etc. Presented by the Proprietors of the "Daily Telegraph." [No. 92,700.]

Babylonian syllabary, or spelling book, written B.C. 442.
abylonian and Assyrian Room, Table-Case E, No. 129; No. 92,693.]
(See p. 172.)

o. 136. Copy of an inscription which was engraved by the r of Gimil-Marduk, the Judge, the son of Mini-Shamash, in our of Shamash, the Sun-god, and was deposited in the temple he preservation of the life of **Ammizaduga**, king of Babylon. [No. 92,515.]

o. 137. Tablet inscribed with a **bilingual incantation** in the erian and Babylonian languages; the text was to be recited for benefit of a sick man, about B.C. 2100. [No. 92,518.]

o. 138. Tablet inscribed with two **incantations** in the erian language, about B.C. 2100. [No. 92,504.]

o. 139. Tablet inscribed with two incantations in the Sumerian uage, about B.C. 2100. [No. 92,505.]

o. 140. Tablet inscribed with two incantations in the Sumerian uage, about B.C. 2100. [No. 92,508.]

o. 141. Tablet inscribed with an incantation in the Sumerian uage, about B.C. 2100. [No. 92,503.]

o. 142. Tablet inscribed with an incantation in the Sumerian uage; on the reverse, below the text, in rough outline, is a an figure, about B.C. 2100. [No. 92,670.]

o. 143. Tablet inscribed with an incantation in the Sumerian uage; on the reverse, below the text, in rough outline, is a an figure, about B.C. 2100. [No. 92,669.]

o. 144. Tablet inscribed with incantation in the Sumerian uage, about B.C. 2100. [No. 92,671.]

o. 145. Tablet inscribed with **forecasts** concerning the chances sick man's death or recovery, the probabilities of the success or at of a military expedition, etc., derived from the forms, etc., med by oil when thrown upon water, and *vice versa*. [No. 22,446.]

o. 146. Tablet inscribed with forecasts derived from oil and er, similar to No. 145, concerning the chances of a sick man's h or recovery, the probabilities of the success or defeat of a tary expedition, etc. [No. 22,447.]

o. 147. Portion of a tablet inscribed in the Babylonian character, a part of the Babylonian account of the **Deluge**. (For the rian tablets describing the Creation and the Deluge, see Nineveh ery, Table-case A.) [No. 35,380.]

o. 148. Clay object, resembling a **liver**, inscribed with magical ıulæ, etc. This object was probably used for purposes of

divination, and was employed by the priests of Babylon in their ceremonies. About B.C. 2100. [No. 92,668.]

Clay model of a liver inscribed with omens and magical formulæ. [Table-Case E, No. 148; No. 92,668.]

No. 149. Babylonian **map of the world**, showing the ocean surrounding the world, and marking the position of Babylon on the Euphrates, the mountains at the source of the river, the country of Assyria, the district of Bît-Iakinu in Southern Babylonia, and the swamps at the mouth of the Euphrates. [No. 92,687.]

No. 150. Portion of a clay tablet inscribed with a **map** of part of the city of Babylon, and marking the position of the "Great gate "of the Sun-god." On the obverse is part of a text relating to the same. [No. 35,385.]

No. 151. Tablet inscribed with the **plan of an estate** and a description of the boundaries of the same. [No. 31,483.]

No. 152. Tablet inscribed with a **list of Kassite words**, to which are added their Babylonian equivalents. The list is arranged in double columns, the Kassite words on the left and their Babylonian equivalents on the right. [No. 93,005.]

No. 153. Tablet giving a list of the names of the plants in the gardens of **Merodach-Baladan II.**, king of Babylon, B.C. 721–710 and B.C. 703–702. This tablet was copied from an older original. [No. 46,226.]

Babylonian map of the world.
[Table-Case E, No. 149; No. 92,687.]

No. 154. A tablet inscribed with a **Chronicle** concerning early Babylonian kings. The text begins with a record of the principal achievements of **Sargon**, king of Agade, and his son, **Narâm-Sin**, and restores a portion of the document from which the historical extracts, occurring in the "Omens of Sargon and Narâm-Sin" (see Nos. 158 and 159), were taken. The chronicle includes traditions concerning **Dungi**, king of Ur, and other early rulers; and the "catch-line," which gave the opening line of the next tablet in the series, refers to a war between **Ilu-shûma**, an early king of

Assyria, and **Su-abu**, the founder of the First dynasty of Babylon. One section of the text describes how an early king named Ura-imitti was succeeded upon the throne by his gardener, a story that is referred to in the history of Agathias. [No. 26,472.]

No. 155. Part of a tablet inscribed with a **Chronicle** concerning early Babylonian kings, giving a series of records in continuation of the text upon No. 154. The chronicle records the war waged by **Khammurabi**, king of Babylon, against **Rîm-Sin**, king of Ur and Larsa, and a later series of wars between Babylon and the **Country of the Sea** on the shore of the Persian Gulf. This document supplies data for establishing the true chronological order of the first three dynasties of the List of Kings (see No. 125), and records an early invasion of Northern Babylonia by the **Hittites** (Khatti) in the reign of Samsu-ditana, the last king of the First Dynasty of Babylon. [No. 96,152.]

No. 156. **Date-List** of the period of the First Dynasty of Babylon, similar to Nos. 123 and 124. [No. 80,037.]

No. 157. Tablet inscribed with the Assyrian version of the "**Omens of Sargon and Narâm-Sin.**" In the text the military expeditions of these two early kings, and other episodes in their history, are associated with omens derived from the appearance of the livers of sheep, slain as sacrificial victims. [K. 2130.]

No. 158. Portion of a tablet inscribed with the Neo-Babylonian version of the "**Omens of Sargon and Narâm-Sin.**" See No. 157. [No. 67,404.]

No. 159. A Babylonian **Chronicle**, inscribed with a series of extracts from a longer text, recording events which took place in Babylonia and Assyria from the eleventh to the seventh century, B.C. [No. 27,859.]

No. 160. A Babylonian **religious chronicle** and register of portents, which took place at or near the city of Babylon during the eleventh century, B.C. One of the portents, which describes the turning of day into night, may have been derived from a solar eclipse. [No. 35,968.]

No. 161. Fragment of a **list of the Babylonian dynasties.** [K. 14839.]

No. 162. Fragment of a Babylonian **Chronicle**, recording an expedition against **Egypt**, undertaken by **Nebuchadnezzar II** in the thirty-seventh year of his reign. [No. 33,041.]

No. 163. Neo-Babylonian copy of an inscription of **Gaddash**, Kassite king of Babylon, about B.C. 1750. [No. 77,438.]

**Table-Case F.** The collection of cuneiform tablets here exhibited forms part of a large "find" of about three hundred and twenty letters, or portions of letters, which were addressed chiefly to **Amenophis III.** and his son **Amenophis IV.**, kings of Egypt, about B.C. 1450–1420; they were discovered at **Tell el-Amarna** in 1887. Tell el-Amarna is the modern Arabic name given to the village near the ruins of the town, temple and palace, which were built on the right or east bank of the Nile, about one hundred and eighty miles south of Memphis, by Khu-en-Aten, or Amenophis IV., king of Egypt, about B.C. 1420. With the tablets were found a clay seal having two impressions of the prenomen of Amenophis IV.; five alabaster plaques inlaid in blue porcelain with the name of Amenophis III.; a blue-glazed porcelain plaque inscribed with the names of Amenophis III. and his wife Thi; and the cover of a vase or jar, carved to represent a lion and a bull fighting. The style of the last named object seems to indicate foreign workmanship.

These tablets differ in shape from any other documents inscribed in cuneiform known to us, and the **nature of the clay** of which they are made varies with the countries from which they come. Thus No. 1, a draft of a letter from Amenophis III., is made of finely-kneaded Nile mud; Nos. 8—11, etc., are made of Syrian clay; five of Rib-Adda's letters (Nos. 13, 18, 19, 20, and 24) are written upon the yellow clay which is so common near the Syrian coast. On Nos. 10 and 11 are dockets written in Egyptian hieratic which record the dates of their arrival in Egypt; No. 4 bears an impression of an Egyptian scarab on the reverse; and No. 58 bears on the reverse an impression of a Babylonian cylinder-seal. The writing on these tablets is a modification of the cursive cuneiform character used throughout Babylonia for despatches and epistolatory compositions as early as B.C. 2300.

The tablets are of the greatest importance palæographically, because they exhibit the varieties and peculiarities of the work of the scribes in many different countries and cities of Western Asia, which are not known from any other source. Compared with the neat, careful hand employed in the official documents drawn up for the kings of Assyria, the writing is somewhat coarse and careless, and in some cases the writers were evidently unskilled. One and the same hand, however, appears in tablets which come from the same person and the same place. On No. 82, which is a **mythological legend**, a number of red dots may be noted; these probably indicate an attempt to mark

punctuation. The language in which the letters are written is Babylonian, and in many important details closely related to the Hebrew of the Old Testament. A peculiar feature in these tablets is the frequent use of **glosses**, which explain certain Sumerian ideographs both by Babylonian and by Palestinian words. In some cases Babylonian words are explained by their Palestinian equivalents.

The documents from Tell el-Amarna, which were probably written between **B.C. 1450** and **1400**, afford us an insight into the nature of the political relations which existed between the kings of Western Asia and the kings of Egypt, and prove that an important trade between the two countries was carried on from very early times. They also supply information concerning offensive and defensive alliances between the kings of Egypt and other countries, marriage customs, religious ceremonies, intrigues, etc., and they give us for the first time the names of **Artatama, Artashumara,** and **Tushratta,** kings of Mitani. From the Egyptian annals we learn that the Egyptians first obtained power in Syria under Amasis I., about B.C. 1600. This vigorous king established himself at Sharhan (a city which lies to the south of Gaza, and is mentioned in Joshua xix., 6) in the fifth year of his reign; but he was not strong enough to advance further into Syria. Thothmes I. established his authority as far north as Ruthen, and the people of that place continued to pay tribute to Egypt during the reigns of Thothmes II. and Hâtshepset. In the reign of Thothmes III. a revolt broke out over the whole of northern and eastern Syria, but it was quelled by the king, who marched from Sinai to Megiddo in a little over twenty days. When the Egyptian rule had been re-established, the worship of the gods Amen and Harmachis was introduced into the city of Tunip; and soon after the powerful league of the kings of Kadesh on the Orontes, Tunip, Arantu, Karkemish, and the Kheta submitted to Thothmes III., and paid tribute to him. About fifty years later Amenophis II. marched into Northern Syria, and having slain seven kings who had rebelled there, he took their bodies back to Egypt, where they were hung up for the public to see. Amenophis III., about B.C. 1450, still further consolidated the Egyptian power in Syria and north-western Mesopotamia. The latter country he visited frequently to hunt lions; it is recorded that during the first ten years of his reign he slew one hundred and two lions with his own hand.

Amenophis III. married a sister of Kadashman-Enlil (or Kadashman-Bêl), king of Karaduniash; and a sister (Gilu-

**hipa**) and a daughter (**Tatumkhipa**) of Tushratta, king of Mitani; and **Thi,*** the daughter of **Iuaa** and **Thuaa,** who became the mother of Amenophis IV. He also made proposals to Kadashman-Enlil for the marriage of one of his daughters, but her father replied that she was not beautiful, and went on to say that he was not prepared to send her to Egypt until he was well assured that her aunt, his own sister, was alive and was being treated in a manner befitting the wife of the king of Egypt. Kadashman-Enlil further stated, that, as no one had seen his sister, he did not know whether she was alive or dead. When he sent this letter to the king of Egypt, he sent certain high officials with it to bring back news of his sister. On their arrival in Egypt, Amenophis caused all his wives to be assembled before them, that they might see and judge for themselves of the honour and esteem in which the Mesopotamian lady was held. The envoys, however, were unable to identify the sister of their king, and Amenophis subsequently explained this to Kadashman-Enlil, by saying that none of the members of the embassy was personally acquainted with his sister, as they were not old enough to remember her marriage, which had taken place during the life-time of Kadashman-Enlil's father (see letter No. 1). Subsequently Kadashman-Enlil proposed that as Amenophis wanted a Mesopotamian princess to wife he (*i.e.*, Kadashman-Enlil) should have an Egyptian princess to wife; but the Egyptian king excused himself, saying that he was unable to give a princess in marriage to him.

In reply Kadashman-Enlil says:—

"Why not? Thou art king, and can do as thou pleasest; and "if thou shalt give her unto me, who shall say a word against it? "Surely there be beautiful women in Egypt, and if thou knowest "any such, send her to me; for who could say here that she is not "a princess? But if thou wilt not send such an one, then thou "dost not act as a friend and brother should. . . . Why has my "brother not sent me a wife? Inasmuch as thou hast not sent me "a wife, in like manner will I act towards thee, and I will prevent "any Mesopotamian lady from going down into Egypt."

Later, however, Kadashman-Enlil appears to have sent his daughter to Amenophis III., and to have received a daughter of the king of Egypt in return.

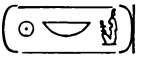
Under the rule of Amenophis IV. the Egyptian power

* *I.e.*, the Egyptian THI.

over Syria and Western Asia declined rapidly, and the Tell el-Amarna tablets supply most graphic details of the disorganized condition of the Egyptian dependencies which lay on the coast-line of Phoenicia and northern Palestine. The kings of Syria were not slow to perceive that the struggle which Amenophis IV. was carrying on against the ancient priesthood of Egypt would benefit them, and they were waiting the opportunity to throw off the Egyptian yoke. **Burra-buriash,** king of Karaduniash, was considered sufficiently important to be allowed to marry an Egyptian princess, and it is probable that this was permitted with the view of strengthening the fast weakening hold of Egypt upon his country. **Rib-Adda** of Byblos reports the revolt of almost the whole district under his command, and **Abi-milki** of Tyre informs the king that several of the cities in his vicinity had fallen into the hands of the leaders of the faction opposed to the Egyptian rule. Finally the whole of the littoral between Sidon and Aradus passed into their hands. Corruption and disloyalty seemed to exist everywhere, and when it became apparent that the weak king of Egypt would not, or could not, send troops to support the Egyptian officials in protecting his interest, the disaffected banded themselves together and made themselves masters, not only of the country but also of the profitable mercantile traffic which was carried on between Tyre and Sidon and the great cities on the coasts of the Mediterranean.

The following specimens of translations will illustrate the style and contents of the letters from Tell el-Amarna:—

I. Unto **Nimmuria*** (*i.e.*, Amenophis III.), king of Egypt, my brother, my son-in-law, whom I love, who loveth me, say† :—
" Thus saith **Tushratta,** king of Mitani, thy father-in-law, who
" loveth thee. It is well with me, with thee also may it be well;
" and may it be well with thy house, and with **Tatumkhipa,** my
" daughter, and with thy wife whom thou lovest, and with thy
" wives, and with thy sons, and with thy nobles, and with thy
" chariots, and with thy horses, and with thy troops, and with thy
" land, and with everything that is thine! Ishtar, the goddess of
" Nineveh, the lady of all lands, spake, saying: 'Unto Egypt, the
" land which I love, I would go, and would journey thither straight-
" way;' I have therefore sent her unto thee and she hath departed.
" Now in the time of my father the lady Ishtar went down into
" that land, and, as in days of old, she dwelt there and the people

* *I.e.*, the Egyptian  NEB-MAĀT-RĀ.

† *I.e.*, the writer of the letter intends the tablet to speak.

'paid honour unto her, even so now let my brother pay honour 'unto her more than was formerly paid, yea ten times more honour, 'and may my brother worship her joyfully, and may he allow her 'to return. And I pray that Ishtar, the Lady of Heaven, may 'protect both my brother and myself for a hundred thousand 'years, and may the Lady of Fire grant great joy unto us, and 'thus shall we be able to do that which is good (in her sight) '. . . . ." [No. 10.]

II. Unto **Nipkhuriria** * (*i.e.*, Amenophis IV.), king of Egypt, say:—"Thus saith **Burraburiash**, king of Karaduniash, thy 'brother. With me it is well, and with thee and thy house and 'thy wives and thy sons, and thy land and thy nobles, and thy horses and thy chariots may it be exceeding well. From the time when my father and thy father established friendship with each other, they sent rich gifts one to the other and neither refused the other whatsoever his heart desired, however precious it might be. Now my brother hath sent unto me as a gift two manehs of gold; I would that thou shouldst send me as much gold as thy father sent, and if it must be less than that which he sent, send thou unto me the half of what he sent. Why hast thou sent unto me two manehs of gold only? Now the work in the temple is great; I have undertaken it with vigour and I shall perform it thoroughly. Therefore send me much gold, and whatsoever thou desirest in my land send (thy messengers) and let them take it back to thee. In the time of **Kurigalzu**, my father, all the peoples of the Canaanites sent unto him, saying: 'Let us go down to the border of the land (of Egypt) and let us invade it, and we will form an alliance with thee.' To these words my father made answer, saying: 'Cease your words in respect of an alliance. If you are hostile to the king of Egypt, my brother, then make alliances among yourselves, but, as far as I am concerned, since the king of Egypt is my ally, why should I not come and plunder you?' Now it was for thy father's sake that my father did not hearken unto them, and in the matter of certain Assyrians who are my subjects, have not I sent word unto thee concerning them? Why have they entered thy land? As thou lovest me, thou shalt not let them accomplish aught with thee, and thou shalt make their efforts to be without avail. As a gift unto thee I send three manehs of lapis-lazuli, and ten horses for five chariots of wood." [No. 2.]

III. Unto my lord the king, my gods, my sun, the sun in heaven, say: "Thus saith **Yapakhi** of Gezer, thy servant, the dust of thy

* *I.e.*, the Egyptian NEFER-KHEPERU-RĀ; the cuneiform scribe omits the second half of the prenomen UA-EN-RĀ.

" feet, and the servant of thy horses (*i.e.*, thy groom). At the feet
" of my lord the king, my gods, my sun, the sun in heaven, seven
" time and seven times I prostrate myself upon my breast and
" back. I have hearkened intently unto the words of the messenger
" of my lord the king. Let my lord the king, the sun in heaven,
" take heed unto his land, for the Khabiri are mighty against us;
" and let the king, my lord, stretch out his hand unto me and let
" him deliver me from their hands, so that they may not make an
" end of us." [No. 49.]

The description of the tablets is as follows:—

No. 1. Letter from **Amenophis III.**, king of Egypt, to **Kadashman-Enlil**, king of Karaduniash. After salutations, Amenophis refers to the refusal of Kadashman-Enlil to give him his daughter in marriage on the grounds that no one knew what had become of his sister who had married Amenophis, or whether she was alive or dead; and he invites him to send a wise man to see her and to report upon her health, the comfort in which she lives, and the honour in which she is held. If Kadashman-Enlil will give Amenophis a daughter to wife, he will send him richer gifts than any prince of Karaduniash could afford to give to him. Finally Amenophis expresses a wish that friendship may continue to exist between himself and Kadashman-Enlil, and begs him not to believe the words of the Mesopotamian envoys, who have declared that they received no gifts from the king of Egypt, and in the matter of the chariots and horses which Kadashman-Enlil has asked to be returned to him, he declares that his envoys are also unreliable. [No. 29,784.]

No. 2. Letter from **Burraburiash**, king of Karaduniash, to **Amenophis IV.**, king of Egypt, complaining that he does not send such valuable gifts to him as he sent to his father **Kurigalzu.** He refers to the friendly relations which existed from days of old between the royal houses of Egypt and Karaduniash, and reminds Amenophis how Kurigalzu refused to join the Canaanites in an alliance against the king of Egypt. Finally he announces the despatch of gifts of lapis-lazuli and horses. (See the translation on p. 181.) [No. 29,785.]

No. 3. Letter from **Burraburiash**, king of Karaduniash, to **Amenophis IV.**, king of Egypt, complaining that the messengers of the king of Egypt never bring him gifts, although friendship has existed between their two lands from the time of Kara-indash. He complains that twenty manehs of gold which Amenophis had sent were not full weight when put in the furnace, and proposes to exchange certain objects which he is sending to the king of Egypt for chariots, which his envoy Shindishugab will bring back. He

etter from Tushratta, king of Mitani, to Amenophis III., king of Egypt about B.C. 1450.
bylonian and Assyrian Room, Table-Case F, No. 8; No. 29,791.]

(See p. 183.)

ıds various gifts for a daughter of Amenophis who married
ɜ of Karaduniash. [No. 29,786.]

4. Letter from **Burraburiash**, king of Karaduniash, to
**ɔphis IV.**, king of Egypt, announcing the despatch of gifts
ng of thrones made of ushû-wood and gold and couches of
ɔod, gold and ivory, and a number of valuable objects which
·obably intended to form part of a dowry. [No. 29,787.]

5. Letter from the king of **Alashia** to the king of Egypt
cing the despatch of five hundred talents of copper as a gift,
king for a large amount of silver in return. The king of
, asks Amenophis to have the goods and property of an
ın, who died in Egypt, collected and sent back to him : and
ɜ the king of Egypt not to make any treaty or league with
gs of Khatti and Shankhar. [No. 29,788.]

6. Letter from the king of **Alashia** to the king of Egypt,
cing the despatch of a hundred talents of copper as a gift,
nplaining that, while he sends presents to the king of Egypt
ıtly, Amenophis sends nothing to him in return. He gives
ɔf furniture and garments which he would like sent as a
. [No. 29,789.]

7. Letter from the king of **Alashia** to the king of Egypt,
cing the despatch of gifts of bronze and horses, and asking
phis to send back silver by the hand of the Alashian
ger without delay. [No. 29,790.]

8. Letter from **Tushratta**, king of Mitani, to **Amenophis**
ıng of Egypt, acknowledging the receipt of despatches, and
ıg to the friendship which existed from ancient times
ı the royal houses of Mitani and Egypt. Tushratta
ces the despatch of a number of valuable gifts to Amenophis
hands of his envoy Gilia, and begs Amenophis to send him
quantity of gold, which is to be regarded as payment foı
ɜs incurred by his grandfather in sending gifts to the king
pt, and also as a gift in return for his daughter, a princess
ıni, whom Amenophis had married. (**See Plate XXXIX.**)
[No. 29,791.]

9. Letter from **Tushratta**, king of Mitani, to **Amenophis**
porting that he has defeated the army of the Khatti, and
cing the despatch of a gift to the king consisting of horses
ariots, etc., and of a gift to his sister **Gilukhipa,*** a wife of
phis, of gold bracelets, earrings, a toilet bowel, and a measure
ɜe oil. [No. 29,792 ]

* *I.e.*, the Egyptian KIRKIPA.

No. 10. Letter from **Tushratta**, king of Mitani, to **Amenophis III.**, king of Egypt, containing greetings to various members of the royal house, and informing him that, with the consent of the goddess Ishtar, he has sent a statue of her to Egypt. He hopes that the goddess will be held in great honour in Egypt, and that the statue may be sent back safely to Mitani (see the translation on p. 180 f.). [No. 29,793.]

No. 11. Letter from **Tushratta**, king of Mitani, to **Thi**, the queen of Egypt, containing greetings to various members of the royal house of Egypt, and asking that certain presents may be sent from them to his wife Yuni, and stating that he is sending as a gift vessels filled with precious unguents. [No. 29,794.]

No. 12. Letter from **Rib-Adda**, governor of Byblos, to the king of Egypt, reporting the disaffection of certain people of Byblos, that Abd-Ashirta has captured the city of Shigata and has tried to undermine the loyalty of the people of Ammia; and entreating the king to send him help, for he will be shut up in Byblos "like a bird that is caught in a net." [No. 29,795.]

No. 13. Letter from **Rib-Adda**, governor of Byblos, to the king of Egypt, reporting that the ships of Sumuru and Bêrût and Sidon were blockading the coast of Amurru, and that his own ship was attacked and captured by the fleet of Yapa-Addi and Aziru. He repudiates the charges of disloyalty which have been brought aganist him. [No. 29,796.]

No. 14. Letter from **Rib-Adda**, governor of Byblos, to the king of Egypt, reporting that the cities of Ṣumuru and Bît-arkha have fallen into the hands of Yankhamu, and declaring that, unless the king sends help to the city, he and his people will abandon it and cease to be subjects of the king of Egypt. [No. 29,797.]

No. 15. Letter from **Rib-Adda**, governor of Byblos, to Amanappa, an official of he king of Egypt, asking for the despatch of troops, and reporting that Abd-ashirta has incited the people of Ammia to rebel. [No. 29,798.]

No. 16. Letter from **Rib-Adda**, governor of Byblos, to the king of Egypt, reporting that Ammunira, governor of Bêrût, had refused to help him, and that he is still faithful to the king, and in urgent need of help. [No. 29,799.]

No. 17. Letter from **Rib-Adda**, governor of Byblos, to the king of Egypt, reporting that Abd-Ashirta has captured Bêrût, and that in a very short time the city of Byblos will be besieged by him. [No. 29,800.]

No. 18. Letter from **Rib-Adda**, governor of Byblos, to the king of Egypt, reporting that the city of Ṣumuru has been surrendered by Khaib, its governor, and that the Egyptian resident official has

n killed; that the rebel Aziru is plotting the downfall of Byblos, that, unless soldiers are sent to protect this city and Kumidi, y will certainly fall. [No. 29,801.]

To. 19. Letter from **Rib-Adda,** governor of Byblos, to the king Egypt, reporting that Aziru has defeated him, and has carried off the oxen and corn which were in the city; that the soldiers have arted to other places where corn is to be had; and that Aziru Abd-Ashirta, the rebels, are too strong for him to resist. [No. 29,802.]

To. 20. Letter from **Rib-Adda,** governor of Byblos, to the king Egypt, complaining that Bikhura has employed certain nomads deeds of violence within the territory of Byblos, and asking for return of three of his enemies whom Bikhura has sent to Egypt. [No. 29,803.]

No. 21. Letter from **Rib-Adda,** governor of Byblos, to Aman-a, an official of the king of Egypt, reporting that the enemy's ck is becoming fiercer; that provisions have been scarce for e years past; and concluding with the request that troops may ent. [No. 29,805.]

To. 22. Letter from **Rib-Adda,** governor of Byblos, to Aman-a, an official of the king of Egypt, complaining that the carrying of his instructions had been attended with disastrous results. [No. 22,804.]

o. 23. Letter from **Rib-Adda,** governor of Byblos, to Aman-a, an official of the king of Egypt, reporting that the city of bi has rebelled against him, and that he cannot fight successfully is stricken with fear. [No. 29,806.]

o. 24. Letter from **Rib-Adda,** governor of Byblos, to the king Egypt, reporting that the city of Ṣumuru has been captured by enemy; that Biwari, the Egyptian official, has been slain, and Pakhamnata, the Egyptian general, did not listen to his advice. entreats the king to send troops, and not to be deterred by reports e scarcity of corn, which can be procured from all the cities. [No. 29,807.]

o. 25. Letter from **Rib-Adda,** governor of Byblos, to the king Egypt, asking for troops to defend the city. [No. 29,808.]

o. 26. Letter from **Ammunira,** governor of Bêrût, to the king Egypt, acknowledging the receipt of the king's despatch, and aring that he is ready to send soldiers and chariots and horses in the king's army. [No. 29,809.]

o. 27. Letter from **Ammunira,** governor of Bêrût, to the king Egypt, acknowledging the receipt of the king's despatch, and aring that he is guarding Bêrût until the arrival of the king's

troops. He reports that Rib-Adda is with him, but that Rib-Adda's brother has delivered over the former's sons to the enemy.
[No. 29,810.]

No. 28. Letter from **Abi-milki**, governor of Tyre, to the king of Egypt, reporting that Zimrida had captured the city of Uzu, situated on the mainland opposite Tyre, and had cut off his supplies of wood and water; that, in league with Aziru and the people of Arvad, he had attacked Tyre, but had been defeated; and that the city of Ṣumuru had fallen. Abi-milki states that since the enemy has attacked him he has had no water and no wood, and he prays that the king will take heed for him and his city. [No. 29,811.]

No. 29. Letter from **Abi-milki**, governor of Tyre, to the king of Egypt, making elaborate protestations of loyalty, and stating that he is guarding Tyre until the strong hand of the king shall bring him water to drink, and wood to make fires wherewith to warm himself. [No. 29,812.]

No. 30. Letter from **Abi-milki**, governor of Tyre, to the king of Egypt, stating that he is awaiting an answer with regard to the necessity of his journeying to Egypt to have an audience of the king; he also reports that the king of Danuna is dead; that one half of the city Ugarit has been destroyed by fire; and that the soldiers of Khatti have departed; he states that he is without wood and water and demands help to defend the city against Zimrida, the governor of Sidon and Lachish. [No. 29,813.]

No. 31. Letter of **Abi-milki**, governor of Tyre, to the king of Egypt, reporting that his city is without grain and water, and giving news of naval operations. [No. 29,814.]

No. 32. Letter from **Zitatna**, governor of the city of Akko, conveying salutations to the king of Egypt. [No. 29,815.]

No. 33. Letter from **Abd-Ashirta**, the governor of the country of Amurru, to the king of Egypt, expressing profound loyalty to the king, and asking for the help of an Egyptian general. He acknowledges the receipt of the king's despatch, and in accordance with his wishes, sends him ten women. [No. 29,816.]

No. 34. Letter from **Abd-Asht[ar]ti** to the king of Egypt, acknowledging the receipt of the king's despatch, and expressing his intention of carrying out the orders it contains.
[No. 29,817.]

No. 35. Letter from **Aziru**, the governor of the land of Amurru, the son of Abd-Ashirta, to the king of Egypt, explaining that he was absent from his city when Khani the royal messenger arrived, and stating that, as soon as he had any knowledge of the coming of the royal envoy, he started after him but did not overtake him; meanwhile, during his stay, he had been well looked after, and supplied

:h cattle, sheep, and birds; and, when Khani was returning to ypt, he was furnished with horses and mules for his journey. iru further reports that one, Khatib, has plundered all the gold l silver which the king had sent him, and has also carried off one f of the goods that were in his charge; finally he makes excuses having received the envoy of the king of Khatti, who had elled. [No. 29,818.]

No. 36. Letter from **Akizzi**, governor of the city of Katna, to nenophis III., king of Egypt about B.C. 1450, reporting that the el Aziru has carried away into captivity certain people of the y of Katna; that the king of Khatti has rebelled and wasted th fire the cities under the protection of Egypt, and that he has o seized the gods of Egypt and carried away the statue of the n-god from the city of Katna. Akizzi calls to mind their common rship of the Sun, and concludes by begging the king to send him ough gold to redeem the captured inhabitants of Katna, and to ibellish the image of the Sun-god if he succeeds in recovering it om the king of Khatti; he also asks for soldiers to protect the king's terests in the country. [No. 29,819.]

No. 37. Letter from **Akizzi**, governor of the city of Katna, to menophis III., king of Egypt about B.C. 1500, reporting that uwatti, governor of Lapana, and Arzawia, governor of the city Rukhizi, have entered into a league with Aitugama, and have sted the countries of Ubi (Hobah). He refers to a dispute tween himself and the king of Khatti, and begs the king to send oops to help him. [No. 29,820.]

No. 38. Letter from **Shubandi**, the governor of a city, to the ng of Egypt, reporting that he has received the royal commands d is diligently guarding the city under his charge.

[No. 29,821.]

No. 39. Letter from **Shubandi**, the governor of a city, to the ng of Egypt, reporting that he has received the royal commands d is diligently guarding the city under his charge.

[No. 29,822.]

No. 40. Letter from **Shubandi**, the governor of a city, to the ng of Egypt, reporting that owing to his illness he has been liged to depute the carrying out of the king's orders to an icial who was with him, whom he now sent to attend upon the ng. [No. 29,823.]

No. 41. Letter to the king of Egypt from the inhabitants of **unip**, a city which lay south of Aleppo and near Damascus on the rders of Mesopotamia. After greetings to the king, the writers er to their ancient allegiance to him, and remind him that the ds of their city are the same as those of Egypt. They report at they have sent twenty letters to the king, but fear that a

number of them must have been intercepted by Aziru the rebel in the country of Khatat. They are afraid that Aziru will come and destroy them and their city, as he destroyed Nî and its inhabitants. They therefore beg the king to send them help. [No. 29,824.]

No. 42. Letter from the people of the city of **Irkata** to the king of Egypt, reporting that they are protecting the city for him, and protesting their loyalty in spite of the machinations of their enemies. They beg the king to send them a gift in order that their enemies "may see it and bite the dust." [No. 29,825.]

No. 43. Letter from **Namiawiza**, governor of the city of Kumidi, to the king of Egypt, reporting that the rebels have captured a city and carried off the horses and chariots therein. The rebel Biridashwi has made a league with Buzruna and the governor of Khalunni, and stirred up rebellion in Yinuamma, and carried off chariots from the city of Ashtarti and given them to the rebels. Itakkama has wasted the country of Gizza, and Arzawia has ravaged the country of Abitu; having been attacked by the latter, the writer of this letter fled to Damascus and declared himself the servant of the king of Egypt. [No. 29,826.]

No. 44. Portion of a letter from an unknown writer, to the king of Egypt, reporting that the ships which Khayâ had promised to send have not arrived, and that they have been prevented from coming through the hostility of the rebel Abd-Ashirta. [No. 29,827.]

No. 45. Letter from **Rabimur**, governor of the city of Gebal (Byblos), to the king of Egypt, reporting that Aziru, the rebel, had killed the king of Ammia, and the king of Ardata, and the king of Nî, and asking for reinforcements to be sent to Gebal. [No. 29,828.]

No. 46. Letter from the governor of the city of **Khazi** to the king of Egypt, reporting that the people of Kinza have made a league with the Khatti and have attacked certain cities under the rule of the king of Egypt in the country of Amki. [No. 29,829.]

No. 47. Letter from **Abd-Tirshi**, governor of the city of Khaṣur [Hazor], to the king of Egypt, reporting his intention to guard the king's cities diligently. [No. 29,830.]

No. 48. Letter from **Abd-Tirshi**, governor of the city of Khaṣur [Hazor], to the king of Egypt, reporting his own fidelity and asking for instructions concerning measures to be taken for the protection of the city. [No. 29,831.]

No. 49. Letter from **Yapakhi**, governor of the city of Gezer, to the king of Egypt, acknowledging the receipt of royal commands, and asking for measures to be taken for the protection of the city. [No. 29,832.]

No. 50. Letter from **Yapakhi**, governor of the city of Gezer, the king of Egypt, reporting that his brother has revolted, and ned his forces to those of the enemy, and asking for instructions. [No. 29,833.]

No. 51. Letter from **Yapakhi**, governor of the city of Gezer, the king of Egypt, informing him that he has suffered from ighbouring enemies, and acknowledging the receipt of a royal spatch. [No. 29,834.]

No. 52. Letter from **Widia**, governor of the city of Askelon, the king of Egypt, informing him that he has sent meat and ink, etc., for the troops. [No. 29,835.]

No. 53. Letter from **Widia**, governor of the city of Askelon, the king of Egypt, informing him that he is guarding the city gilantly. [No. 29,836.]

No. 54. Letter from **Widia**, governor of the city of Askelon, the king of Egypt, informing him that he has supplied the gyptian troops with meat, drink, etc. [No. 29,837.]

No. 55. Letter from **Pu-Adda**, governor of Urza, to the king Egypt, assuring him of his fidelity; as a proof of his devotion sends to the king an extract from a letter which he had written the governor of a neighbouring city, warning him not to help rtain men who were enemies of the king. [No. 29,838.]

No. 56. Letter from **Pu-Adda**, governor of the city of Urza, to e king of Egypt, reporting that he will carry out the instructions the Egyptian governor Rianapa. [No. 29,839.]

No. 57. Letter from **Yabitiri**, governor of **Gaza** and **Joppa**, the king of Egypt, assuring him of his loyalty and recalling the t that he spent his youth at the Egyptian court. He is now thfully guarding Gaza and Joppa. [No. 29,840.]

No. 58. Letter addressed to the kings of Canaan by one of the gs of Western Asia claiming protection for his messenger Akia d a safe conduct as far as the city of Sukhli in Egypt. The letter a passport which Akia carried with him on the road. [No. 29,841.]

No. 59. Letter from **Yashdata**, reporting that the goods which re consigned to his keeping have been destroyed by enemies; that s cattle have been carried off; and that he is with Biridiwi of egiddo. [No. 29,842.]

No. 60. Letter from **Baiawi** to the king of Egypt, reporting at if Yankhamu fails to come the enemy will seize all the country. n the obverse are traces of an Egyptian seal-impression. [No. 29,843.]

No. 61. Letter from the governor **Labaya** to the king of Egypt, porting that the soldiers who were sent to help him have behaved

as if they were enemies, and he defends himself from slanders that have been repeated to the king. [No. 29,844.]

No. 62. Letter from **Milkili** to the king of Egypt, reporting that Yankhamu, a high Egyptian official, has robbed him of a considerable sum of money and threatens to slay his wife and children; he asks the king to send chariots to bring them safely to Egypt. [No. 29,845.]

No. 63. Letter from **Milkili** to the king of Egypt, acknowledging the receipt of a despatch, and asking that troops may be sent to guard the town. [No. 29,846.]

No. 64. Letter from **Mut-Adda** to Yankhamu, a high Egyptian official, reporting that the king of the city of Bikhishi has fled, and that the cities of Udumu, Aduri, Araru, Mishtu, Magdalim, etc., have been captured. [No. 29,847.]

No. 65. Letter from **Shibti-Adda**, an officer, to the king of Egypt, in answer to inquiries concerning the fidelity of the Egyptian official, Yankhamu, stating that he is a faithful servant of the king, and is the dust of the king's feet. [No. 29,848.]

No. 66. Letter from the governor **Shum-Adda** to the king of Egypt, acknowledging the receipt of a despatch, and justifying himself for not supplying grain for the king. [No. 29,849.]

No. 67. Letter from the governor **Shuwardata** to the king of Egypt, repeating his expressions of loyalty, and announcing the despatch of certain gifts. [No. 29,850.]

No. 68. Letter from the governor **Shuwardata** to the king of Egypt, reporting that his city is defenceless; he entreats the king to send a strong body of troops to rescue him. [No. 29,851.]

No. 69. Letter from the governor **Shuwardata** to the king of Egypt, reporting that he will carry out the king's orders with diligence. [No. 29,852.]

No. 70. Letter from **Tagi**, the father-in-law of Milkili, to the king of Egypt, assuring him of his fidelity, and stating that he is endeavouring to forward his caravans to the king. [No. 29,853.]

No. 71. Letter from an officer to the king of Egypt, reporting that the rebel Bîya had captured those whom he had sent to Joppa to defend the city. [No. 29,854.]

No. 72. Letter from an official to the king of Egypt, excusing himself for the escape of a prisoner and accusing Surata of having accepted money for his ransom. [No. 29,855.]

No. 73. Letter from the governor of a city to the king of Egypt, reporting that an insurrection has broken out in the cities in his territory, and that his city is attacked by day and by night. [No. 29,856.]

No. 74. Letter from **Dagan-takala** to the king of Egypt, entreating him to deliver him out of the hands of his foes. [No. 29,857.]

No. 75. Letter from **Dashru** to the king of Egypt, reporting the receipt of the king's despatch. [No. 29,858.]

No. 76. Letter from **Zidriyara** to the king of Egypt, reporting that he has received the king's despatch, and that he has carried out the orders contained therein with diligence. [No. 29,859.]

No. 77. Letter from **Shatiya**, the governor of a city, to the king of Egypt, reporting that he is diligently guarding the city, and that he has sent his daughter to join the king's household. [No. 29,860.]

No. 78. Letter from an officer of the city of **Gubbu** to the king of Egypt, reporting that he has despatched his soldiers to join the king's army and to march with it wherever it may go. [No. 29,861.]

No. 79. An appeal from an unknown person to a high official, asking that the accusation brought against him may be referred to the king of Egypt, whose decision he will accept as final. [No. 29,862.]

No. 80. Letter from an officer in Western Asia to the king of Egypt, reporting that in consequence of the inaction of the Egyptian troops, the whole country has become disaffected, and asking that other troops be sent to him. [No. 29,863.]

No. 81. Letter from an officer in Western Asia to the king of Egypt, acknowledging the receipt of instructions and announcing that he will carry them out. [No. 29,864.]

No. 82. Letter from **Tushratta**, king of Mitani, to **Amenophis IV.**, king of Egypt. Tushratta sends greetings to the Queen-Mother **Thi**, and to **Tatumkhipa**, his daughter, who is the royal consort. He complains of the detention in Egypt of his envoys, who should have returned with messages (and have brought presents) in answer to those which he has sent. He appeals to the Egyptian king to continue his father's policy of friendship towards Mitani, recommending him to ask the advice of his mother Thi, who has knowledge of these matters. [No. 37,645.]

No. 83. Letter from **Addu-daian** to the king of Egypt, acknowledging the receipt of the king's orders to keep watch and ward over his chief and over the city of his lord, the king, and reporting that the city of Tumurka has revolted and that trouble has occurred in other places. He writes "I look here and I look "there, and there is no light; but I look towards my lord, the king, "and behold there is light. And though bricks may be shaken

"from the wall in which they are set, yet will I never be shaken "from beneath the feet of my lord, the king." [No. 37,647.]

No. 84. Letter from **Rib-Adda** to **Amanappa**, begging that he will come to his aid and deliver him from Abd-Ashirta without delay. Rib-Adda declares that, if the help is not forthcoming, he must evacuate his city to save his life. [No. 37,648.]

No. 85. Letter from **Yama** to the king, assuring him of his fidelity. He suggests that, if any doubt should arise in the king's mind concerning his good faith, the king should send his officer and enquire in the cities under his charge whether they be well guarded or not. [No. 37,646.]

No. 86. Cast of a letter, written by a governor or official to a high military officer, giving him news concerning the intentions of Shibti-Adda and Zimrida. This letter was found at **Lachish**, and is of the same period as those from Tell el-Amarna. [No. 93,087.]

No. 87. **Mythological text** relating how the god **Nergal** married **Ereshkigal**, the goddess of the Lower World. Having, at the invitation of the gods, sent Namtar her messenger to heaven, she was angered at Nergal's treatment of him, and sent back her messenger with the demand that he should bring Nergal to her that she might slay him. Nergal thereupon forced his way through the fourteen gates of the Lower World into the presence of Ereshkigal, whom he seized by the hair with the intention of beheading her. At her earnest entreaty, however, he dropped his hand and spared her life, consenting to become her husband and to rule conjointly with her over the Lower World. [No. 29,865.]

No. 88. Parts of a mould or covering of a tablet. [No. 24,631.]

**Table-Case G.** In the upper portion of this case are exhibited records of the great **building operations** carried on in Babylon and other cities by kings of the last Babylonian Empire. The earliest is the cone of **Nabopolassar**, in which he recounts the restoration of the temple of Merodach at Babylon. The latest is the cylinder of **Antiochus Soter**, recording the restoration of the ancient temples of Babylon and Borsippa (see p. 18 f. and **Plates VII and VIII**). In the lower portion of the case is arranged a comprehensive selection of **legal and commercial tablets**, among which are included a number of interesting documents relating to temple-revenues, etc. These are arranged in chronological order, and the period covered by them extends from the reign of **Esarhaddon** to the **Seleucid and Arsacid eras**, *i.e.*, from B.C. 677 to B.C. 94. Many of the tablets are known as "**Egibi tablets**" from the fact that they record business transac-

tions carried out by members of the great mercantile house, or family, founded at Babylon by the wealthy merchant named **Egibi**, or Sin-muballiṭ. Among the most active members of the family were Nabû-akhê-iddina, his son Itti-Marduk-balâṭu, and his grandson Marduk-naṣir-aplu. For a representative selection of such documents, cf. Nos. 83, 124 f., 127, 182–185, 216, 239, 251, 271–274, 276-278, 311, 318, etc.

No. 1. Baked clay **cone of Nabopolassar,** king of Babylon, from B.C. 625 to B.C. 604, inscribed with a text recording the restoration of the temple of Marduk at Babylon. [No. 91,090.]

No. 2. Earthen **core** from the inside of the above cone. [No. 91,089.]

Nos. 3 and 4. Two baked clay solid **cones of Nabopolassar,** recording the cutting of a canal from the river Euphrates to the city of Sippar. The sides of the canal were made of bricks set in bitumen, and it is probable that it followed the course of the old canal which Khammurabi cut about fifteen hundred years before. [Nos. 91,104, 91,105.]

**Example of a one-maneh weight of Nebuchadnezzar II., king of Bayblon. [Table-Case G, No. 5; No. 91,005.]**

No. 5. **One maneh weight** with an inscription in the Babylonian character, stating that it is an exact copy of a weight made by **Nebuchadnezzar II.,** king of Babylon, from B.C. 604 to

B.C. 561, after the standard fixed by **Dungi**, king of Ur about B.C. 2500. The text states that this weight was in the private possession of Marduk-shar-ilâni. Presented by the late Rev. Greville J. Chester, B.A., 1892. [No. 91,005.]

Nos. 6–51. A series of **barrel-shaped cylinders** inscribed with a record of the building operations of **Nebuchadnezzar II.** in Babylon and other great cities of his empire. These documents, together with the famous East India House Inscription, a cast of which is exhibited in Wall-Case 18, No. 181, supply abundant details of the building of temples, the restoration of shrines, and the repairing and reconstruction of the great walls of the city of Babylon, but they contain no mention whatever of the wars and conquests undertaken by this king during his reign. The texts set out at great length the piety of the king, and several paragraphs in each are devoted to a description of the honour in which he held the great gods. Stated briefly the principal **building operations** of Nebuchadnezzar may be thus summarized:—The restoration of the Temple of Merodach at Babylon, and the rebuilding of the shrines of the gods connected therewith; the repair, or rebuilding of the great city walls of Babylon called Imgur-Bêl and Nimitti-Bêl; the building of the Temple of the goddess Nin-Karrak at Sippar; the building of the Temple of the Sun-god at Larsa; the building of the Temple of the Sun-god at Sippar; the building of the Lugal-Marada Temple; the building of the Temple of the goddess Ninmah in Babylon; and the clearing out of the Eastern Canal of Babylon and the strengthening of its banks. Apart from these works Nebuchadnezzar II. devoted great attention to the repair and completion of the very ancient shrine of the god Nebo at Borsippa, the modern Birs Nimrûd, which has been identified with the Tower of Babel. Nebuchadnezzar tells us that a king of olden time had built this famous tower to a height of forty-two cubits, but that the upper portion of it had never been finished, and that heavy rains and storms had broken down the walls and had stripped off their facings, and that the inner chambers were in ruins. This temple was rebuilt by Nebuchadnezzar in seven stages, each of which was faced with glazed tiles of a different colour (see Wall-Cases 42–44), and it was called E-ur-imin-an-ki, *i.e.*, "The Temple of the seven divisions of the Heavens and the Earth." [Nos. 32,935, 32,936, 33,074, 33,088, 33,097, 46,535, 46,536, 85,975, 90,980, 90,986, 91,091–91,103, 91,106, 91,108, 91,111, 91,113, 91,114, 91,116, 91,118–91,123, 91,129, 91,131–91,138, 91,141, 91,142.]

No. 52. Baked clay cylinder of **Neriglissar**, king of Babylonia about B.C. 559–556, inscribed with an account of his building operations in Babylon. [No. 90,913.]

Nos. 53–56. Four cylinders which were found at the corners of the temple of the Moon-god at Mukeyyer. They are inscribed with

Baked clay cylinder of Nabonidus, king of Babylon from B.C. 555 to 538, inscribed with a prayer on behalf of Belshazzar, his son.

[Babylonian and Assyrian Room, Table-Case G, No. 53; No. 91,125.] (See p. 194 f.)

he account of the rebuilding by **Nabonidus** of the temple of the Moon-god in Ur [Muḳeyyer] on the site of the older temple which was founded by the ancient Babylonian kings Ur-Engur and Dungi, his son, about B.C. 2500. The text concludes with **a prayer** to the Moon-god on behalf of Nabonidus and of his eldest son Bêl-shar-uṣur [**Belshazzar**], which reads as follows:—

"O Sin (*i.e.*, the Moon-god), thou Lord of the gods, thou king of 'the gods of Heaven and of earth, and of the gods of the gods, 'who dwellest in Heaven, when thou enterest with joy into this 'temple may the good fortune of the temples E-sagil, E-zida, and 'E-gish-shir-gal, the temples of thine exalted godhead, be 'established at thy word. And set thou the fear of thine exalted 'godhead in the hearts of my people, that they sin not against 'thine exalted godhead, and let them stand fast like the heavens. 'And as for me, Nabonidus, the king of Babylon, protect thou me 'from sinning against thine exalted godhead, and grant thou me 'graciously a long life; and in the heart of Belshazzar, my first-'born son, the off-spring of my loins, set the fear of thine exalted 'godhead, so that he may commit no sin and that he may be satis-''fied with the fulness of life!" (**See Plate XL.**)

[Nos. 91,125–91,128.]

Nos. 57–60, 62, 63. Baked clay cylinders of **Nabonidus**, king of Babylon, from B.C. 555 to B.C. 538, inscribed with a record of his building operations. [Nos. 42,267, 42,269, 91,087, 91,088, 91,110, 91,140.]

Nos. 61 and 64. Baked clay cylinder of **Nabonidus**, king of Babylonia, B.C. 555–538, inscribed with an account of his building operations. He records the restoration of the temple of Shamash at Larsa, which had been wrecked in the reign of Nebuchadnezzar II., and describes the discovery of the monuments of Burnaburiash, king of Babylonia, about B.C. 1425, and of Khammurabi, king of Babylonia, about B.C. 2200. At Agade, an ancient city of Northern Babylonia, he found in the foundations of the temple of E-ulmash an inscription of Sargon I. [see above, p. 3] and Narâm-Sin, his son, which had been sought for in vain by Kurigalzu, king of Babylonia, about B.C. 1400; by Esarhaddon, king of Assyria, about B.C. 681–668; and by Nebuchadnezzar II., king of Babylonia, about B.C. 604–561. Nabonidus also refers to the discovery of a foundation-stone which Shagaraktiburiash, a former king of Babylon, had placed in the temple of E-ulmash in Sippar.

[Nos. 91,124, 91,143.]

No. 65. Baked clay cylinder of **Nabonidus**, inscribed with an account of his building operations and of the chief events of his reign. In the text the king describes himself as "the great king, "the mighty king, the king of the world, the king of Babylon, the "king of the four quarters (of heaven and earth), the patron of E-sagil

"and E-zida," and he states that before his birth the gods Sin and Nergal had assigned to him a royal destiny. The text goes on to say that the god Sin in times past was wroth with his people, and that he brought the Scythians into the city of Harran, where they destroyed the temple called E-khul-khul. In the beginning of his reign Nabonidus had a dream in which "Marduk the great Lord, "and Sin, the Light of Heaven and Earth, stood one on each side of "me, and the god Marduk spake unto me, saying: 'O Nabonidus, "thou king of Babylon, with the horses of thy chariot bring thou "bricks, and build the shrine of E-khul-khul, and make thou Sin, "the great Lord, to dwell in his habitation.' And I said unto "Marduk, the Lord of the gods, 'The **Scythian** hath possession of "the temple, which thou commandest me to build, and his strength "is mighty.' Then Marduk spake unto me, saying:—'The "Scythian of whom thou speakest, himself, and his land, and the "kings who are his allies, have come to an end.'" And in accordance with the words of the god, **Cyrus**, king of Anzan, attacked the hordes of the Scythians and captured their king **Astyages**, and carried him captive to his own land. As a thank offering for his deliverance from the Scythians Nabonidus rebuilt the temple of Sin, the Moon-god. He also describes how he rebuilt the temple of the Sun-god at Sippar, which had been restored by Nebuchadnezzar II. forty-five years before, and in the course of the work he found an inscription of Narâm-Sin, the son of Sargon I., the original founder of the temple, which for 3200 years had not been seen. From this statement, the date of the reign of Narâm-Sin has been set at about B.C. 3750 (but see above, p. 3). Nabonidus also rebuilt the temple of the goddess Anunitum at Sippar, where he discovered the inscription of Shagaraktiburiash, who, according to the statement in the text, restored the temple 800 years before. The text concludes with a prayer to the goddess Anunitum. (See **Plate XLI.**) [No. 91,109.]

No. 66. **Basalt weight** for two-thirds of a maneh and one shekel; the trilingual inscription in Persian, Susian, and Babylonian, records the name of **Darius, the son of Hystaspes**, the Akhaemenian, who reigned from about B.C. 520 to B.C. 485.

[No. 91,117.]

No. 67. Portion of a baked clay **cylinder of Cyrus**, king of Babylonia, about B.C. 538–529, inscribed in the Babylonian character with an account of his **conquest of Babylonia**, and of the chief events of his reign in that country. The following is a rendering of the most important part of the inscription, in which he says: "He "(*i.e.*, Marduk) sought out a righteous prince, a man after his own "heart, whom he might take by the hand; and he called his name "Cyrus, king of Anshan, and he proclaimed his name for sovereignty "over the whole world. The hordes of the land of Kutu he forced

Baked clay cylinder of Nabonidus, king of Babylon from B.C. 555 to 538, in which mention is made of Naram-Sin, the son of Sargon I., who is stated to have reigned about B.C. 3750.

[Babylonian and Assyrian Room, Table-Case G, No. 65; No. 91,109.] (See p. 195 f.)

into submission at his feet, and the men whom (the god) had delivered into his hands he justly and righteously cared for. And Marduk, the great Lord, the protector of his people, beheld his good deeds and his righteous heart with joy. He commanded him to go to Babylon, and he caused him to set out on the road to that city and like a friend and ally he marched by his side; and his troops, with their weapons girt about them, marched with him, in countless numbers like the waters of a flood. Without battle and without fighting Marduk made him enter into his city of Babylon; he spared Babylon tribulation, and Nabonidus, the king who feared him not, he delivered into his hand." The text goes on to state at the inhabitants paid homage to him, and the peoples round out brought him tribute. With a view of centralising their orship, the former king Nabonidus had gathered together into abylon the images of the gods from the local temples, but this act rovoked Merodach to wrath, and the god decreed his destruction. fter the occupation of the city by the Persians, Cyrus conciliated e Babylonians by restoring the images to their original shrines. See Plate XLII.) [No. 90,920.]

No. 68. Baked clay cylinder of **Antiochus Soter**, king of abylonia, about B.C. 280–260, inscribed in archaic Babylonian aracters with an account of his restoration of the temples of sagil and E-zida in Babylon and Borsippa in the year B.C. 270. e text concludes with a prayer to the god Nebo on behalf of tiochus, and of his son **Seleucus**, and of his wife **Stratonice.** [No. 36,277.]

No. 69. Part of a deed recording the sale of a piece of land in bylon. Dated at Babylon. Fourth year of **Esarhaddon**, king Babylon, B.C. 681–669. Presented by the Proprietors of the Daily Telegraph." [No. 92,712.]

Nos. 70 and 71. Tablets inscribed during the reign of **amash-shum-ukîn**, the brother of Ashur-bani-pal, king of syria, who appointed him viceroy of Babylon, B.C. 668. His gn ended B.C. 648.

No. 70. Deed recording a sale of certain land in Babylon by nâ to Ubaru for half a maneh of silver. Tenth year of Shamash-m-ukîn. [No. 33,537.]

No. 71. Legal decision in a suit brought by Sha-Nabû-shû ainst Munnabitti concerning the ownership of certain land. ted at Babylon. Fourteenth year of Shamash-shum-ukîn. [No. 92,999.]

Nos. 72–76. Tablets inscribed during the reign of **Ashur-ni-pal**, king of Assyria, from B.C. 668 to B.C. 626. He also

reigned over Babylon, after deposing his brother, from B.C. 648 to B.C. 626, during which period he assumed the name of **Kandalanu.**

No. 72. Deed recording the sale of a house in the city of Erech by Ina-eshî-eṭir to Erishi for one maneh and fifteen shekels of silver. Dated at Erech. Twentieth year of Ashur-bani-pal. [No. 92,706.]

No. 73. Part of a deed of barter. Seventh year of Kandalanu. [No. 93,001.]

No. 74. Receipt for ten vessels of oil. Fourteenth year of Kandalanu. [No. 93,006.]

No. 75. Deed recording the sale of four slaves for one maneh and one-third of a shekel of silver. Fifteenth year of Kandalanu. [No. 92,997.]

No. 76. Receipt for fifty-seven and a half manehs of iron. Twentieth year of Kandalanu. [No. 92,720.]

Nos. 77 and 78. Tablets inscribed during the reign of **Sin-shar-ishkun,** king of Assyria, about B.C. 615.

No. 77. Deed recording a loan by the treasury of the Temple of the Sun-god in Sippar to Shamash-epush and others. Dated at Sippar. Second year of Sin-shar-ishkun. [No. 92,718.]

No. 78. Deed recording a loan of half a maneh of silver by Nabû-zêr-ushabshi to the two sons of Shuma on the security of all their possessions, interest to be paid at the rate of twenty per cent. Dated at Erech. Seventh year of Sin-shar-ishkum. [No. 93,000.]

Nos. 79–82. Tablets inscribed during the reign of **Nabopolassar,** king of Babylon, from B.C. 625 to B.C. 604, father of Nebuchadnezzar the Great.

No. 79. Deed recording the sale of certain land near Babylon. Seventh year of Nabopolassar. [No. 92,996.]

No. 80. Extract from a deed, giving a list of the names of the witnesses and the date of the document. Tenth year of Nabopolassar. [No. 92,728.]

No. 81. Deed recording a loan of silver by Iḳîsha-Marduk to Nabû-eṭir on the security of certain land; interest to be paid at the rate of eleven and two-thirds per cent. Fourteenth year of Nabopolassar. [No. 30,335.]

No. 82. Deed recording a loan of one-third of a maneh and four shekels of silver by Marduk-zêr-ibni to Ibnâ; interest to be paid at the rate of twenty per cent. Sixteenth year of Nabopolassar. [No. 30,311.]

(*To face p.* 198.)

PLATE XL.

Baked clay cylinder inscribed with an account of the capture of Babylon by Cyrus, king of Persia, B.C. 538.
[Babylonian and Assyrian Room, Table-Case G, No. 67; No. 90,920.]
(See p. 196 f.)

os. 83–156. An important series of commercial, legal, other documents in which are recorded transactions for y year of the reign of **Nebuchadnezzar II.**, king of ylon, from B.C. 604 to B.C. 561.

o. 83. Deed recording the sale of a house in Babylon Jmaria to Itti-Marduk-balâṭu. Accession year of Nebuchad-ar II. [No. 31,508.]

o. 84. Tablet of accounts concerning dates received as revenue the "Storehouse of the King" in the city of Sippar. First of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 92,786.]

o. 85. List of accounts concerning silver, grain, bitumen, etc., property of the temple of the Sun-god, from the twenty-first of Nabopolassar to the first year of Nebuchadnezzar II. First of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 92,742.]

o. 86. Deed recording a loan of fifteen and two-thirds of a eh and nine shekels of silver by Nabû-naṣir-aplu to Nabû-ailu; 'est to be paid at the rate of twenty per cent. First year of ıchadnezzar II. [No. 30,489.]

o. 87. Deed recording a loan of dates. Second year of ıchadnezzar II. [No. 32,916.]

os. 88 and 89. Two copies of a deed recording a loan of een shekels of silver by Kudurru to Bêl-ushezib; interest to be at the rate of twenty per cent. Third year of Nebuchadnez-I . [Nos. 31,141, 92,710.]

os. 90 and 91. Two copies of a deed recording a loan of silver Kudurru to Shulâ; interest to be paid at the rate of twenty per Fourth year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [Nos. 30,636, 92,711.]

o. 92. Deed recording a loan of one talent of silver by luk-zêr-ibni to Bêlishunu and Marduk-shapik-zêri. This loan be repaid within two months; at the expiration of this period ɔer cent. interest will be charged. Fifth year of Nebuchadnez-I. [No. 92,788.]

). 93. Deed recording a loan of one maneh of silver by Daianu-luk to Kudurru on the security of all his property; interest to ıid at the rate of thirteen and one-third per cent. Sixth year ebuchadnezzar II. [No. 30,572.]

o. 94. Deed recording a loan of fifteen shekels of silver by urru to Bu'iti; interest to be paid at the rate of twenty per Seventh year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 30,429.]

o. 95. Deed recording the sale of a male slave by Kiba' to â for one maneh and eight shekels of silver. Seventh year of uchadnezzar II. [No. 31,905.]

No. 96. Deed of partnership between Mushezib-Bêl and Kudurru; their joint capital amounted to four manehs of silver. Seventh year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 31,098.]

Nos. 97 and 98. Two copies of a deed recording the sale of their son by Adi'-ilu and his wife to Shulâ. Eighth year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [Nos. 31,007, 31,042.]

No. 99. Deed recording a loan of silver by Marduk-shapik-zêri to Ibnâ. Dated at Babylon. Eighth year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 30,677.]

No. 100. Deed recording the sale of a female slave and her baby by Shamash-uballiṭ and Ubartum to Kaṣir and Iddin-Marduk for nineteen shekels of silver. Eighth year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 32,919.]

No. 101. Deed recording a guarantee by Akkia for Nabû-uṣur and Nergal-shar-uṣur. If these men disappear Akkia is to pay six manehs of silver. Ninth year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 31,191.]

No. 102. Deed of partnership between Nabû-akhê-ukîn and Kudurru; their joint capital amounted to four shekels of silver. Tenth year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 30,321.]

No. 103. Receipt given by Shamash-mudammiḳ to Ibnâ for certain pitch and bitumen. Tenth year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 92,789.]

No. 104. Deed recording a debt of four manehs of silver owed by Aplâ to his daughter Khammâ as part of her dowry. Aplâ makes all his possessions security for the debt. Eleventh year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 32,852.]

No. 105. Deed recording the sale of a male slave by Kudurru to Shulâ for five-sixths of a maneh and eight shekels of silver. Twelfth year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 31,819.]

No. 106. Marriage-contract between Dagil-ilâni and Latuba-shinni the daughter of Khammâ. In return for his wife Dagil-ilâni gives his mother-in-law a male slave and one and a half manehs of silver. Thirteenth year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 30,571.]

No. 107. Deed concerning the payment of a price of a slave to Shulâ by Nabû-nipshari and another; if payment be not made within a given time, the slave is to be returned and payment made for his services. Fourteenth year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 31,140.]

No. 108. Deed recording an agreement between Nabû-salim and Arad-Bêl concerning the settlement of accounts. Fifteenth year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 30,940.]

No. 109. Deed recording a loan of silver by Shum-ukîn to Nabû-aplu-iddina; interest is to paid at the rate of twenty per cent. Sixteenth year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 30,447.]

No. 110. List of the judges in an action brought by Shapik-zêri against Balâṭu to recover certain land which had belonged to his father. Seventeenth year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 41,395.]

No. 111. Deed recording an arrangement made between Shulâ and Khakhkhuru with regard to the possession of certain land. Eighteenth year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 41,394.]

No. 112. Deed recording a loan of grain. Nineteenth year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 31,031.]

Nos. 113 and 114. Two copies of a deed recording the sale of a slave. Nineteenth year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [Nos. 31,865, 33,102.]

No. 115. Deed recording an agreement between Bêl-zêr-ibni and Shulâ concerning the settlement of accounts. Twentieth year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 31,135.]

No. 116. Deed recording a loan of one maneh of silver by Nabû-bani-akhi to Babia and Sha-Nanâ-shî. Twenty-first year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 92,707.]

No. 117. Part of a tablet of accounts. Twenty-second year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 92,992.]

No. 118. Deed recording the sale of certain land near Babylon. Twenty-second year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 33,907.]

No. 119. Receipt given by Nergal-ushezib for one maneh of silver. Twenty-third year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 92,993.]

No. 120. Deed recording the sale of an ox by Shamash-mudammiḳ, a priest of Agade, to the temple of the Sun-god at Sippar for thirteen shekels of silver. Twenty-fourth year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 92,745.]

No. 121. Tablet of accounts. Twenty-fifth year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 92,779.]

No. 122. Deed recording a loan of corn by Shullumu to Nabû-akhê-iddina. Twenty-fifth year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 30,404.]

No. 123. Tablet of accounts concerning the supply of dates for E-babbara, the temple of the Sun-god in Sippar. Twenty-sixth year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 92,727.]

No. 124. Deed recording the sale of a house in Babylon by Marduk-tabik-zêri to Nabû-akhê-iddina. Twenty-sixth year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 32,870.]

No. 125. Deed recording the sale of a female slave by Nabû-mushetiḳ-urra and his wife to Nabû-akhê-iddina. Twenty-sixth year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 30,301.]

No. 126. Deed recording the sale of a female slave for one-third of a shekel of silver. Twenty-seventh year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 92,754.]

No. 127. Receipt given by Rîmût to Nabû-akhê-iddina for certain grain in part payment of a debt. Twenty-eighth year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 30,569.]

No. 128. Deed recording an agreement between Ubar and Ina-Esagil-shum-ibni, by which the former will pay twelve ḳa of corn daily in return for the services of a male slave. Twenty-eighth year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 30,342.]

No. 129. Guarantee given by Guzummu with regard to two slaves which she had sold to Nabû-eṭir-napshâti. Twenty-ninth year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 31,004.]

Nos. 130 and 131. Two copies of a deed recording the sale of a male slave by Bêl-ukîn to Bêl-uballiṭ for fifty-one shekels of silver. Twenty-ninth year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [Nos. 30,598, 31,877.]

No. 132. Deed recording the gift of a female slave by her mother to Ramûa as her dowry. Twenty-ninth year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 30,329.]

No. 133. Tablet of accounts concerning oxen for the service of the gods. Thirtieth year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 92,781.]

No. 134. Deed recording the sale of a male slave for two-thirds of a maneh and two shekels of silver. Thirtieth year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 92,765.]

No. 135. Receipt given by Nabû-eṭir for certain silver which had been paid him by Nabû-akhê-iddina. Thirtieth year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 92,713.]

No. 136. Two copies of a receipt given by Rîmût to Nabû-akhê-iddina for certain grain in part payment of a debt. Thirtieth year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [Nos. 30,325, 41,591.]

No. 137. Tablet of accounts concerning the supply of dates for E-babbara, the temple of the Sun-god in Sippar. Thirty-first year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 92,762.]

No. 138. Deed recording a loan of silver. Thirty-second year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 41,393.]

No. 139. Portion of a tablet of accounts. Thirty-second year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 92,784.]

No. 140. Receipt for one maneh of silver. Thirty-third year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 92,764.]

No. 141. Deed recording a loan of grain. Thirty-fourth year of ɜbuchadnezzar II. [No. 92,790.]

No. 142. Deed recording the sale of a date-plantation. Thirty-th year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 92,994.]

No. 143. Deed recording the gift of her property by Silim-Ishtar her daughter Gula-ḳa'ishat. Thirty-fifth year of Nebuchad-zzar II. [No. 33,070.]

No. 144. Receipt for four and a half shekels of silver paid as the e of a boat for the carriage of wool. Thirty-sixth year of buchadnezzar II. [No. 92,758.]

No. 145. Deed of partnership between Nabû-akhê-iddina and lishunu. Thirty-sixth year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 49,397.]

No. 146. Deed recording a loan of eleven empty wine-jars by su-ana-nûri to Nabû-akhê-iddina. The borrower undertakes to ke good any that are broken or lost. Thirty-seventh year of buchadnezzar II. [No. 33,062.]

No. 147. Memorandum of the receipt of various quantities of ɜks. Thirty-seventh year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 92,749.]

No. 148. Part of a deed recording the sale of a house. Thirty-enth year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 32,653.]

No. 149. Deed recording the receipt of certain silver, corn, and es, by Namirtum and her daughter from Shulâ her brother-in-. The property had been left to Namirtum by her husband. irty-eighth year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 32,869.]

No. 150. Deed recording the sale of a male slave by Pir'u, Gagâ, l Zêria to Nabû-zêr-ukîn. Thirty-ninth year of Nebuchad-ɜzar II. [No. 31,153.]

No. 151. Deed recording the date and place for the hearing of a t brought by Sharru-ukîn against Idikhi-ilu to recover damages the death of a slave. In the event of his claim being sub-ntiated, the value of the slave shall be assessed at one maneh of ver. Fortieth year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 30,346.]

No. 152. Deed recording a gift of two slaves by Etillitum to her nd-daughter Bêlitsunu. Fortieth year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 30,461.]

No. 153. Part of a tablet of accounts concerning sheep. Forty-st year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 92,735.]

No. 154. Deed recording the sale of a female slave by Rimat to bû-eṭir. Forty-first year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 31,094.]

No. 155. Deed recording the gift of all his possessions by Shu[illegible]a to his daughter, who undertakes to support him during the rest [illegible]f his life. Forty-second year of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 30,567.]

No. 156. Deed of partnership between Kudurru and anothe[illegible]r; their joint capital amounted to four shekels of silver. Reign [illegible] of Nebuchadnezzar II. [No. 31,488.]

Nos. 157–162. Tablets inscribed during the reign of **Evi[illegible]l-Merodach** (*Amêl-Marduk*) king of Babylon, from B.C. 561 [illegible] to B.C. 559.

No. 157. Deed recording the settlement of a dispute concerni[illegible]ng the possession of a house and slave. Accession year of E[illegible]vil-Merodach. [No. 30,845.]

No. 158. Deed recording a loan of half a maneh and th[illegible]ree shekels of silver by Iddin-Marduk to Nabû-aplu-iddina. Fi[illegible]rst year of Evil-Merodach. [No. 30,330.]

No. 159. Deed recording the sale of a house in Babylon. F[illegible]irst year of Evil-Merodach. [No. 41,398.]

No. 160. Deed recalling a loan of silver and sesame-seed. F[illegible]irst year of Evil-Merodach. [No. 31,100.]

No. 161. Deed recording a loan of ten shekels of silver. F[illegible]irst year of Evil-Merodach. [No. 31,101.]

No. 162. Deed recording a loan of four manehs of silver by Nadin-akhi to Tabik-zêri, on the security of his house. Second year of Evil-Merodach. [No. 31,245.]

Nos. 163–171. Tablets inscribed during the reign of **Neriglissar** (*Nergal-shar-uṣur*) king of Babylon, from B.C. 559 to B.C. 556.

No. 163. Deed recording the sale of three slaves for two-thirds of a maneh and five shekels of silver. Accession year of Neriglissar. [No. 92,791.]

No. 164. Deed recording the sale of a date-plantation by the four sons of Marduk-eṭir to Nabû-akhê-iddina for twenty-two and one-third manehs of silver. Accession year of Neriglissar. [No. 41,399.]

No. 165. Deed recording a gift of five manehs of silver, thirty sheep, two oxen, together with slaves and household furniture by Marduk-shar-uṣur to Nabû-bani-zêri, as the dowry of his daughter. First year of Neriglissar. [No. 30,525.]

No. 166. Part of a deed relating to a proposal of marriage made › the princess Gigîtum, through her father Neriglissar the king, by abû-shum-ukîn, a high official. First year of Neriglissar. [No. 47,517.]

No. 167. Deed recording the sale of a male slave for half a aneh and five shekels of silver. First year of Neriglissar. [No. 30,574.]

No. 168. Tablet of accounts concerning the revenue of the ɜmple of the Sun-god in Sippar. First year of Neriglissar. [No. 92,746.]

No. 169. Deed recording a loan of twelve manehs of silver. ›cond year of Neriglissar. [No. 30,443.]

No. 170. Receipt for the rent of a house for one year. Third ›ar of Neriglissar. [No. 31,209.]

No. 171. Deed recording a loan of twelve hundred measures of ıions by Daianu-shum-iddina to Nabû-bani-akhi. Fourth year of eriglissar. [No. 41,401.]

Nos. 172 and 173. Tablets inscribed during the reign of **âbashi-Marduk,** king of Babylon, from B.C. 556 to B.C. 555.

No. 172. Tablets of accounts extending over three years. :cession year of Lâbashi-Marduk. [No. 92,721.]

No. 173. Deed recording the part payment of a debt. Accession ar of Lâbashi-Marduk. [No. 92,747.]

Nos. 174–235. An important series of commercial, legal d other documents, in which are recorded transactions for ›ry year of the reign of **Nabonidus**, king of Babylon from . 555 to B.C. 538. It will be noticed that among this group › included a number of large and fine documents which ate chiefly to the sale and transfer of land.

No. 174. Legal decision in a case brought before the judges in bylon by Dillilitum against Nabû-akhê-iddina concerning the ›ment for a slave, sold to him by Dillilitum in the first year of riglissar, king of Babylon. Accession year of Nabonidus. [No. 1402.]

No. 175. Deed recording the lease of a house for six years, the ıt to be paid half-yearly. First year of Nabonidus. [No. 92,769.]

No. 176. Deed recording the gift of certain monies, which are t on deposit or loan, and certain land, which formed her dowry, Gugûa to her son Ea-zêr-ibni, who undertakes to support her for ɜ rest of her life. Second year of Nabonidus. [No. 33,063.]

No. 177. Deed concerning the purchase of a house in Borsip[illegible]a in which it is stated that the agent who arranged the purchase h[illegible]as no claim to the property. Second year of Nabonidus.

[No. 32,871.]

No. 178. Deed recording a loan of one-third of a maneh [illegible] of silver by Gugûa to Nabû-akhê-erba at twenty per cent. interest [illegible] on the security of his house. Second year of Nabonidus.

[No. 30,308.]

No. 179. Deed recording an allowance of food, drink, sesam[illegible]ne-seed, salt, etc., to be paid by Na'id-Marduk to his wife and s[illegible]on. Third year of Nabonidus. [No. 92,782.]

Nos. 180 and 181. Two copies of a deed recording the sale of some land near Babylon by Nabû-shum-uṣur to Kabti-ilâni-Mard[illegible]uk for twenty and a half manehs seven and two-thirds shekels of sil[illegible]er. Third year of Nabonidus. [Nos. 30,338, 32,849.]

Nos. 182 and 183. Two copies of a deed recording the sale [illegible]f a date-plantation by Marduk-shum-iddina and his sister and his [illegible]on-in-law, to Nabû-akhê-iddina, for one and two-thirds of a maneh [illegible]wo and a half shekels of silver. Fourth year of Nabonidus.

[Nos. 33,089, 41,406.]

Nos. 184 and 185. Two copies of a deed of partnership betw[illegible]een Itti-Marduk-balâṭu and Tabik-zêri; their capital amounted to [illegible]one maneh of silver. Fifth year of Nabonidus.

[Nos. 30,354, 30,765.]

No. 186. Tablet of accounts concerning revenue. Fifth year of Nabonidus. [No. 92,724.]

No. 187. Deed recording the sale of a date-plantation by Nabû-manziru to Nabû-akhê-iddina for two-thirds of a maneh eight shekels of silver. Fifth year of Nabonidus. [No. 33,064.]

No. 188. Deed recording the sale of a date-plantation by Nabû-ballit to Nabû-akhê-iddina for half a maneh three shekels of silver. Fifth year of Nabonidus. [No. 33,912.]

No. 189. Marriage contract between Uballiṭsu-Gula, the son of Nabû-nadin-akhi, and Ina-Esagil-banat, the daughter of Shum-u[illegible]kin. Sixth year of Nabonidus. [No. 30,958.]

No. 190. Deed recording the gift of a dowry to his sister by Mushallim-Marduk, the son of Nabû-shum-ishkun. Seventh year of Nabonidus. [No. 30,705.]

No. 191. Deed recording the sale of three female slaves for three manehs of silver. Seventh year of Nabonidus.

[No. 30,580.]

No. 192. Deed recording the sale of five slaves by Shulâ to Nabû-akhê-iddina for two and a half manehs five shekels of silver. Seventh year of Nabonidus. [No. 30,950.]

No. 193. Part of a deed recording the sale of certain land which was thinly planted with date-palms. Eighth year of Nabonidus. [No. 41,407.]

No. 194. List of the tenants of Abbatum who have paid him rent for houses which they occupy. Abbatum's name is added in Aramean characters. Eighth year of Nabonidus. [No. 92,723.]

No. 195. Part of a tablet of accounts concerning the revenue of the temple of the Sun-god in Sippar. Eighth year of Nabonidus. [No. 92,732.]

No. 196. Deed recording the sale of a female slave by Nabû-iddina to Tabik-zêri for fourteen shekels of silver. Ninth year of Nabonidus. [No. 34,532.]

No. 197. Deed recording the sale of a slave who was by trade a baker, for fifty-five shekels of silver. Ninth year of Nabonidus. [No. 30,606.]

No. 198. Part of a tablet of accounts concerning the revenue of the temple of the Sun-god in Sippar. Ninth year of Nabonidus. [No. 92,783.]

No. 199. Tablet of accounts relating to weavers and their work. Ninth year of Nabonidus. [No. 92,776.]

Nos. 200 and 201. Two copies of a deed recording a decision in favour of Bunanitum in a suit brought by her against Akabi-ilu, her brother-in-law, to gain the possession of the property bequeathed to her by her husband. Ninth year of Nabonidus. [Nos. 33,945, 41,459.]

No. 202. Tablet of accounts concerning dates. Ninth year of Nabonidus. [No. 92,780.]

No. 203. Deed recording the sale of three slaves for two manehs of silver. Tenth year of Nabonidus. [No. 30,260.]

No. 204. Deed recording the sale of a male slave for fifty shekels of silver. Tenth year of Nabonidus. [No. 30,375.]

No. 205. Deed recording the sale of certain land, planted with date-trees, in the district of Babylon, by Bêl-ushallim to Nabû-akhê-iddina for one maneh eleven shekels of silver. Tenth year of Nabonidus. [No. 33,136.]

No. 206. Tablet of accounts of the "Great Store-house" in the city of Sippar. Tenth year of Nabonidus. [No. 92,741.]

No. 207. List of certain monies received as revenue for the Temple of Shamash during a period of two years. Tenth year of Nabonidus. [No. 92,750.]

No. 208. Tablet of accounts concerning grain received as revenue. Tenth year of Nabonidus. [No. 92,719.]

No. 209. Deed recording a loan of one maneh of silver by Itti-Marduk-balâṭu to Bêl-iddina on the security of certain land; interest to be paid at the rate of twenty per cent. Eleventh year of Nabonidus. [No. 30,510.]

No. 210. Tablet of accounts concerning revenue. Eleventh year of Nabonidus. [No. 92,759.]

No. 211. Tablet of accounts concerning dates received as revenue into the "Store-house of the king" in the city of Sippar. Eleventh year of Nabonidus. [No. 92,763.]

No. 212. Tablet of accounts concerning the revenue of the "Store-house of the king" in the city of Sippar. Eleventh year of Nabonidus. [No. 92,753.]

No. 213. Tablet of accounts concerning the revenue of the Temple of the Sun-god in Sippar. Eleventh year of Nabonidus. [No. 92,771.]

No. 214. Deed of partnership between Itti-Marduk-balâṭu and Marduk-tabik-zêri. Eleventh year of Nabonidus. [No. 41,409.]

No. 215. Deed recording a division of property between Marduk-shum-iddina and Iddin-Nabû, the sons of Nabû-bani-zêri. Dated at Babylon. Twelfth year of Nabonidus. [No. 92,792.]

No. 216. Deed recording the sale of a date-plantation by Bêl-iddina to Itti-Marduk-balâṭu for three and two-thirds manehs eight shekels of silver. Twelfth year of Nabonidus. [No. 33,090.]

No. 217. Tablet of accounts concerning dates received as revenue into the "Store-house of the king" in the city of Sippar. Twelfth year of Nabonidus. [No. 92,730.]

No. 218. Deed of partnership between Shulâ and the slave of Nabû-aplu-iddina. Their joint capital amounted to three manehs of silver. Twelfth year of Nabonidus. [No. 32,101.]

No. 219. Deed recording a loan of dates. Dated at Babylon. Thirteenth year of Nabonidus. [No. 30,725.]

No. 220. Receipt given by Suḳai and Rîmût, two blacksmiths, for half a talent and one maneh of iron. Thirteenth year of Nabonidus. [No. 92,767.]

No. 221. Tablet of accounts concerning oxen intended for sacrifice before Shamash, Ai, Bunene, Anunitum, Gula, Rammân, and other deities in the city of Sippar. Thirteenth year of Nabonidus. [No. 92,739.]

222. Tablet of accounts concerning dates received as revenue ıe "Storehouse of the king" in the city of Sippar. Thirteenth ıf Nabonidus. [No. 92,736.]

223. Tablet of accounts concerning dates. Fourteenth year ɔonidus. [No. 92,726.]

224. Deed recording the division of his property by Nabû-ı-iḳbi among the members of his family. Dated at Babylon. ɜenth year of Nabonidus. [No. 92,793.]

225. Deed recording a loan of silver and sesame-seed by to Itti-Marduk-balâṭu. Dated at Babylon. Fourteenth year ɔonidus. [No. 30,956.]

226. Deed recording a loan of silver by Nergal-bêl-uṣur to Fourteenth year of Nabonidus. [No. 30,953.]

227. Tablet of accounts concerning the revenue of the ɜ of the Sun-god in Sippar. Fourteenth year of Nabonidus. [No. 92,770.]

228. Tablet of accounts concerning the revenue of the ɜ of the Sun-god in Sippar. Fifteenth year of Nabonidus. [No. 92,725.]

229. Deed recording the sale of a female slave by Marduk-ıbni to Itti-Marduk-balâṭu for two-thirds of a maneh of silver. nth year of Nabonidus. [No. 30,911.]

230. Tablet of accounts concerning amounts of grain and supplies for workmen. Sixteenth year of Nabonidus. [No. 92,737.]

231. Deed recording the marriage of Ṣirâ, the sister of ık-shim-iddina and Iddin-Nabû, to Nabû-nadin-shum, the son shezib-Marduk. Sixteenth year of Nabonidus. [No. 92,794.]

232. Deed recording the sale of a male slave by Nabû-ım to Itti-Marduk-balâṭu for two-thirds of a maneh and eight s of silver. Seventeenth year of Nabonidus. [No. 30,511.]

233. Deed recording the sale of a slave by Lâbashi-Marduk ıbû-akhê-iddina for fifty-two shekels of silver. Reign of ıidus. [No. 33,916.]

234. Legal decision concerning the ownership of a slave. of Nabonidus. [No. 33,084.]

235. List of shepherds, husbandmen, and gardeners. Reign bonidus. [No. 92,744.]

Nos. 236–278. An important series of commercial, legal and other documents, in which are recorded transactions for every year of the reign of **Cyrus**, king of Babylon from B.C. 538 to B.C. 529.

No. 236. Receipt for fifteen shekels of silver. Accession year of Cyrus. [No. 31,180.]

No. 237. Tablet of accounts concerning garments and furniture for the service of Shamash, Ai, Bunene, and other deities. Accession year of Cyrus. [No. 92,772.]

No. 238. Deed recording a loan of three thousand bundles of onions by Nergal-riṣûa to Nabû-shum-ukîn. Dated in Babylon. First year of Cyrus. [No. 30,873.]

No. 239. Deed recording a loan of one maneh of silver by Kalbâ to Itti-Marduk-balâṭu, without interest. Dated in the city of Urazumetanu. Second year of Cyrus. [No. 31,181.]

No. 240. Deed recording the apprenticeship of the slave Atkal-ana-Marduk by his mistress Nubtâ to Bêl-eṭir for five years to be taught the art of weaving. Second year of Cyrus. [No. 30,251.]

No. 241. Deed recording the payment of five shekels of silver to Bani-zêri. Second year of Cyrus. [No. 30,584.]

No. 242. Tablet of accounts concerning the supply of sheep for the temple of the Sun-god in the city of Sippar. Second year of Cyrus. [No. 92,778.]

No. 243. Table of accounts concerning dates supplied to workmen from the "Storehouse of the king," in the city of Sippar. Second year of Cyrus. [No. 92,751.]

No. 244. Tablet of accounts concerning revenue for the "Great Storehouse" in the city of Sippar. Second year of Cyrus. [No. 92,752.]

No. 245. Tablet of accounts concerning revenue for the "Great Storehouse" in the city of Sippar. Second year of Cyrus. [No. 92,773.]

No. 246. Deed recording a debt of forty-six *gur* of dates, due to Ḳudashu from Suḳai. Dated in Nâru-eshshu. Third year of Cyrus. [No. 30,610.]

No. 247. Tablet of accounts concerning sheep. Third year of Cyrus. [No. 92,740.]

No. 248. Tablet of accounts concerning oxen. Third year of Cyrus. [No. 92,761.]

No. 249. Tablet of accounts concerning grain. Third year of Cyrus. [No. 92,777.]

:50. Deed recording the payment of ten manehs of silver, ; slaves, and household-furniture, by Itti-Marduk-balâṭu to ›û-balâtu, as the dowry of his daughter Tashmetum-tabni. 'ear of Cyrus. [No. 30,585.]

:51. Deed recording the payment of twenty-four manehs of ›y Iddin-Marduk to Nabû-akhê-iddina, the father of Itti-:-balâṭu, the husband of Nubtâ, as her dowry. Third year ıs. [No. 32,905.]

:52. Part of a deed recording the sale of certain lands, ınd slaves. Dated in Babylon. Fourth year of Cyrus. [No. 38,111.]

:53. Tablet of accounts concerning dates, the property of ıple of the Sun-god in the city of Sippar. Fourth year of [No. 92,755.]

:54. Deed recording the loan of one and one-third manehs r by Cambyses, the crown prince, to Iddin-Nabû on the ' of a house. His agent Gabbi-ilâni-shar-uṣur transacted the behalf of Cambyses. Dated in Babylon. Fourth year of [No. 32,882.]

:55. Deed recording the sale of an estate by Nabû-akhê-to Nabû-kaṣir for one and two-thirds of a maneh of silver. ear of Cyrus. [No. 92,998.]

:56. Tablet of accounts relating to the expenditure of revenues in the city of Sippar. Fifth year of Cyrus. [No. 92,775.]

:57. Deed recording the sale of a house and land in ı, by Shuzubu to Itti-Marduk-balâṭu for eight manehs ven shekels of silver. Sixth year of Cyrus. [No. 32,892.]

:58. Tablet of accounts concerning grain, the property of mple of the Sun-god in the city of Sippar. Sixth year of [No. 92,760.]

:59. Deed recording the receipt of two and one-third . four shekels of silver by Itti-Marduk-balâṭu from Aplâ and n part payment of a debt. Sixth year of Cyrus. [No. 31,178.]

260. Tablet of accounts concerning dates and sesame seed. 'ear of Cyrus. [No. 92,743.]

261. Tablet of accounts relating to garments woven for use ıervice of Shamash, Ai, Anunitum and other deities. Sixth Cyrus. [No. 92,787.]

262. Deed recording a loan of silver by Iddin-Marduk to ınu. Dated in the city of Shakhrin. Sixth year of Cyrus. [No. 30,588.]

No. 263. List of robes, etc., employed in the service of Shamash, Ai, Bunene, Gula, Rammân, Shala, and other deities, which were given into the charge of Shamash-shum-iddina. Sixth year of Cyrus. [No. 92,768.]

No. 264. Deed recording the transfer of an estate and a house and slaves by Nabû-aplu-iddina to his father Shamash-aplu-uṣur. Seventh year of Cyrus. [No. 30,007.]

No. 265. Deed recording a loan of one maneh ten shekels of silver by Itti-Marduk-balâṭu to Iḳîsha-aplu on the security of a female slave and her daughter. Dated in Babylon. Seventh year of Cyrus. [No. 30,903.]

No. 266. Tablet of accounts concerning the distribution of grain from the "Great Storehouse" in the city of Sippar. Seventh year of Cyrus. [No. 92,785.]

No. 267. Deed recording the receipt of two manehs of silver by Itti-Marduk-balâṭu from Rîmût-Bêl and Bêl-iddina, in payment of a debt. Seventh year of Cyrus. [No. 32,862.]

No. 268. Deed recording a loan of one maneh of silver by Itti-Marduk-balâṭu to Rîmût-Nanâ, at twenty per cent. interest, on the security of a male slave. Dated in Babylon. Seventh year of Cyrus. [No. 30,963.]

Nos. 269 and 270. Two copies of a deed recording a loan of eight shekels of silver by Ina-Esagil-ramat to Nabû-iḳîsha at twenty per cent. interest, on the security of a house and female slave. Dated in Babylon. Eighth year of Cyrus. [Nos. 30,906, 31,310.]

Nos. 271 and 272. Two copies of a deed recording a debt of two manehs of silver, due to Shamash-aplu-uṣur from Itti-Marduk-balâṭu, the remainder of the price of a field near the gate of the old Cutha canal. Dated in Babylon. Eighth year of Cyrus. [Nos. 30,887, 30,983.]

Nos. 273 and 274. Two copies of a deed recording a payment of half a maneh of silver by Itti-Marduk-balâṭu to Shamash-pir'a-uṣur, as part of the price of a field near the gate of the old Cutha canal. Dated in Babylon. Eighth year of Cyrus. [Nos. 30,532, 30,625.]

No. 275. Deed recording a loan of two shekels of silver by Ina-Esagil-ramat to Nabû-iḳîsha at twenty per cent. interest. Dated in Babylon. Eighth year of Cyrus. [No. 30,883.]

No. 276. Deed recording the apprenticeship of the slave Guzu-ina-Bêl-aṣbat by his master Itti-Marduk-balâṭu to Ḳuddâ to be taught the trade of a stonecutter. Eighth year of Cyrus. [No. 30,976.]

No. 277. Deed recording the receipt of certain monies by hamash-aplu-uṣur from Itti-Marduk-balâṭu as interest on a loan. ›ated in Babylon. Ninth year of Cyrus. [No. 30,934.]

No. 278. Deed recording the surrender of her claims by Esagil-êlit to a field held in mortgage by Itti-Marduk-balâṭu in return for ›n shekels of silver. Ninth year of Cyrus. [No. 31,110.]

Nos. 279–305. An important series of commercial, legal, nd other documents in which are recorded transactions for very year of the reign of **Cambyses,** king of Babylon, from .C. 529 to B.C. 521.

No. 279. Deed recording a loan of dates. Accession year of ambyses. [No. 31,051.]

No. 280. Tablet of accounts relating to property of the Temple : the Sun-god in Sippar. First year of Cambyses. [No. 92,738.]

No. 281. Tablet of accounts concerning the distribution of dates om the "Great Storehouse" in the city of Sippar. First year of ambyses. [No. 92,731.]

No. 282. Deed recording the lease of a house by Nabû-naṣir-›lu from Itti-Marduk-balâṭu for five shekels of silver a year, the ›nt to be paid half-yearly. First year of Cambyses. [No. 30,650.]

No. 283. Deed recording a loan of two manehs four shekels of lver by Iddin-Marduk to Shamash-ḳasir. Dated in Babylon. rst year of Cambyses. [No. 30,920.]

No. 284. Deed recording a loan of twelve and a half manehs of ver by Iddin-Marduk to Kidin-Marduk and Nabû-mushetiḳ-urra twenty per cent. interest on the security of all their property. 'st year of Cambyses. [No. 31,179.]

No. 285. Deed recording the receipt of various amounts of grant woods for burning in braziers in the Temple of the Sun-l. Second year of Cambyses. [No. 92,757.]

No. 286. Deed recording a loan of one maneh of silver by lin-Marduk to Bêlishunu at twenty per cent. interest. Dated in bylon. Third year of Cambyses. [No. 30,803.]

No. 287. Deed recording the lease of a house for three years Bêl-uballiṭ from Itti-Marduk-balâṭu for seven and a half shekels silver a year, the rent to be paid half-yearly. Third year of mbyses. [No. 30,482.]

No. 288. Tablet of accounts concerning the distribution of dates ›m the "Great Storehouse" in the city of Sippar. Third year of mbyses. [No. 92,766.]

No. 289. Deed recording the gift of ten manehs of silver and four female slaves and household furniture by Itti-Marduk-balâṭu to Marduk-shum-ibni as the dowry of his daughter Amat-Nanâ. Third year of Cambyses. [No. 92,795.]

No. 290. Deed recording a loan of two-thirds of a maneh of silver by Itti-Marduk-balâṭu to the son of Tabik-zêri at twenty per cent. interest on the security of his house. Third year of Cambyses. [No. 30,989.]

No. 291. Deed recording a loan of two-thirds of a maneh and seven shekels of silver on the security of a female slave named Kunnai. The amount of the loan and the name of the slave are added in Aramean on the edge of the tablet. Fourth year of Cambyses. [No. 33,091.]

No. 292. Deed recording a loan of dates. Fourth year of Cambyses. [No. 30,693.]

No. 293. Part of a deed recording the sale of a house. Dated in Borsippa. Fourth year of Cambyses. [No. 33,922.]

No. 294. Deed recording the sale of a female slave by Innibâ to Kalbâ for two manehs five shekels of silver. Fifth year of Cambyses. [No. 31,269.]

No. 295. Deed recording the sale of two slaves by Tabannu to Itti-Marduk-balâṭu for three manehs of silver. Fifth year of Cambyses. [No. 33,948.]

No. 296. Tablet of accounts concerning the distribution of dates from the "Storehouse of the king" in the city of Sippar. Fifth year of Cambyses. [No. 92,774.]

No. 297. Deed recording a loan of one and one-third manehs of silver by Ili-iddin to Iḳîsha and his wife on the security of a female slave, whose services are to be given in place of interest on the money. Sixth year of Cambyses. [No. 30,279.]

No. 298. Deed recording a loan of two-thirds of a maneh of silver by Itti-Marduk-balâṭu to Esagil-shadûnu at twenty per cent. interest. Dated in Babylon. Sixth year of Cambyses. [No. 31,008.]

No. 299. Deed recording the barter of certain lands by Itti-Marduk-bâlaṭu and Nadinu and his wife. Dated in Babylon. Sixth year of Cambyses. [No. 33,973.]

No. 300. Part of a deed recording the sale of a house in the city of Cutha. Seventh year of Cambyses. [No. 92,921.]

No. 301. Receipt given by Bêlit-ka'ishati to Itti-Marduk-balâṭu for two-thirds of a maneh of silver which she had deposited with him. Seventh year of Cambyses. [No. 30,987.]

302. Deed recording the barter of certain lands by Itti-k-balâṭu and Munakhtu-Marduk. Dated in Babylon. h year of Cambyses. [No. 41,425.]

303. Deed recording a loan of grain and twelve shekels er by Daianu-bêl-uṣur to Iddinunu and Nabû-naṣir. Dated in y of Shakhrin. Eight year of Cambyses. [No. 31,029.]

304. Deed recording payments of grain and dates to ɜ and others from the royal storehouse. Eighth year of 'ses. [No. 92,756.]

305. Part of a deed recording the sale of a house in ɔn. Reign of Cambyses. [No. 32,198.]

. 306–308. Tablets dated in the reign of **Smerdis**, who ɔd the Babylonian throne B.C. 521.

306. Deed recording a loan of half a maneh and eight ɜ of silver by Nabû-shum-uṣur to Nabû-nadin-akhi at twenty nt. interest. Accession year of Barzia (Smerdis). [No. 34,536.]

307. Deed recording a loan of dates by Itti-Marduk-balâṭu ɔû-binanni. First year of Barzia (Smerdis). [No. 30,534.]

308. Deed recording an undertaking for the repayment of a 'ithin a given time. First year of Barzia (Smerdis). [No. 92,729.]

ɩ. 309–331. A selection of the commercial, legal, and documents which were inscribed during the reign of **s the Great,** king of Babylon from B.C. 521 to B.C. 485.

309. Deed recording the sale of certain land by Kalbâ to ɪk-naṣir-aplu for nine and a half manehs of silver. First year rius. [No. 33,095.]

310. Deed recording the sale of a house near Babylon by hê-erba, Iḳîsha-Marduk and Bêl-eṭir to Iddin-Nabû for one . and ten shekels of silver. Second year of Darius. [No. 92,796.]

311. Deed recording the division of certain property near ɔn between Marduk-naṣir-aplu and his brethren, and his uncle. year of Darius. [No. 30,365.]

312. Deed recording a loan of silver by Nidintum-Bêl to ɪk-rimanni. On the edge in Aramean characters is an abbre-ɪ of the borrower's name. Third year of Darius. [No. 92,734.]

No. 313. Part of a deed recording the sale of certain land with a date-plantation near Babylon. Fourth year of Darius. [No. 32,895.]

No. 314. Deed recording the sale of certain land with a date-plantation by Inbâ to Kalbâ for two manehs and one shekel of silver. Fifth year of Darius. [No. 32,899.]

No. 315. Deed recording the sale of certain land with a date-plantation near Babylon, by Nabû-eṭir to Marduk-naṣir-aplu. Seventh year of Darius. [No. 30,685.]

No. 316. Deed recording the sale of a house for three and five-sixths of a maneh of silver. Eighth year of Darius. [No. 31,298.]

No. 317. Deed recording a loan of two-thirds of a maneh of silver, on the security of a female slave. Ninth year of Darius. [No. 92,995.]

No. 318. Deed recording the barter of certain lands by Marduk-naṣir-aplu, and Suḳaiti, the son and daughter of Itti-Marduk-balâṭu. Tenth year of Darius. [No. 31,521.]

No. 319. Deed recording the sale of certain land with a date-plantation, by Iddin-Bêl to Marduk-naṣir-aplu for half a talent and two manehs of silver. Twelfth year of Darius. [No. 32,872.]

No. 320. Deed recording the sale of a house in the city of Shakhrin for five manehs of silver. Twelfth year of Darius. [No. 32,910.]

No. 321. Deed recording the sale of a house in the city of Shakhrin by Nabû-bêl-kalamu and Inḫâ his mother to Marduk-naṣir-aplu. Twelfth year of Darius. [No. 30,690.]

No. 322. Deed recording the sale of certain house-property in Borsippa, by Nabû-akhê-iddina to Nabû-akhê-bulliṭ. Thirteenth year of Darius. [No. 33,924.]

No. 323. Deed recording the division of certain property among the sons of Itti-Marduk-balâṭu. Dated in Babylon. Fourteenth year of Darius. [No. 30,337.]

No. 324. Deed recording the security given by Dumuḳ to Ki-Shamash for the rent of his house. A note of the contents of the tablet is added in Aramean on the edge. Seventeenth year of Darius. [No. 92,722.]

No. 325. Receipt given by Shum-ukîn for six manehs and forty-two shekels of silver. A note of the contents of the tablet is added in Aramean. Eighteenth year of Darius. [No. 92,733.]

No. 326. Deed recording the sale of a male slave by Shum-iddina to Iddin-Nabû for one and two-thirds of a maneh of silver. Twentieth year of Darius. [No. 92,797.]

No. 327. Deed recording the sale of a date-plantation. Twenty-fifth year of Darius. [No. 40,471.]

No. 328. Deed recording a sale of certain lands. Twenty-ninth year of Darius. [No. 92,798.]

No. 329. Deed recording a sale of certain lands. Thirty-third year of Darius. [No. 92,799.]

No. 330. Deed recording the sale of a house. Thirty-third year of Darius. [No. 92,717.]

No. 331. Deed recording the letting of a house at a rent of thirteen shekels of silver. Thirty-sixth year of Darius. [No. 33,966.]

No. 332. Deed of partnership between Bêl-eṭir and Ribâta; their joint capital amounted to three manehs of silver. Second year of **Xerxes**, king of Babylon from B.C. 485 to B.C. 455. [No. 92,748.]

Nos. 333–335. Tablets dated during the reign of **Artaxerxes**, king of Babylon from B.C. 465 to B.C. 424.

No. 333. Deed recording the sale of a house in the city of Cutha. Reign of Artaxerxes. [No. 92,715.]

No. 334. Deed recording the sale of certain house property in the city of Cutha. Sixth year of Artaxerxes. [No. 92,716.]

No. 335. Deed recording the sale of certain house property in the city of Cutha. Thirtieth year of Artaxerxes. [No. 92,714.]

No. 336. Deed recording a loan of dates to Nabû-naṣir from the store-house of the temple of Nabû at Borsippa. Third year of **Philip III.**, B.C. 320. [No. 47,311.]

No. 337. Receipt given by Nabû-bêlshunu and Marduk-erba for certain grain. Sixth year of **Alexander IV.**, B.C. 317. [No. 40,463.]

No. 338. Deed recording the mortgaging of certain temple-revenues. Sixty-eighth year of the **Seleucid Era**, B.C. 244. [No. 93,022.]

No. 339. Deed recording the mortgaging of certain temple-revenues in the city of Erech. Seventy-eighth year of the Seleucid Era, B.C. 234. [No. 93,003.]

No. 340. Deed recording a loan of silver. Reign of **Antiochus III.**, B.C. 223–187. [No. 41,454.]

No. 341. Deed recording the sale of certain revenues from the temples in the city of Erech. Reign of **Demetrius I.**, B.C. 162–150. [No. 93,004.]

No. 342. Tablets recording the receipt of various amounts of dates. Two hundred and ninth year (of the Seleucid Era), B.C. 103. [No. 33,017.]

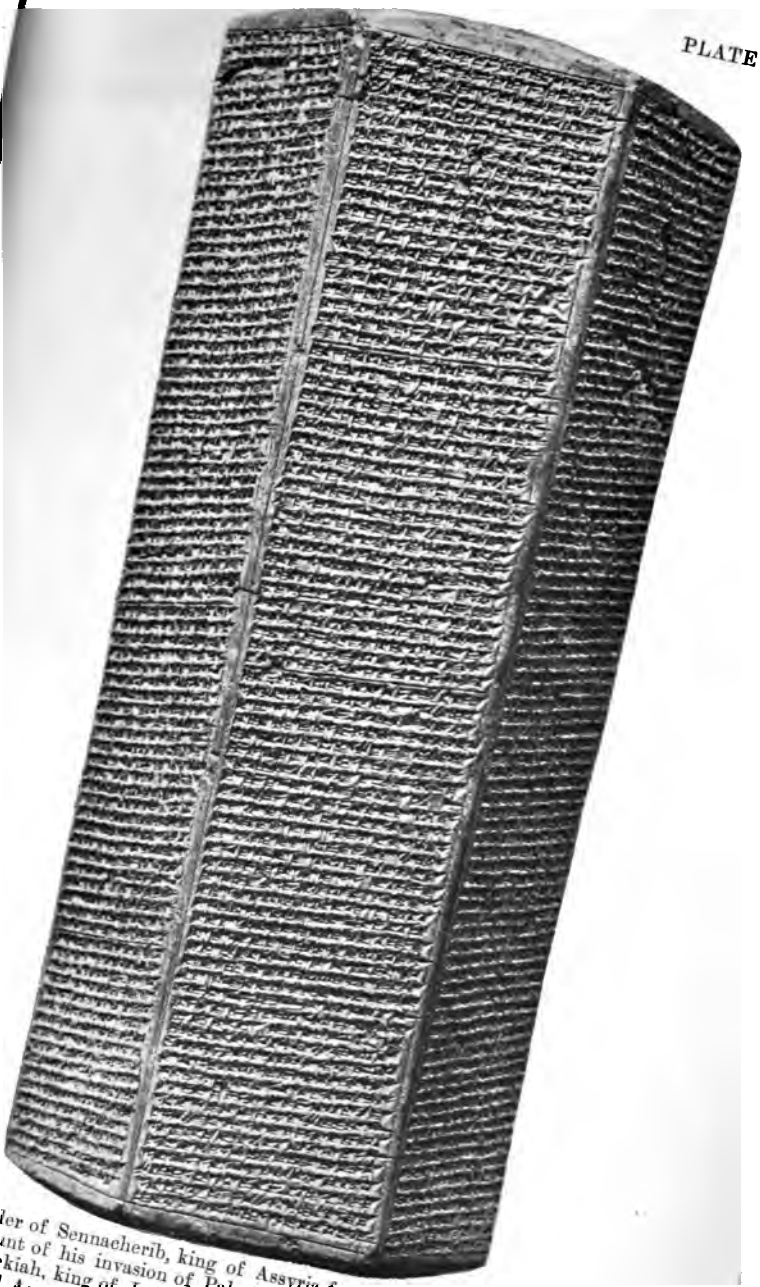
No. 343. Tablet recording the receipt of various amounts of silver. One hundred and fifty-fourth year of the **Arsacid Era**, and the two hundred and eighteenth year of the Seleucid Era, B.C. 94. [No. 33,009.]

**Table-Case H.** In the upper portion of this case are exhibited a most important collection of historical Assyrian cylinders, etc., which record the history of Assyria from B.C. 705 to about B.C. 625. These documents are in every respect unique specimens of their class. In the lower portion of the case are a series of gold ornaments, necklaces, beads, and a miscellaneous collection of small objects which were found during the excavations undertaken for the Trustees of the British Museum in Assyria and Babylonia during the last fifty-five years.

Nos. 1–4. Baked clay cylinders inscribed with an account of the first three campaigns of **Sennacherib**, king of Assyria, from about B.C. 705–681. The text records the defeat of Merodach-Baladan, king of Babylon; the subjugation of the Kassites, the Medes, and other nations on the Eastern frontier of Assyria; the invasion of Palestine, the siege of Jerusalem, and the payment of tribute to Assyria by Hezekiah, king of Judah. [Nos. 22,500, 22,501, 22,503, 22,504.]

No. 5. Baked clay cylinder inscribed with an account of the first and second campaigns of **Sennacherib**, king of Assyria, from about B.C. 705–681, against Merodach-Baladan, king of Babylon, and against the Kassites, the Medes, and other nations on the eastern frontier of Assyria. The text concludes with a description of Sennacherib's building operations at Nineveh. The above cylinders are dated in the eponymy of Mitunu, about B.C. 700, and in the eponymy of Nabû-li'û, about B.C. 702. [No. 22,502.]

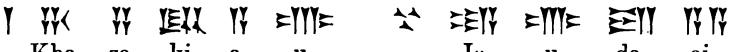
No. 6. Six-sided baked clay cylinder inscribed with an account of eight campaigns of Sennacherib, king of Assyria, from about B.C. 705 to 681. The text records the defeat of Merodach-Baladan, king of Babylon, and the sack of his city, the subjugation of the Kassites, the Medes, and the other nations on the eastern frontier of Assyria, the invasion of Palestine, and the **siege of Jerusalem**; the deposition of Merodach-Baladan in favour of Ashur-nadin-shum, the son of Sennacherib; the conquest of the mountain tribes on the north-west frontier of Assyria; Sennacherib's naval expedition across the head of the Persian Gulf in



inder of Sennacherib, king of Assyria from B.C. 705 to 681, inscribed
count of his invasion of Palestine and the siege of Jerusalem in the
ezekiah, king of Judah.
nd Assyrian Room, Table-Case H, No. 6; No. 91,032.]

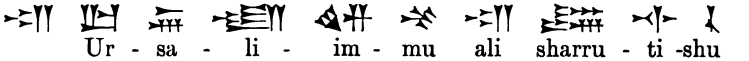
(See p. 218 ff.)

pursuit of the Babylonian rebels; the restoration of territory in Elam to Assyria; and the subsequent defeat and final subjugation of the Elamites and the Babylonians. The text concludes with the description of the new palace which Sennacherib built at Nineveh. According to this inscription the siege of Jerusalem by Sennacherib took place in his third campaign. Having received the submission of the kings of Phœnicia and Palestine, and having defeated the Egyptians at Altaku, he marched against **Hezekiah, king of Judah.** The following is the Assyrian official account of the siege of Jerusalem :—" I drew nigh to Ekron and I slew the " governors and princes who had transgressed, and I hung upon " poles round about the city their dead bodies; the people of the " city who had done wickedly and had committed offences I counted " as spoil, but those who had not done these things and who were " not taken in iniquity I pardoned. I brought their king Padî " forth from Jerusalem and I stablished him upon the throne of " dominion over them, and I laid tribute upon him. I then besieged



Kha - za - ḳi - a - u  Ia - u - da - ai
Hezekiah  of Judah

" who had not submitted to my yoke, and I captured forty-six of " his strong cities and fortresses and innumerable small cities which " were round about them, with the battering of rams and the assault " of engines, and the attack of foot soldiers, and by mines and " breaches (made in the walls). I brought out therefrom two " hundred thousand and one hundred and fifty people, both small " and great, male and female, and horses, and mules, and asses, " and camels, and oxen, and innumerable sheep I counted as " spoil. (Hezekiah) himself, like a caged bird, I shut up within



Ur - sa - li - im - mu  ali  sharru - ti -shu
Jerusalem  his royal city.

" I threw up mounds against him, and I took vengeance upon any " man who came forth from his city. His cities which I had " captured I took from him and gave to Mitinti, king of Ashdod, " and Padî, king of Ekron, and Ṣilli-Bêl, king of Gaza, and I " reduced his land. I added to their former yearly tribute, and " increased the gifts which they paid unto me. The fear of the " majesty of my sovereignty overwhelmed Hezekiah, and the Urbi " and his trusty warriors, whom he had brought into his royal city " of Jerusalem to protect it, deserted. And he despatched after " me his messenger to my royal city Nineveh to pay tribute and to " make submission with thirty talents of gold, eight hundred

"talents of silver, precious stones, eye-paint, . . . ivory couches "and thrones, hides and tusks, precious woods, and divers objects, "a heavy treasure, together with his daughters, and the women of "his palace, and male and female musicians."

This cylinder is dated in the eponymy of Bêl-imurani, about B.C. 691. **(See Plate XLIII.)** [No. 91,032.]

No. 7. Portion of a baked clay six-sided cylinder, inscribed with the annals of **Esarhaddon**, king of Assyria, from about B.C. 681 to 688. The text describes the conquest of the country round about Sidon; the subjugation of the nations on the north-west frontier of Assyria; the payment of tribute by Arabia; the conquest of Media; and the building of Esarhaddon's palace at Nineveh. [No. 91,029.]

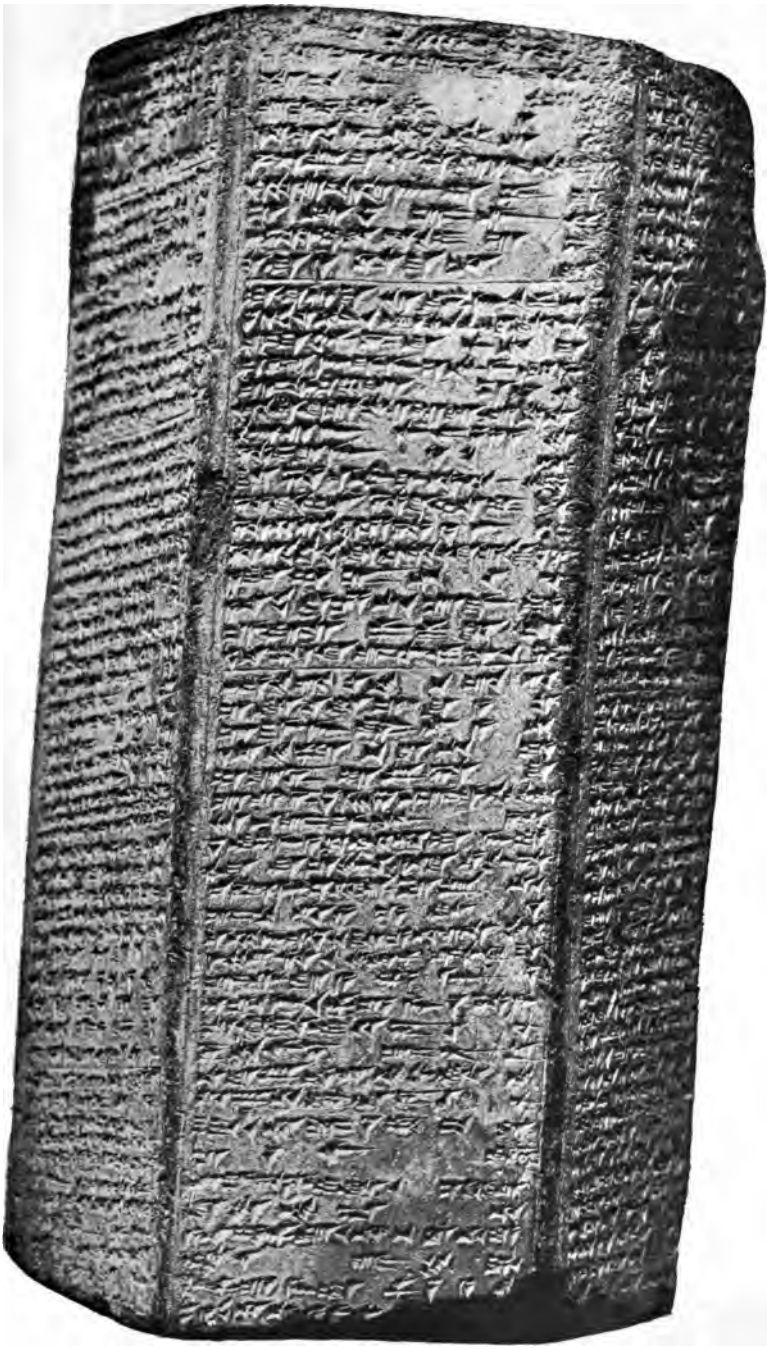
No. 8. Portion of a baked clay six-sided cylinder, inscribed with the annals of **Esarhaddon**, king of Assyria, from about B.C. 681 to 668. After referring to the special protection of the gods enjoyed by Esarhaddon, the text describes his protectorate over Babylon; the expedition against Sidon; the conquest of the countries on the north-west frontier of Assyria; the restoration of territory to Babylonia; and the subjugation of the tribes of Media and Arabia. The inscription concludes with an account of the building of a new palace by Esarhaddon at Nineveh. This cylinder is dated in the eponymy of Atar-ilu, about B.C. 673. [No. 91,030.]

No. 9. Six-sided baked clay cylinder, inscribed with a summary of the conquests of **Esarhaddon**, king of Assyria, about B.C. 681–688, and of his building operations at Nineveh. The text records the siege and capture of Sidon, and the Assyrian occupation of the country round about, the conquest of the mountainous lands to the north-west of Assyria; the restoration to Babylon of certain territories from the king of Bît-dakkuri; the reception of the tribute of Arabia; the conquest of the land of Bâzu; the submission of the tribes in the marshes of Southern Babylonia; and the conquest of Media. The inscription concludes with an account of the building of a new palace by Esarhaddon at Nineveh. **(See Plate XLIV.)** [No. 91,028.]

No. 10. Black basalt **memorial-stone** inscribed in the archaic Babylonian character with an account of the restoration of the walls and temples of Babylon, by **Esarhaddon**, king of Assyria, about B.C. 681–668. The text records that the Babylonians, by an act of sacrilege committed during the reign of a former king, had incurred the wrath of Merodach, who laid waste the city and destroyed the inhabitants with rains and floods; the gods forsook their shrines, and the people were carried away captive. Subsequently, however, Merodach had pity on the Babylonians, and

(To face p. 220.)

PLATE XLIV.



Baked clay cylinder inscribed with the annals of Esarhaddon, king of Assyria from B.C. 681 to 668.
[*Babylonian and Assyrian Room*, Table-Case II, No. 9; No. 91,028.]

(See p. 220.)

Esarhaddon, whom he had called to the throne of Assyria, ild Babylon. The Assyrian king straightway collected s and workmen and rebuilt the temple E-sagil, and the two ılls of the city; he also furnished the shrines of the gods v images and led back the people from captivity. On the he stone are sculptured a sacred tree, the horned head-dress ıpon a shrine, and other symbols. Presented by the Earl of n, 1860. [No. 91,027.]

ıbols sculptured on the top of the black basalt memorial stone of Esarhaddon.
Case H, No. 10; No. 91,027.]

.1. Baked clay cylinder inscribed in the Babylonian r with a dedication to the goddess Ishtar, and the genealogy ɜs of **Esarhaddon**, king of Assyria, from about B.C. 681– [No. 45,793.]

12. Ten-sided cylinder of **Ashur-bani-pal**, king of about B.C. 668–626, inscribed with an account of the l events of the early years of his reign. After a brief e to his birth and education, and to the great prosperity of after his accession to the throne, the text gives a detailed e of the first and second expeditions to **Egypt**, the defeat of h, the sack of Thebes, and the conquest of the country; ure of **Tyre**, followed by the embassy of **Gyges**, king of the campaign against **Te-umman**, king of Elam; the

treachery and revolt of **Shamash-shum-ukîn**, king of Babylon, followed by the siege and capture of Babylon, Borsippa, Cutha, and Sippar, and the defeat of his allies; the first and second wars against **Ummanaldash**, king of Elam, the conquest of **Arabia**; and the final triumph of the Assyrians over **Elam**. The text concludes with an account of Ashur-bani-pal's **building operations**. This cylinder was found among the ruins of Ashur-bani-pal's palace at Nineveh. **(See Plate XLV.)** [No. 91,026.]

Nos. 13–16. A group of small baked clay cylinders inscribed with accounts of the building operations carried on by **Ashur-bani-pal**, king of Assyria, at Babylon and Sippar, and records of some of the military expeditions of this king.
[Nos. 86,918, 90,935, 91,107, 91,115.]

Nos. 17–21. Groups of fragments of large baked clay cylinders inscribed with a chronicle of the military expeditions of Ashur-bani-pal, king of Assyria. [Nos. 91,086, 93,007–93,010.]

No. 22. **Model of a bas-relief** in clay of Ashur-bani-pal, king of Assyria, spearing a lion. [No. 93,011.]

No. 23. Terra-cotta barrel-cylinder referring to the restoration of the temple of the Sun-god at Sippar [Sepharvaim] by **Shamash-shum-ukîn** [Saosduchinos], king of Babylonia B.C. 668.
[No. 91,112.]

Nos. 24–125. A miscellaneous collection of gold ear-rings, finger-rings, coins, "ghost-money," tongue-plates and masks for the dead, beads, bangles, etc., of the Assyrian, Greek, Parthian, Roman, and Sassanian periods, from Kouyunjik and Warka.

No. 126. A group of flint knives from Nineveh.

Nos. 127–129. Fragments of bowls and plaques, scorpion, comb, etc., in lapis-lazuli, glass, and blue paste.

No. 130. Blue paste tube for eye-paint.

Nos. 135–156. Fragments of a **crystal throne of Sennacherib**, king of Assyria, vessel of Sargon, etc.

Nos. 160–170. Stone celts and fragments of flint saws.

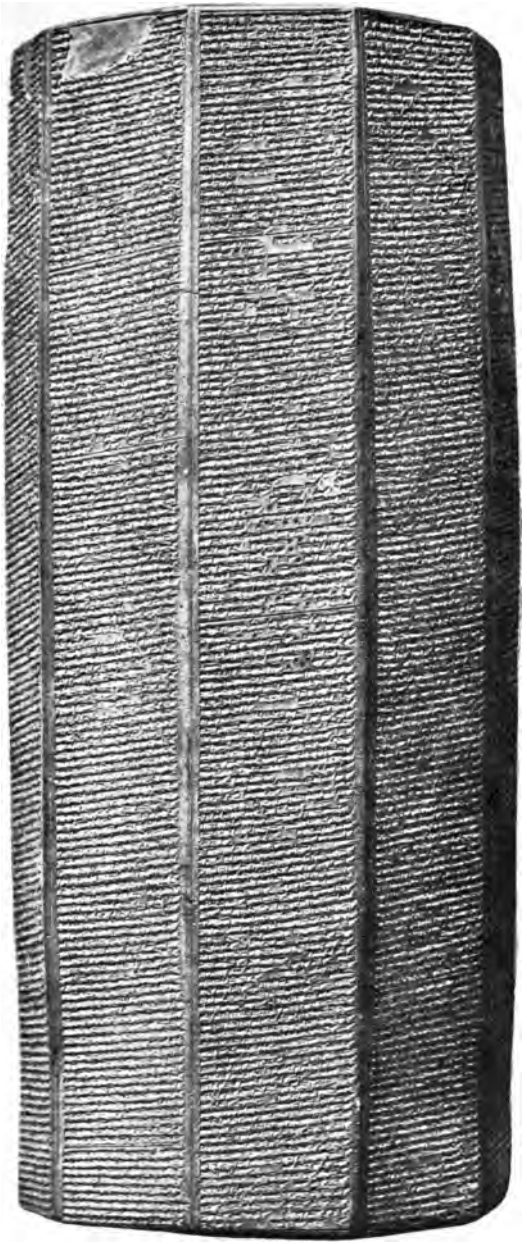
Nos. 172–174. Eyes with sockets from statues.

No. 182. Ivory head of a Sumerian official.

No. 183. Fragment of bone with inscription in Pehlevi.

Nos. 184–187. Shells engraved with Assyrian patterns and devices.

Nos. 189–211. Objects in ivory and bone:—Figure of a woman (189); a palm-tree (194); head of a lion (195); spoon (199); inlaid head of a mace, dedicated to Nergal of Tarbis by Shalmaneser, king of Assyria (200); hair-pins (202204); etc.



Baked clay cylinder inscribed with the annals of Ashur-bani-pal, king of Assyria from B.C. 668 to 626.
[Babylonian and Assyrian Room, Table-Case H, No. 12; No. 91,026.]
(See p. 221 f.)

No. 212. Stone axe-head from Muḳeyyer.

Nos. 213–218. Earthenware models of tools and weapons from Parthian tombs.

No. 219. Bronze model of a man making an offering.

Nos. 220 and 221. Sassanian inlaid silver bracelets from Kouyunjik.

No. 222. Green-stone object with eight sides, which was dedicated as a **votive offering** in the temple of the Sun-god in the city of Sippar. One end is rounded and the other is fixed into a bronze socket made in the shape of the head of a ram, the nose of which terminates in a ring. The eyes were inlaid with precious stones. The inscription upon it states that it was dedicated to Shamash, the Sun-god, by **Tukulti-Mer**, king of Khana. The date of this king is unknown.

No. 223. Fragments of ivory figures of an Assyrian king.

Nos. 224 and 225. Silver coins of Lycia, Samos, Cyprus, Athens, Aegina, Tyre and Sidon, and portions of silver objects which formed the stock in trade of a silversmith at Babylon.

No. 226. Bronze mould for casting arrow-heads, found near Mosul.

No. 231. Bronze pendant with a figure of a Babylonian demon in relief; it was probably employed in incantations for the benefit of the sick.

Nos. 233 and 234. **Bronze weights inlaid in gold** with figures of a beetle; the smaller weighs 5 oz. 296 gr. and the larger 8 oz. 263 gr. They were found at Nimrûd, whither they were probably taken from Egypt.

Bronze weights inlaid in gold with figures of a beetle. From Nimrûd. [Table-Case H, Nos. 233, 234.]

Nos. 254–288. A miscellaneous collection of necklaces made of agate, onyx, chalcedony, carnelian, jasper, crystal, sard, garnet, glass, porcelain, paste and stone beads, from various sites in Assyria and Babylonia; many of them exhibit traces of Egyptian influence.

**Table-cases I and J.** Here are exhibited:—I. A large and very important collection of **precious stones** cut into seals and finger-rings, rectangular plaques, etc., many of which date from the Sassanian period* and are inscribed in the Pehlevi character, and a number of bezels of rings, the designs on which were copied during the centuries immediately following the Arabic conquest by seal engravers living in Armenia and Persia (Nos. 1–775). II. A collection of scarabs, scaraboids, and plaques made in Egypt and Syria, but found chiefly in Mesopotamia (Nos. 776–883). III. A series of fine chalcedony cones inscribed with religious and other scenes, and belonging to the Assyrian, Parthian, and Sassanian periods (Nos. 814–1018). IV. A few modern imitations of the same (Nos. 1030–1034). V. Some interesting haematite seals inscribed in the so-called Hittite character (Nos. 1025, 1027–1029). All the above, with the exception of the modern imitations, were made between about B.C. 1350 and A.D. 1300, and they were found in Western Asia. The rings and other objects in Pehlevi are for the most part made of agate, chalcedony, sard, sardonyx, onyx, carnelian, jasper, garnet, haematite and niccolo, these being very favourite stones among the Persians and cognate peoples. The Pehlevi inscriptions are written in a script which is thought to have been derived from a Semitic alphabet, probably Syriac. The objects portrayed on the gems are lions, bulls, winged horses, stags, apes, goats, birds, reptiles such as scorpions and snakes, palm-branches, hands holding flowers, and a number of mystic symbols, many of which seem to have been derived from foreign sources. A large number of the rings and bezels are engraved with the heads of royal personages, noblemen and the like, and the finest of them are accompanied by proper names.

On the west side of Table-case I. are exhibited some interesting examples of **hymns** written in the Sumerian and Babylonian languages, a number of tablets relating to religious ceremonies, **omens** and forecasts, selections from a series of tablets inscribed with **mathematical calculations**, and astronomical and tabulated observations. The **astronomical tablets** are of considerable interest, for they have enabled recent investigators to ascertain to what extent the lunar and stellar tables of the Babylonians have scientific accuracy. The astronomical knowledge possessed by the priests of

* The first of the Sassanian kings was Ardashir, who began to reign A.D. 226, and the last was Yazdegerd, who began to reign A.D. 632.

ıe later periods of Babylonian history enabled them to rm a comparatively accurate calendar, but in the ırliest times it seems to have been chiefly applied to ɜducing astrological omens and forecasts. The year con-ıined twelve months, some having twenty-nine and some ıirty days, the difference between the lunar and solar years ɜing adjusted by the insertion of intercalary months—a ɜcond Elul and a second Adar. The Assyrians made use of a ɜcond Adar only. The Babylonians were star-gazers from a ɜry early period, and according to one tradition they were said ɔ possess calculations which extended over a period of seven ındred and twenty thousand years! The tablets exhibited ı this Case belong to the period of the rule of the Seleucidæ ıd Arsacidæ,* and at this time the astronomers devoted ıemselves to observing and calculating the time of new and ıll moon, the periodical occurrence of lunar and solar ɜlipses, and in tabulating the positions of the planets and ɔme of the fixed stars. Along the top of the case are arranged selection of letters of the late Babylonian period.

Nos. 1 and 2. Two copies of **a hymn to the Sun-god**, written ı the Sumerian language, and accompanied by a translation in abylonian. [Nos. 33,328, 36,041.]

No. 3. Part of a tablet containing prayers and directions for ɔremonies. Presented by the Proprietors of the "Daily Tele-ɜaph." [No. 92,708.]

No. 4. Part of a tablet inscribed with prayers in the Sumerian ıd Babylonian languages, and with directions for the performance ceremonies. [No. 92,686.]

No. 5. Tablet inscribed with a series of **omens** which formed .e fortieth section of a larger work. It was made from a tablet in ɔrsippa by Marduk-naṣir, who dedicated it as a votive offering in .e temple E-zida. [No. 92,690.]

No. 6. Tablet inscribed with a series of omens which formed e thirty-sixth section of a larger work. This copy was made ɔm an older tablet in the city of Borsippa. [No. 92,694.]

No. 7. Tablet inscribed with a series of omens which formed .e seventh section of a larger work. This copy was made from ı older tablet in Borsippa. [No. 38,587.]

No. 8. Tablet containing **astrological forecasts** derived from ɔservations of various stars, etc. Presented by the Proprietors of ıe "Daily Telegraph." [No. 92,705.]

* The Seleucid era began B.C. 312, and the Arsacid era B.C. 248.

No. 9. Part of an astrological text in the Sumerian and Babylonian languages, which formed the twenty-second tablet of a series. Presented by the Proprietors of the "Daily Telegraph." [No. 92,704.]

No. 10. Part of a tablet containing astrological forecasts. Presented by the Proprietors of the "Daily Telegraph." [No. 92,685.]

No. 11. Part of a tablet containing astrological forecasts. Presented by the Proprietors of the "Daily Telegraph." [No. 92,684.]

No. 12. Part of a tablet inscribed with a series of omens derived from **eclipses** of the sun and moon. [No. 92,709.]

No. 13. Tablet inscribed with a list of the **names of stars** with explanatory remarks. It was written by Nabû-iddin-akhi, and deposited as a votive offering in the temple E-zida at Babylon. [No. 42,262.]

No. 14. Tablet inscribed with **a calendar** in which the lucky and unlucky days of the year are distinguished. [No. 32,641.]

No. 15. Tablet inscribed with a series of numbers from one to fifty, and the amounts obtained by multiplying them by forty-five. This **multiplication table** was probably employed in making astronomical calculations. [No. 92,703.]

No. 16. Part of a tablet inscribed with a list of numbers from one to sixty, and their squares. [No. 92,680.]

No. 17. Tablet inscribed with lists of numbers, and their squares and cubes, etc. [No. 92,698.]

No. 18. **Astronomical tablets** containing observations and calculations of the New Moon for three consecutive years, *i.e.*, from 23rd March, B.C. 103, to 18th April, B.C. 100. This tablet was compiled in the city of Sippar. [No. 34,580.]

No. 19. Part of an astronomical tablet containing observations of the New and Full Moon for one year, compiled by Iddin-Bêl, the son of Bêl-akhê-uṣur. [No. 45,694.]

No. 20. Part of an astronomical tablet containing observations of the New and Full Moon for one year. [No. 34,047.]

No. 21. Part of an astronomical tablet containing observations of the New and Full Moon. [No. 34,575.]

No. 22. Part of an astronomical tablet with observations of the New and Full Moon. [No. 35,048.]

No. 23. Part of an astronomical tablet containing observations of the New and Full Moon for one year. [No. 34,088.]

No. 24. Part of an astronomical tablet containing observations of the New and Full Moon for one year. [No. 34,066.]

No. 25. Astronomical tablet inscribed with a series of lunar observations extending over a period of more than twenty-three years, *i.e.*, from B.C. 174 to B.C. 151. [No. 45,688.]

No. 26. Astronomical tablet with observations of the Moon and planets for parts of the year B.C. 232 and B.C. 231. Notes are added concerning the current prices of grain and dates, the height of water in the Euphrates, etc. [No. 33,837.]

No. 27. Part of an astronomical tablet with observations of the Moon and planets for parts of the years B.C. 273 and B.C. 272. Notes are added concerning the current price of grain, dates, etc., the movements of the king and of governors of cities, the prevalence of sickness, etc. [No. 92,688.]

No. 28. Astronomical tablet with observations of the Moon and of the planets Venus, Mercury, Saturn, and Mars. [No. 32,222.]

No. 29. Astronomical tablet containing observations of the planets Jupiter, Venus, Mercury, Saturn, and Mars. [No. 92,682.]

No. 30. Part of a Babylonian **treatise on astronomy**, containing rules for making calculations, etc. This tablet served as a reading-book for students of astronomy. [No. 32,651.]

No. 31. Copy of part of a Babylonian treatise on astronomy and astrology which served as a reading-book for students in the city of Borsippa. This copy was made in Borsippa by Bêl-akhê-iddina in the year B.C. 138. [No. 34,035.]

Nos. 32–50. A selection of **letters of the late Babylonian Period**. Unlike the letters of the early Babylonian and Assyrian Periods (see pp. 64 ff., 132 f., 136 ff., 177 ff.), tablets of this class afford little information of an historical character; they are mainly of interest for the light they throw on the social and commercial condition of the country, and on the common forms of expression and grammatical idioms in use at the time. Nos. 32–35 are of greater interest than the majority of letters of this class, and they may be referred to the end of the seventh century B.C. The bulk of the letters of this class that have as yet been recovered are later, dating from the latter part of the period of the Second Babylonian Empire and the beginning of that of the Persian Empire in Babylon. It will be seen that they are written on exceedingly small tablets, which a messenger could easily carry and conceal upon his person.

Nos. 32 and 33. Two copies of a letter from the king to Shadûnu ordering him to have copies made of a number of magical texts. The "king" here mentioned may well have been **Ashur-bani-pal**, king of Assyria B.C. 668–625; and, if this be so, the copies of the magical texts were probably required for the **Royal Library at Nineveh** (see p. 40 f.). [Nos. 25,676, 25,678.]

Nos. 34 and 35. Portions of letters written by military officers to the king. They refer to military operations, and probably describe events which immediately preceded **the fall of Assyria** and the capture and destruction of Nineveh (see p. 10 f.).
[Nos. 38,493 + 38,852, 51,082.]

Nos. 36–44. Examples of private **dated letters**. The majority of the letters bear no dates, but a few are dated of which the following are a selection:—Nos. 36–38 are dated in the eleventh, fifteenth, and sixteenth years of **Nabonidus**; Nos. 39–41 are dated in the fifth, seventh, and eighth years of **Cyrus**; Nos. 42 and 43 are dated in the second and sixth years of **Cambyses**; and No. 44 is dated in the fifth year of **Darius**. [Nos. 74,350, 75,734, 60,502, 74,378, 60,078, 60,582, 60,732, 75,492, 76,701.]

No. 45. Letter from Iddina-aplu, who is on a journey, to his kinswoman Ḳudashu, complaining that she has not written to him, and sending greetings to members of his family.
[No. 31,121.]

No. 46. Letter from Nabû-zêr-ushabshi to Zikkû, his wife, stating that he has ordered her a supply of corn, and commending her to be diligent in her household duties and to pray to the gods on his behalf. [No. 31,290.]

No. 47. Letter from Nergal-ushallim to Iddina-aplu, asking him to recover and send back to him his **female slave** who has run away. [No. 85,500.]

No. 48. Letter from Balâṭsu to the **Priest of Sippar**, forwarding an inventory of sheep belonging to the Chief Priest of Ai and others. [No. 50,524.]

Nos. 49 and 50. Letter from Nabû-aplu-iddina to Murânu, enquiring why he has not sent the supply of dates for the month Nisan, and instructing him to send four lambs to him at Babylon. Beside the tablet is the **clay envelope** within which it was enclosed; it is impressed with Nabû-aplu-iddina's **seal**, and is inscribed with the **address**. For some reason the letter was not delivered, and was thus recovered with the envelope unbroken.
[Nos. 78,100, 78,100A.]

# LIST OF KINGS AND INDICES.

## I.

## IST OF THE PRINCIPAL BABYLONIAN, ASSYRIAN, AND PERSIAN KINGS.

### GS OF EARLY BABYLONIAN STATES, FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD ABOUT B.C. 2200.

#### A. *Kings of Kish*

| | |
|---|---|
| a, king of Kish | |
| arsi, „ | |
| , „ | |
| sh, „ | |
| tusu, „ | |

#### B. *Kings and Rulers of Lagash.*

| | |
|---|---|
| hag-engur, patesi of Lagash | |
| â, king of Lagash | |
| l, „ | |
| um, „ | |
| tum I., patesi of Lagash | |
| na, „ | |
| tum II., „ | |
| ina, king of Lagash | |

### C. *Kings of Sumer.*

**Lugal-zaggisi,** king of Sumer
**Lugal-kigubnidudu,** „
**Enshagkushanna,** „

### D. *Kings of Agade.*

**Sargon,** king of Agade
**Narâm-Sin,** „

### E. *Later Rulers of Lagash.*

**Ur-Bau,** patesi of Lagash
**Nammakhni,** „
**Gudea,** „
**Ur-Ningirsu,** „

### F. *Kings of Ur.*

**Ur-Engur,** king of Ur
**Dungi,** „
**Bur-Sin I.,** „
**Gimil-Sin** „
**Ibi-Sin,** „

### G. *Kings of Isin.*

**Ishbi-Ura,** king of Isin
**Gimil-ilishu,** „
**Ishme-Dagan,** „
**Libit-Ishtar,** „
**Ur-Ninib,** „

**Bur-Sin II.,** king of Isin
**Sin-magir,** „
**Damiḳ-ilishu,** „

## H. *Kings of Larsa.*

**Gungunum,** king of Larsa
**Nûr-Rammân,** „
**Sin-idinnam,** „
**Arad-Sin,** „
**Rîm-Sin,** „

## I. *Kings of Erech.*

**Sin-gashid,** king of Erech
**Sin-gamil,** „

## II.—Kings of the First Babylonian Empire.

About B.C.

2300. **Sumu-abu**
2290. **Sumu-la-ilu**
2255. **Zabum**
2240. **Apil-Sin**
2220. **Sin-muballiṭ**
2200. **Khammurabi**
2145. **Samsu-iluna**
2110. **Abêshu'**
2085. **Ammiditana**
2060. **Ammizaduga**
2040. **Samsuditana**
1700. **Agum**

About B.C.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1450. | **Kara-indash** | |
| 1425. | **Burnaburiash** | |
| 1400. | **Kurigalzu** | |
| 1330. | **Nazimaraddash** | |
| 1150. | **Merodach-Baladan I.** | |
| 1120. | **Nebuchadnezzar I.** | |
| 1100. | **Marduk-nadin-akhê** | |
| 1100. | **Marduk-shapik-zêrim** | |
| 1080. | **Rammân-aplu-iddina** | |
| 900. | **Nabû-shum-ishkun** | |
| 870. | **Nabû-aplu-iddina** | |
| 830. | **Marduk-balâṭsu-iḳbi** | |

B.C.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 747–733. | **Nabonassar** | |
| 733–731. | **Nabû-nadin-zêr** | |
| 731. | **Nabû-shum-ukîn** | |
| 731–729. | **Ukîn-zêr** | |
| 729–727. | **Pulu** (*i.e.*, **Tiglath-Pileser III.**) | |
| 727–722. | **Ululai** | |
| 721–710. | **Merodach-Baladan II.** | |
| 703. | **Marduk-zakir-shum** | |
| 703–702. | **Merodach-Baladan II.** | |
| 702–700. | **Bêl-ibni** | |
| 700–694. | **Ashur-nadin-shum** | |
| 694–693. | **Nergal-ushezib** | |
| 692–689. | **Mushezib-Marduk** | |
| 668–648. | **Shamash-shum-ukîn** | |
| 648–626. | **Kandalanu** | |

## III.—Kings of Assyria.

B.C.

). **Irishum**

). **Ishme-Dagan**

). **Shamshi-Rammân**

). **Samsi-Rammân**

). **Ashur-bêl-nishêshu**

). **Puzur-Ashur**

). **Ashur-uballiṭ**

). **Bêl-nirari**

). **Arik-dên-ilu**

). **Rammân-nirari I.**

). **Shalmaneser I.**

). **Tukulti-Ninib I.**

). **Bêl-kudur-uṣur**

). **Ashur-dân**

). **Mutakkil-Nusku**

). **Ashur-rêsh-ishi**

). **Tiglath-Pileser I.**

). **Shamshi-Rammân I.**

). **Ashur-bêl-kala**

). **Tiglath-Pileser II.**

. **Ashur-dân II.**

. **Rammân-nirari II.**

. **Tukulti-Ninib II.**

. **Ashur-naṣir-pal**

. **Shalmaneser II.**

. **Shamshi-Rammân II.**

| B.C. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 812–783. | Rammân-nirari **III.** | |
| 783–773. | Shalmaneser **III.** | |
| 773–754. | Ashur-dân **III.** | |
| 754–745. | Ashur-nirari | |
| 745–727. | Tiglath-Pileser **III.** | |
| 727–722. | Shalmaneser **IV.** | |
| 722–705. | **Sargon** | |
| 705–681. | Sennacherib | |
| 681–668. | Esarhaddon | |
| 668–626. | Ashur-bani-pal | |
| About B.C. | | |
| 625. | **Ashur-etil-ilâni** | |
| 615. | **Sin-shar-ishkun** | |

## IV.—Kings of the Second Babylonian Empire.

| B.C. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 625–604. | Nabopolassar | |
| 604–561. | Nebuchadnezzar **II.** | |
| 561–559. | Evil-Merodach | |
| 559–556. | Neriglissar | |
| 556–555. | Lâbashi-Marduk | |
| 555–538. | Nabonidus | |

## V.—Persian Kings of Babylon.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 538–529. | **Cyrus.** | |
| 529–521. | **Cambyses.** | |
| 521–485. | **Darius the Great** | |
| 485–465. | **Xerxes** | |
| 465–424. | **Artaxerxes** | |

# II.

## )EX TO REGISTRATION NUMBERS* OF EXHIBITED TABLETS AND INSCRIPTIONS.

B.R. = Babylonian Room.
N.G. = Nineveh Gallery.
letters and figures which follow the above abbreviations refer to Table-Cases and Wall-Cases respectively.

| Reg. No. | Case No. | Reg. No. | Case No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 ... ... | N.G., I, No. 59 | K. 135 ... ... | N.G., B, No. 7 |
| 15 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 57 | K. 136 ... ... | N.G., F, No. 19 |
| 21 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 178 | K. 137 ... ... | N.G., H, No. 144 |
| 26 ... ... | N.G., I, No. 56 | K. 138 ... ... | N.G., G, No. 25 |
| 31 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 121 | K. 140 ... ... | N.G., F, No. 25 |
| 32 ... ... | N.G., H, No. 30 | K. 143 ... ... | N.G., I, No. 33 |
| 39 ... ... | N.G., B, No. 37 | K. 146 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 148 |
| 48 ... ... | N.G., F, No. 1 | K. 149 ... ... | N.G., I, No. 62 |
| 54 ... ... | N.G., I, No. 35 | K. 150 ... ... | N.G., F, No. 15 |
| 57 ... ... | N.G., H, No. 35 | K. 155 ... ... | N.G., F, No. 26 |
| 1 ... ... | N.G., D, No. 4 | K. 156 ... ... | N.G., B, No. 29 |
| 2 ... ... | N.G., B, No. 22 | K. 159 ... ... | N.G., H, No. 12 |
| 6 ... ... | N.G., I, No. 55 | K. 160 ... ... | N.G., H, No. 42 |
| 1 ... ... | N.G., F, No. 13 | K. 162 ... ... | N.G., A, No. 22 |
| 2 ... ... | N.G., B, No. 9 | K. 163 ... ... | N.G., F, No. 23 |
| 5 ... ... | N.G., F, No. 18 | K. 167 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 180 |
| 6 ... ... | N.G., I, No. 41 | K. 171 ... ... | N.G., C, No. 30 |
| 1*a* ... ... | N.G., C, No. 40 | K. 183 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 149 |
| 1*b* ... ... | N.G., F, No. 14 | K. 184 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 61 |
| 2 ... ... | N.G., I, No. 40 | K. 186 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 151 |
| 6 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 67 | K. 191 ... ... | N.G., G, No. 41 |
| 8 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 62 | K. 194 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 120 |
| 1 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 156 | K. 195 ... ... | N.G., G, No. 7 |
| 2 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 141 | K. 197 ... ... | N.G., B, No. 36 |
| 8 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 64 | K. 207 ... ... | N.G., B, No. 34 |
| 5 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 136 | K. 208 ... ... | N.G., C, No. 42 |
| O4 ... ... | N.G., C, No. 32 | K. 213 ... ... | N.G., H, No. 48 |
| O6 ... ... | N.G., H, No. 39 | K. 217 ... ... | N.G., H, No. 32 |
| .10 ... ... | N.G., B, No. 13 | K. 221 ... ... | N.G., I, No. 52 |
| .12 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 144 | K. 228 ... ... | N.G., D, No. 49 |
| .14 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 106 | K. 231 ... ... | N.G., A, No. 39 |
| .16 ... ... | N.G., I, No. 64 | K. 244 ... ... | N.G., B, No. 32 |
| .17 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 147 | K. 246 ... ... | N.G., B, No. 29 |
| .28 ... ... | N.G., I, No. 39 | K. 247 ... ... | N.G., B, No. 31 |
| 132 ... ... | N.G., G, No. 40 | K. 250 ... ... | N.G., C, No. 33 |
| 133 ... ... | N.G., I, No. 36 | K. 251 ... ... | N.G., B, No. 26 |

When two or more fragments of a single tablet have been "rejoined," the t should be sought under the lowest of its registration numbers.

| Reg. No. | Case No. |
|---|---|
| K. 253 ... ... | N.G., B, No. 30 |
| K. 254 ... ... | N.G., I, No. 37 |
| K. 256 ... ... | N.G., G, No. 28 |
| K. 257 ... ... | N.G., G, No. 27 |
| K. 261 ... ... | N.G., H, No. 34 |
| K. 262 ... ... | N.G., B, No. 10 |
| K. 264 ... ... | N.G., B, No. 38 |
| K. 269 ... ... | N.G., B, No. 3 |
| K. 270 ... ... | N.G., H, No. 47 |
| K. 279 ... ... | N.G., I, No. 63 |
| K. 281 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 75 |
| K. 285 ... ... | N.G., I, No. 54 |
| K. 291 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 99 |
| K. 292 ... ... | N.G., A, No. 5* |
| K. 293 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 90 |
| K. 294 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 94 |
| K. 297 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 63 |
| K. 298 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 96 |
| K. 299 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 91 |
| K. 301 ... ... | N.G., I, No. 58 |
| K. 305 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 70 |
| K. 309 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 74 |
| K. 311 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 81 |
| K. 313 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 78 |
| K. 318 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 69 |
| K. 320 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 66 |
| K. 329 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 73 |
| K. 330 ... ... | N G., E, No. 89 |
| K. 331 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 65 |
| K. 336 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 68 |
| K. 340 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 87 |
| K. 342 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 100 |
| K. 345 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 102 |
| K. 346 ... ... | N.G., I, No. 53 |
| K. 362 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 103 |
| K. 364 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 97 |
| K. 373 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 88 |
| K. 374 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 101 |
| K. 382 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 95 |
| K. 405 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 76 |
| K. 420 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 93 |
| K. 421 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 71 |
| K. 438 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 72 [See No. 92706] |
| K. 476 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 174 |
| K. 478 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 167 |
| K. 483 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 166 |
| K. 486 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 170 |
| K. 493 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 143 |
| K. 498 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 142 |
| K. 509 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 146 |
| K. 519 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 171 |
| K. 522 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 154 |
| K. 523 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 169 |
| K. 526 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 179 |
| K. 528 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 145 |
| K. 572 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 161 |
| K. 604 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 176 |
| K. 618 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 111 |
| K. 646 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 119 |
| K. 692 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 1 |
| K. 694 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 2 |
| K. 695 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 3 |
| K. 696 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 4 |
| K. 697 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 5 |
| K. 698 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 6 |
| K. 699 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 7 |
| K. 700 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 55 |
| K. 701 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 9 |
| K. 703 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 10 |
| K. 704 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 11 |
| K. 705 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 29 |
| K. 706 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 12 |
| K. 709 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 56 |
| K. 710 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 24 |
| K. 712 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 54 |
| K. 713 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 15 |
| K. 714 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 16 |
| K. 716 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 58 |
| K. 718 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 8 |
| K. 719 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 26 |
| K. 720 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 59 |
| K. 721 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 17 |
| K. 722 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 19 |
| K. 723 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 31 |
| K. 725 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 32 |
| K. 728 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 27 |
| K. 729 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 33 |
| K. 730 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 34 |
| K. 731 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 36 |
| K. 736 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 37 |
| K. 740 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 38 |
| K. 741 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 30 |
| K. 742 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 41 |
| K. 745 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 28 |
| K. 747 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 43 |
| K. 748 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 35 |
| K. 752 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 44 |
| K. 763 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 42 |
| K. 765 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 50 |
| K. 767 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 39 |
| K. 769 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 51 |
| K. 775 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 20 |
| K. 783 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 21 |
| K. 791 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 25 |
| K. 794 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 40 |

| No. | Case No. | Reg. No. | Case No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ... ... | N.G., E, No. 46 | K. 1683 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 22 [See No. 91119] |
| ... ... | N.G., E, No. 60 | K. 1684 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 34 [See No. 91120] |
| ... ... | N.G., E, No. 53 | K. 1685 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 30 [See No. 91121] |
| ... ... | N.G., E, No. 48 | K. 1686 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 12 [See No. 91122] |
| ... ... | N.G., E, No. 47 | K. 1687 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 38 [See No. 91123] |
| ... ... | N.G., E, No. 23 | K. 1688 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 64 [See No. 91124] |
| ... ... | N.G., E, No. 49 | K. 1689 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 53 [See No. 91125] |
| ... ... | N.G., E, No. 116 | K. 1690 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 54 [See No. 91126] |
| ... ... | N.G., E, No. 168 | K. 1691 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 56 [See No. 91127] |
| ... ... | N.G., E, No. 22 | K. 1692 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 55 [See No. 91128] |
| ... ... | N.G., E, No. 14 | K. 1693*a* ... | B.R., G, No. 16 [See No. 91129] |
| ... ... | N.G., E, No. 13 | K. 1697 ... ... | B.R., H No. 21 [See No. 93010] |
| ... ... | N.G., G, No. 16 | K. 1698 ... ... | B.R., H, No. 20 [See No. 93009] |
| ... ... | N.G., E, No. 18 | K. 1794 ... ... | B.R., H, No. 18 [See No. 93007] |
| ... ... | N.G., I, No. 22 | K. 1832 ... ... | N.G., C, No. 24 |
| ... ... | N.G., G, No. 15 | K. 1994 ... ... | N.G., H, No. 37 |
| ... ... | N.G., G, No. 20 | K. 2003 ... ... | N.G., I, No. 65 |
| ... ... | N.G., G, No. 33 | K. 2007 ... ... | N.G., H, No. 23 |
| ... ... | B.R., G, No. 116 [See No. 92707] | K. 2021*a* ... | N.G., C, No. 20 |
| ... ... | N.G., I, No. 7 | K. 2035*a* ... | N.G., C, No. 37 |
| ... ... | N.G., G, No. 34 | K. 2048 ... ... | N.G., H, No. 45 |
| ... ... | N.G., H, No. 33 | K. 2058 ... ... | N.G., B, No. 39 |
| ... ... | N.G., I, No. 9 | K. 2087 ... ... | N.G., I, No. 43 |
| ... ... | N.G., I, No. 67 | K. 2106 ... ... | N.G., F, No. 24 |
| ... ... | N.G., I, No. 8 | K. 2128 ... ... | N.G., H, No. 5 |
| ... ... | N.G., I, No. 11 | K. 2130 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 157 |
| *a* ... | B.R., D, No. 4 [See No. 91034] | K. 2235 ... ... | N.G., I, No. 6 |
| *a* ... | B.R., D, No. 5 [See No. 91035] | K. 2246 ... ... | N.G., H, No. 49 |
| *b* ... | N.G., E, No. 104 | K. 2252 ... ... | N.G., A, No. 50 |
| *a* ... | B.R., D, No. 3 [See No. 91033] | K. 2307 ... ... | N.G., H, No. 36 |
| ... ... | N.G., C, No. 15 | K. 2333 ... ... | N.G., F, No. 17 |
| ... ... | N.G., C, No. 12 | K. 2360 ... ... | N.G., A, No. 41 |
| *a* ... | N.G., C, No. 10 | K. 2361 ... ... | N.G., G, No. 10 |
| *b* ... | N.G., C, No. 1 | K. 2391 ... ... | N.G., F, No. 7 |
| ... ... | N.G., C, No. 2 | K. 2396 ... ... | N.G., F, No. 27 |
| ... ... | N.G., C, No. 10 | K. 2423 ... ... | N.G., G, No. 1 |
| ... ... | N.G., C, No. 8 | K. 2472 ... ... | N.G., F, No. 21 |
| ... ... | N.G., C, No. 11 | K. 2454 ... ... | N.G., F, No. 4 |
| ... ... | B.R., D, No. 13 [See No. 22508] | K. 2455 ... ... | N.G., F, No. 2 |
| ... ... | B.R., H, No. 7 See No. 91029] | | |
| ... ... | B.R., H, No. 5 [See No. 22502] | | |
| ... ... | B.R. D, No. 12 [See No. 22505] | | |
| ... ... | B.R., G, No. 31 [See No. 91118] | | |

| Reg. No. | Case No. | Reg. No. | Case |
|---|---|---|---|
| K. 2485 ... ... | N.G., G, No. 36 | K. 2968 ... ... | N.G., F, |
| K. 2507 ... ... | N.G., F, No. 30 | K. 3050 ... ... | N.G., D, |
| K. 2518 ... ... | N.G., C, No. 27 | K. 3101*a* ... | N.G., D, |
| K. 2527 ... ... | N.G., I, No. 10 | K. 3168 ... ... | B.R., I, N |
| K. 2529 ... ... | N.G., G, No. 30 | | [See No. |
| K. 2544 ... ... | N.G., F, No. 6 | K. 3169 ... ... | N.G., G, |
| K. 2587 ... ... | N.G., G, No. 38 | K. 3180 ... ... | N.G., F, |
| K. 2595 ... ... | N.G., F, No. 8 | K. 3182 ... ... | N.G., G, |
| K. 2601 ... ... | N.G., F, No. 1 | K. 3202 ... ... | N.G., D, |
| K. 2606 ... ... | N.G., I, No. 18 | K. 3232 ... ... | N.G., G, |
| K. 2619 ... ... | N.G., I, No. 21 | K. 3252 ... ... | N.G., A, |
| K. 2631 ... ... | N.G., D, No. 45 | K. 3364 ... ... | N.G., A, |
| K. 2654 ... ... | N.G., D, No. 47 | K. 3375 ... ... | N.G., A, |
| K. 2664 ... ... | N.G., D, No. 48 | K. 3382 ... ... | N.G., A, |
| K. 2669 ... ... | N.G., I, No. 52 | K. 3397 ... ... | N.G., C, |
| K. 2673 ... ... | N.G., D, No. 16 | K. 3401 ... ... | N.G., A, |
| K. 2675 ... ... | N.G., D, No. 50 | K. 3403 ... ... | N.G., D, |
| K. 2694 ... ... | N.G., D, No. 43 | K. 3426 ... ... | N.G., I, I |
| K. 2728 ... ... | N.G., F, No. 3 | K. 3436 ... ... | N.G., C, |
| K. 2732 ... ... | B.R., H, No. 19 | K. 3437 ... ... | N.G., A, |
| | [See No. 93008] | K. 3454 ... ... | N.G., I, I |
| K. 2741 ... ... | N.G., F, No. 22 | K. 3456 ... ... | N.G., C, |
| K. 2756*a* ... | N.G., A, No. 24 | K. 3466 ... ... | N.G., I, I |
| K. 2756*b* ... | N.G., A, No. 31 | K. 3470 ... ... | N.G., F, |
| K. 2756*c* ... | N.G., A, No. 27 | K. 3473 ... ... | N.G., A, |
| K. 2756*d* ... | N.G., A, No. 25 | K. 3474 ... ... | N.G., G, |
| K. 2756*e* ... | N.G., A, No. 26 | K. 3475 ... ... | N.G., A, |
| K. 2756*f* ... | N.G., A, No. 29 | K. 3476 ... ... | N.G., I, I |
| K. 2774 ... ... | N.G., A, No. 54 | K. 3554 ... ... | N.G., H, |
| K. 2789 ... ... | N.G., C, No. 39 | K. 3567 ... ... | N.G., A, |
| K. 2801 ... ... | N.G., D, No. 42 | K. 3586 ... ... | N.G., G, |
| K. 2802 ... ... | N.G., D, No. 44 | K. 3628 ... ... | N.G., G, |
| K. 2804 ... ... | N.G., D, No. 38 | K. 3641 ... ... | N.G., I, I |
| K. 2805 ... ... | N.G., D, No. 39 | K. 3651 ... ... | N.G., I, I |
| K. 2806 ... ... | N.G., D, No. 37 | K. 3657 ... ... | N.G., A, |
| K. 2807 ... ... | N.G., D, No. 40 | K. 3688 ... ... | N.G., H, |
| K. 2808 ... ... | N.G., F, No. 29 | K. 3751 ... ... | N.G., D, |
| K. 2811 ... ... | N.G., G, No. 35 | K. 3764 ... ... | N.G., H, |
| K. 2832 ... ... | N.G., I, No. 51 | K. 3784 ... ... | N.G., E, |
| K. 2836 ... ... | N.G., F, No. 28 | K. 3785 ... ... | N.G., E, |
| K. 2839 ... ... | N.G., B, No. 8 | K. 3787 ... ... | N.G., I, I |
| K. 2854 ... ... | N.G., A, No. 16 | K. 3789 ... ... | N.G., E, |
| K. 2855 ... ... | N.G., D, No. 45 | K. 3811 ... ... | N.G., H, |
| K. 2861 ... ... | N.G., G, No. 3 | K. 3821 ... ... | N.G., H, |
| K. 2862 ... ... | N.G., G, No. 37 | K. 3826 ... ... | N.G., H, |
| K. 2866 ... ... | N.G., F, No. 20 | K. 3836 ... ... | N.G., H, |
| K. 2868 ... ... | N.G., G, No. 37 | K. 3859 ... ... | N.G., G, |
| K. 2869 ... ... | N.G., G, No. 29 | K. 3860 ... ... | N.G., H, |
| K. 2950 ... ... | N.G., F, No. 9 | K. 3880 ... ... | N.G., H, |
| K. 2956 ... ... | N.G., F, No. 5 | K. 3886 ... ... | N.G., H, |
| K. 2959 ... ... | N.G., F, No. 16 | K. 3887 ... ... | N.G., I, I |
| K. 2961 ... ... | N.G., F, No. 10 | K. 3892 ... ... | N.G., H, |
| K. 2966 ... ... | N.G., F, No. 9 | K. 3893 ... ... | N.G., F, |

| Reg. No. | Case No. | Reg. No. | Case No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| K. 3919 ... | N.G., H, No. 24 | K. 4349 ... | N.G., I, No. 4 |
| K. 3938 ... | N.G., A, No. 3 | K. 4355 ... | N.G., B, No. 27 |
| K. 3944 ... | N.G., H, No. 29 | K. 4360 ... | N.G., C, No. 43 |
| K. 3961 ... | N.G., H, No. 26 | K. 4372 ... | N.G., B, No. 4 |
| K. 3962 ... | N.G., H, No. 27 | K. 4375 ... | N.G., B, No. 23 |
| K. 3966 ... | N.G., H, No. 19 | K. 4386 ... | N.G., B, No. 41 |
| K. 3970 ... | N.G., H, No. 11 | K. 4388 ... | N.G., D, No. 6 |
| K. 3974 ... | N.G., H, No. 1 | K. 4390 ... | N.G., D, No. 8 |
| K. 3980 ... | N.G., H, No. 20 | K. 4392 ... | N.G., C, No. 49 |
| K. 3985 ... | N.G., H, No. 15 | K. 4401*a* | N.G., D, No. 12 |
| K. 3990 ... | N.G., A, No. 35 | K. 4401*b* | N.G., D, No. 13 |
| K. 4001 ... | N.G., H, No. 17 | K. 4410 ... | N.G., B, No. 19 |
| K. 4017 ... | N.G., H, No. 31 | K. 4426 ... | N.G., C, No. 34 |
| K. 4023 ... | N.G., G, No. 31 | K. 4446 ... | N.G., D, No. 1 |
| K. 4024 ... | N.G., H, No. 41 | K. 4453 ... | N.G., I, No. 49 |
| K. 4030 ... | N.G., H, No. 8 | K. 4465 ... | N.G., A, No. 28 |
| K. 4033 ... | N.G., H, No. 7 | K. 4515 ... | N.G., I, No. 49 |
| K. 4046 ... | N.G., H, No. 32 | K. 4547 ... | N.G., C, No. 48 |
| K. 4080 ... | N.G., H, No. 3 | K. 4549 ... | N.G., B, No. 40 |
| K. 4094*a* | N.G., H, No. 14 | K. 4579 ... | N.G., A, No. 37 |
| K. 4125 ... | N.G., H, No. 2 | K. 4579*a* | N.G., A, No. 34 |
| K. 4146 ... | N.G., B, No. 17 | K. 4818 ... | N.G., C, No. 5 |
| K. 4149 ... | N.G., D, No. 17 | K. 4870 ... | N.G., F, No. 31 |
| K. 4155 ... | N.G., B, No. 5 | K. 4872 ... | N.G., G, No. 32 |
| K. 4174 ... | N.G., C, No. 18 | K. 5335 ... | N.G., A, No. 36 |
| K. 4203 ... | N.G., D, No. 17 | K. 5419*c* | N.G., A, No. 1 |
| K. 4216 ... | N.G., C, No. 43 | K. 5420*c* | N.G., A, No. 10 |
| K. 4221 ... | N.G., B, No. 20 | K. 5459 ... | N.G., G, No. 22 |
| K. 4223 ... | N.G., B, No. 24 | K. 5464 ... | N.G., E, No. 105 |
| K. 4228 ... | N.G., B, No. 6 | K. 6016 ... | N.G., B, No. 14 |
| K. 4230 ... | N.G., C, No. 19 | K. 7000 ... | N.G., H, No. 43 |
| K. 4232 ... | N.G., C, No. 44 | K. 7622 ... | N.G., B, No. 11 |
| K. 4239 ... | N.G., C, No. 46 | K. 7683 ... | N.G., B, No. 15 |
| K. 4243 ... | N.G., B, No. 35 | K. 7752 ... | N.G., A, No. 51 |
| K. 4250 ... | N.G., C, No. 19 | K. 7848 ... | N.G., G, No. 23 |
| K. 4257 ... | N.G., C, No. 49 | K. 8033 ... | N.G., F, No. 12 |
| K. 4292 ... | N.G., H, No. 46 | K. 8120 ... | N.G., F, No. 11 |
| K. 4310 ... | N.G., G, No. 21 | K. 8204 ... | N.G., G, No. 5 |
| K. 4312 ... | N.G., C, No. 35 | K. 8225 ... | N.G., A, No. 58 |
| K. 4318 ... | N.G., C, No. 39 | K. 8226 ... | N.G., A, No. 57 |
| K. 4319 ... | N.G., B, No. 21 | K. 8517 ... | N.G., A, No. 48 |
| K. 4323 ... | N.G., B, No. 33 | K. 8518 ... | N.G., A, No. 48 |
| K. 4325 ... | N.G., C, No. 41 | K. 8520 ... | N.G., B, No. 1 |
| K. 4329 ... | N.G., D, No. 11 | K. 8521 ... | N.G., B, No. 26 |
| K. 4329*a* | N.G., D, No. 9 | K. 8522 ... | N.G., A, No. 16* |
| K. 4329*b* | N.G., D, No. 10 | K. 8524 ... | N.G., A, No. 9* |
| K. 4331 ... | N.G., C, No. 50 | K. 8527 ... | B.R., I, No. 15 |
| K. 4332 ... | N.G., C, No. 31 | | [See No. 92703] |
| K. 4337 ... | N.G., C, No. 37 | K. 8528 ... | N.G., E, No. 79 |
| K. 4338*a* | N.G., C, No. 51 | K. 8532 ... | N.G., D, No. 15 |
| K. 4343 ... | N.G., C, No. 25 | K. 8536 ... | N.G., C, No. 6 |
| K. 4344 ... | N.G., C, No. 36 | K. 8537 ... | B.R., H, No. 17 |
| K. 4347 ... | N.G., B, No. 28 | | [See No. 91086] |

| Reg. No. | Case No. |
|---|---|
| K. 8538 ... ... | N.G., I, No. 1 |
| K. 8540 ... ... | N.G., C, No. 16 |
| K. 8541 ... ... | N.G., C, No. 14 |
| K. 8552 ... ... | B.R., 41, No. 1552 [See No. 91914] |
| K. 8553 ... ... | B.R., D, No. 1 [See No. 91130] |
| K. 8554 ... ... | B.R., 8, No. 90* |
| K. 8555 ... ... | B.R., 29, No. 711 [See No. 91590] |
| K. 8563 ... ... | N.G., I, No. 14 |
| K. 8564 ... ... | N.G., A, No. 47 |
| K. 8565 ... ... | N.G., A, No. 45 |
| K. 8571 ... ... | N.G., I, No. 24 |
| K. 8575 ... ... | N.G., A, No. 8 |
| K. 8578 ... ... | N G., I, No. 17 |
| K. 8579 ... ... | N.G., A, No. 44 |
| K. 8584 ... ... | N.G., A, No. 30 |
| K. 8589 ... ... | N.G., A, No. 46 |
| K. 8591 ... ... | N.G., A, No. 33 |
| K. 8593 ... ... | N.G., A, No. 60 |
| K. 8594 ... ... | N.G., A, No. 59 |
| K. 8595 ... ... | N.G., A, No. 61 |
| K. 8676 ... ... | N.G., C, No. 45 |
| K. 9284 ... ... | N.G., H, No. 25 |
| K. 9717 ... ... | N.G., I, No. 45 |
| K. 11440 ... | N.G., G, No. 19 |
| K. 11477 ... | N.G., G, No. 18 |
| K. 11478 ... | N.G., I, No. 38 |
| K. 13071 ... | N.G., I, No. 65 |
| K. 14839 ... | B.R., E, No. 161 |
| S. 13 ... ... | N.G., C, No. 47 |
| S. 23 ... ... | N.G., B, No. 12 |
| S. 51 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 157 |
| S. 152 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 160 |
| S. 162 ... ... | N.G., I, No. 2 |
| S. 268*a* ... ... | N.G., E, No. 117 |
| S. 401 ... ... | N.G., A, No. 40 |
| S. 456 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 118 |
| S. 669 ... ... | N.G., I, No. 46 |
| S. 760 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 114 |
| S. 764 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 113 |
| S. 787 ... ... | N.G., G, No. 12 |
| S. 921 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 72 |
| S. 949 ... ... | N.G., G, No. 12 |
| S. 954 ... ... | N.G., G, No. 14 |
| S. 957 ... ... | N G., E, No. 85 |
| S. 1031 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 115 |
| S. 1034 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 182 |
| S. 1064 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 162 |
| S. 1116 ... ... | N.G., H, No. 18 |
| S. 1350 ... ... | N.G., I, No. 48 |
| S. 2021 ... ... | N.G., C, No. 3 |
| S. 2022 ... ... | N.G., C, No. 4 |
| S. 2050 ... ... | N.G., C, No. 9 |
| S. 2106 ... ... | N.G., D, No. 14 |
| S. 2118 ... ... | N.G., A, No. 23 |
| S. 2196 ... ... | N.G., A, No. 62 |
| D.T. 1 ... ... | N.G., C, No. 29 |
| D.T. 2 ... ... | N.G., A, No. 37 |
| D.T. 5 ... ... | N.G., C, No. 24 |
| D.T. 6 ... ... | N.G., C, No. 1 |
| D.T. 9 ... ... | N.G., C, No. 19 |
| D.T. 12 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 92 |
| D.T. 14 ... ... | N.G., C, No. 20 |
| D.T. 15 ... ... | B.R, I, No. 9 [See No. 92704] |
| D.T. 34 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 69 [See No. 92712] |
| D.T. 35 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 8 [See No. 92705] |
| D.T. 36 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 135 [See No. 92700] |
| D.T. 37 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 134 [See No. 92683] |
| D.T. 40 ... ... | N.G., B, No. 16 |
| D.T. 41 ... ... | N.G., A, No. 19 |
| D.T. 42 ... ... | N.G., A, No. 64 |
| D.T. 43 ... ... | N.G., C, No. 23 |
| D.T. 44 ... ... | N.G., C, No. 21 |
| D.T. 52 ... ... | N.G., C, No. 26 |
| D.T. 58 ... ... | N.G., C, No. 22 |
| D.T. 64 ... ... | N.G., C, No. 13 |
| D.T. 72 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 11 [See No. 92684] |
| D.T. 78 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 10 [See No. 92685] |
| D.T. 83 ... ... | N.G., G, No. 4 |
| D.T. 109 ... | B.R., I, No. 3 [See No. 92708] |
| D.T. 114... ... | B.R., I, No. 4 [See No. 92686] |
| D.T. 122 ... | N.G., C, No. 28 |
| D.T. 128 ... | N.G., B, No. 35 |
| D.T. 383 ... | B.R., Western end [See No. 90850] |
| R. 1 ... ... | B.R., H, No. 12 [See No. 91026] |
| R. 67 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 138 |
| R. 69 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 110 |
| R. 72 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 183 |
| R. 73 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 140 |
| R. 76 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 122 |

| Reg. No. | Case No. |
|---|---|
| 7 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 123 |
| 8 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 139 |
| 10 ... ... | N.G., G, No. 32 |
| 11 ... ... | N.G., G, No. 37 |
| 50 ... ... | N.G., I, No. 47 |
| 88 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 80 |
| 15 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 172 |
| 17 ... ... | N.G., E, No. 112 |
| 82 ... ... | N.G., A, No. 17 |
| 22 ... ... | N.G., I, No. 15 |
| 78 ... ... | N.G., A, No. 38 |
| 80 ... ... | N.G., D, No. 7 |
| 12 ... ... | N.G., I, No. 34 |
| 15 ... ... | N.G., A, No. 6 |
| 16 ... ... | N.G., A, No. 63 |
| 17 ... ... | N.G., C, No. 34 |
| 18 ... ... | N.G., I, No. 50 |
| 20 ... ... | N.G., I, No. 42 |
| 21 ... ... | N.G., A, No. 43 |
| 41 ... ... | N.G., A, No. 12 |
| 78 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 29 [See No. 92682] |
| 56 ... ... | B.R., D, No. 8 [See No. 92986] |
| 3, 97... ... | N.G., D, No. 5 |
| 3, 103 ... | N.G., H, No. 40 |
| 3, 149 ... | N.G., H, No. 16 |
| 3, 197 ... | N.G., A, No. 55 |
| 3, 263 ... | N.G., I, No. 44 |
| 3, 383 ... | N.G., A, No. 52 |
| 3, 390 ... | N.G., A, No. 53 |
| 3, 454 ... | N.G., I, No. 13 |
| 9-2, 43 ... | N.G., I, No. 32 |
| 9-2, 84 ... | N.G., I, No. 31 |
| 9-9, 136 ... | N.G., D, No. 26 |
| 9-9, 138 ... | N.G., D, No. 35 |
| 9-9, 142 ... | N.G., D, No. 32 |
| 9-9, 147 ... | N.G., D, No. 36 |
| 9-9, 156 ... | N.G., D, No. 28 |
| 9-9, 167 ... | N.G., D, No. 18 |
| 9-9, 171 ... | N.G., D, No. 24 |
| 9-9, 172 ... | N.G., D, No. 21 |
| 9-9, 175 ... | N.G., D, No. 34 |
| 9-9, 178 ... | N.G., D, No. 31 |
| 9-9, 179 ... | N.G., D, No. 19 |
| 9-9, 182 ... | N.G., D, No. 33 |
| 9-9, 183 ... | N.G., D, No. 30 |
| 9-9, 185 ... | N.G., D, No. 27 |
| 9-9, 188 ... | N.G., D, No. 20 |
| 9-9, 189 ... | N.G., D, No. 22 |

| Reg. No. | Case No. |
|---|---|
| 56-9-9, 194 ... | N.G., D, No. 25 |
| 56-9-9, 198 ... | N.G., D, No. 23 |
| 67-4-2, 1 ... | N.G., E, No. 165 |
| 76-4-13, 1 ... | N.G., B, No. 18 |
| 79-7-8, 14 ... | N.G., C, No. 7 |
| 79-7-8, 36 ... | N.G., I, No. 25 |
| 79-7-8, 43 ... | N.G., I, No. 19 |
| 79-7-8, 138 ... | N.G., E, No. 127 |
| 79-7-8, 251 ... | N.G., A, No. 11 |
| 79-7-8, 309 ... | N.G., I, No. 61 |
| 80-7-19, 1 ... | B.R., H, No. 4 [See No. 22503] |
| 80-7-19, 2 ... | B.R., H, No. 2 [See No. 22504] |
| 80-7-19, 17 ... | N.G., E, No. 107 |
| 80-7-19, 21 ... | N.G., E, No. 137 |
| 80-7-19, 23 ... | N.G., E, No. 128 |
| 80-7-19, 25 ... | N.G., E, No. 186 |
| 80-7-19, 26 ... | N.G., E, No. 175 |
| 80-7-19, 305 ... | N.G., A, No. 42 |
| 81-2-4, 42 ... | B.R., H, No. 1 [See No. 22500] |
| 81-2-4, 49 ... | N.G., E, No. 129 |
| 81-2-4, 50 ... | N.G., E, No. 130 |
| 81-2-4, 52 ... | N.G., E, No. 132 |
| 81-2-4, 53 ... | N.G., E, No. 133 |
| 81-2-4, 55 ... | N.G., E, No. 134 |
| 81-2-4, 57 ... | N.G., E, No. 163 |
| 81-2-4, 58 ... | N.G., E, No. 135 |
| 81-2-4, 69 ... | N.G., E, No. 158 |
| 81-2-4, 147 ... | N.G., E, No. 84 |
| 81-2-4, 148 ... | N.G., E, No. 86 |
| 81-2-4, 152 ... | N.G., E, No. 77 |
| 81-2-4, 182 ... | N.G., D, No. 29 |
| 81-2-4, 188 ... | N.G., G, No. 13 |
| 81-7-27, 8 ... | N.G., C, No. 17 |
| 81-7-27, 19 ... | N.G., E, No. 52 |
| 81-7-27, 29 ... | N.G., E, No. 131 |
| 81-7-27, 49 ... | N.G., B, No. 2 |
| 81-7-27, 80 ... | N.G., A, No. 2 |
| 81-7-27, 199 ... | N.G., E, No. 108 |
| 81-7-27, 199*a* ... | N.G., E, No. 109 |
| 82-5-22, 28 ... | N.G., C, No. 16 |
| 82-5-22, 91 ... | N.G., E, No. 155 |
| 82-5-22, 94 ... | N.G., E, No. 173 |
| 82-5-22, 96 ... | N.G., E, No. 152 |

| Reg. No. | Case No. |
|---|---|
| 82-5-22, 97 ... | N.G., E, No. 164 |
| 82-5-22, 98 ... | N.G., E, No. 181 |
| 82-5-22, 99 ... | N.G., E, No. 159 |
| 82-5-22, 169 ... | N.G., E, No. 126 |
| 82-5-22, 172 ... | N.G., E, No. 177 |
| 82-5-22, 174 ... | N.G., E, No. 184 |
| 82-5-22, 175 ... | N.G., G, No. 9 |
| 82-5-22, 526 ... | N.G., D, No. 51 |
| 82-5-22, 578 ... | B.R., 41, No. 1507 |
| | [See No. 93021] |
| 82-5-22, 591 ... | B.R., 41, No. 1511 |
| | [See No. 93022] |
| 82-5-22, 594 ... | B.R., 41, No. 1510 |
| | [See No. 93023] |
| 82-5-22, 604 ... | B.R., G, No. 68 |
| | [See No. 91087] |
| 82-5-22, 847 ... | B.R., G, No. 59 |
| | [See No. 91088] |
| 82-5-22, 1023 ... | B.R., G, No. 385 |
| | [See No. 92714] |
| 82-5-22, 1048 ... | N.G., A, No. 19 |
| | [See No. 93014] |
| 83-1-18, 2 ... | N.G., E, No. 153 |
| 83-1-18, 6 ... | N.G., E, No. 150 |
| 83-1-18, 9 ... | N.G., E, No. 125 |
| 88-1-18, 10 ... | N.G., E, No. 124 |
| 88-1-15, 13 ... | N.G., E, No. 195 |
| 82-1-18, 33 ... | N.G., E, No. 188 |
| 83-1-18, 35 ... | N.G., E, No. 192 |
| 83-1-18, 37 ... | N.G., E, No. 189 |
| 81-1-18, 38 ... | N.G., E, No. 194 |
| 83-1-18, 40 ... | N.G., E, No. 187 |
| 83-1-18, 184 ... | N.G., E, No. 45 |
| 92-1-18, 410 ... | N.G., H, No. 38 |
| 83-1-18, 697 ... | N.G., G, No. 8 |
| Bu. 91-5-9, 12 ... | N.G., E, No. 193 |
| Bu. 91-5-9, 14 ... | N.G., I, No. 57 |
| Bu. 91-5-9, 105 | N.G., E, No. 191 |
| Bu. 91-5-9, 148 | N.G., E, No. 185 |
| Bu. 91-5-9, 157 | N.G., E, No. 190 |
| Bu. 91-5-9, 174 | N.G., I, No. 27 |
| Bu. 91-5-9, 183 | N.G., I, No. 60 |
| Bu. 91-5-9, 186 | N.G., I, No. 26 |
| Bu. 91-5-9, 213 | N.G., H, No. 28 |
| 95-4-6, 4 ... | N.G., D, No. 2 |
| 12033 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 51 |
| 12231 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 147 |
| 12889 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 18 |
| 12812 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 92 |

| Reg. No. | Case No. |
|---|---|
| 12815 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 91 |
| 12816 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 90 |
| 12817 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 89 |
| 12818 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 71 |
| 12821 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 69 |
| 12825 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 93 |
| 12826 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 50 |
| 12827 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 95 |
| 12828 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 73 |
| 12829 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 51 |
| 12830 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 44 |
| 12832 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 45 |
| 12835 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 46 |
| 12837 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 47 |
| 12838 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 66 |
| 12840 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 67 |
| 12841 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 72 |
| 12846 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 94 |
| 12849 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 96 |
| 12855 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 97 |
| 12863 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 88 |
| 12864 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 86 |
| 12868 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 104 |
| 12910 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 2 |
| 12911 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 12 |
| 12912 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 122 |
| 12913 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 130 |
| 12914 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 144 |
| 12915 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 117 |
| 12921 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 140 |
| 12926 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 136 |
| 13646 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 146 |
| 13657 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 134 |
| 13936 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 52 |
| 14308 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 126 |
| 15275 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 17 |
| 15277 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 23 |
| 15278 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 32 |
| 15296 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 137 |
| 15322 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 135 |
| 15329 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 85 |
| 15348 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 83 |
| 15781 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 48 |
| 15782 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 49 |
| 15783 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 50 |
| 15862 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 84 |
| 16363 ... ... | B.R., D, No. 17 |
| 16924 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 124 |
| 17298 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 56 |
| 17334 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 57 |
| 17743 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 145 |
| 17744 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 157 |
| 17747 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 133 |

| Reg. No. | Case No. | Reg. No. | Case No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17751 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 116 | 22447 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 146 |
| 18039 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 3 | 22450 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 123 |
| 18040 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 4 | 22451 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 52 |
| 18041 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 13 | 22452 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 53 |
| 18042 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 26 | 22453 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 94 |
| 18046 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 25 | 22454 ... ... | B.R., 7, No. 72 |
| 18047 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 11 | 22455 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 76 |
| 18048 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 30 | 22456 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 77 |
| 18049 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 5 | 22457 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 90 |
| 18050 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 24 | 22458 ... ... | B.R., 40, No. 1051 |
| 18051 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 22 | 22459 ... ... | B.R., 40, No. 1052 |
| 18052 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 15 | 22462 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 91* |
| 18053 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 7 | 22463 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 93 |
| 18054 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 9 | 22464 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 102 |
| 18055 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 20 | 22465 ... ... | B.R., 14, No. 144 |
| 18056 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 16 | 22467 ... ... | B.R., 15 ,No. 152 |
| 18057 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 8 | 22470 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 1 |
| 18062 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 28 | 22471 ... ... | B.R., 20, No. 208 |
| 18063 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 29 | 22472 ... ... | B.R., 20, No. 209 |
| 18079 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 31 | 22473 ... ... | B.R., 20, No. 211 |
| 18080 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 19 | 22474 ... ... | B.R., 20, No. 212 |
| 18096 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 35 | 22475 ... ... | B.R., 20, No. 210 |
| 18343 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 107 | 22476 ... ... | B.R., 20, No. 215 |
| 18344 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 112 | 22477 ... ... | B.R., 20, No. 213 |
| 18346 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 129 | 22478 ... ... | B.R., 20, No. 214 |
| 18358 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 153 | 22480 ... ... | B.R., 21, No. 217 |
| 18933 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 158 | 22500 ... ... | B.R., H, No. 1 |
| 18957 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 120 | 22501 ... ... | B.R., H, No. 3 |
| 19023 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 109 | 22502 ... ... | B.R., H, No. 5 |
| 19024 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 148 | 22503 ... ... | B.R., H, No. 4 |
| 19027 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 149 | 22504 ... ... | B.R., H, No. 2 |
| 19030 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 1 | 22505 ... ... | B.R., D, No. 12 |
| 19031 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 118 | 22506 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 1 |
| 19042 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 27 | 22507 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 90 |
| 19586 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 21 | 22508 ... ... | B.R., D, No. 13 |
| 19719 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 113 | 23120 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 68 |
| 19733 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 119 | 23122 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 48 |
| 19742 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 156 | 23123 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 70 |
| 21226 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 151 | 23127 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 49 |
| 21336 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 139 | 23129 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 87 |
| 21337 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 150 | 23130 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 82 |
| 21338 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 132 | 23131 ... ... | R.R., B, No. 81 |
| 21340 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 138 | 23136 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 64 |
| 21341 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 155 | 23144 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 63 |
| 21350 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 34 | 23145 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 62 |
| 21890 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 65 | 23147 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 61 |
| 21891 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 66 | 23148 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 60 |
| 21892 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 67 | 23152 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 59 |
| 21893 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 68 | 23153 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 58 |
| 21896 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 108 | 23154 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 42 |
| 21897 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 105 | 23159 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 41 |
| 22445 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 9 | 23287 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 2 |
| 22446 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 145 | 23337 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 36 |

| Reg. No. | Case No. | Reg. No. | Case N |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23577 ... ... | B.R., 15, No. 150 | 29865 ... ... | B.R., F, Nc |
| 23578 ... ... | B.R., 16, No. 151 | 30007 ... ... | B.R., G, Nc |
| 23580 ... ... | B.R., 1, No. 3 | 30251 ... ... | B.R., G, Nc |
| 23581 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 106 | 30260 ... ... | B.R., G, Nc |
| 23619 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 159 | 30279 ... ... | B.R., G, Nc |
| 23623 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 114 | 30301 ... ... | B.R., G, Nc |
| 23625 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 154 | 30308 ... ... | B.R., G, Nc |
| 23626 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 124 | 30311 ... ... | B.R., G, Nc |
| 23627 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 127 | 30321 ... ... | B.R., G, Nc |
| 23630 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 143 | 30325 ... ... | B.R., G, Nc |
| 23632 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 128 | 30329 ... ... | B.R., G, Nc |
| 23634 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 152 | 30330 ... ... | B.R., G, Nc |
| 23635 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 115 | 30335 ... ... | B.R., G, Nc |
| 23647 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 121 | 30337 ... ... | B.R., G, Nc |
| 23650 ... ... | B.R., D, No. 19 | 30338 ... ... | B.R., G, Nc |
| 23651 ... ... | B.R., D, No. 18 | 30342 ... ... | B.R., G, Nc |
| 23652 ... ... | B.R., D, No. 20 | 30346 ... ... | B.R., G, Nc |
| 23665 ... ... | B.R., D, No. 21 | 30354 ... ... | B.R., G, Nc |
| 23581 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 106 | 30365 ... ... | B.R., G, Nc |
| 24631 ... ... | B.R., F, No. 88 | 30375 ... ... | B.R., G, Nc |
| 24953 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 131 | 30404 ... ... | B.R., G, Nc |
| 24959 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 6 | 30429 ... ... | B.R., G, N |
| 24960 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 125 | 30443 ... ... | B.R., G, N |
| 24964 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 14 | 30447 ... ... | B.R., G, N |
| 24966 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 142 | 30461 ... ... | B.R., G, N |
| 24990 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 141 | 30482 ... ... | B.R., G, N |
| 25001 ... ... | B.R., D, No. 16 | 30489 ... ... | B.R., G, N |
| 25037 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 33 | 30510 ... ... | B.R., G, N |
| 25071 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 38 | 30511 ... ... | B.R., G, N |
| 25676 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 32 | 30525 ... ... | B.R., G, N |
| 25678 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 33 | 30532 ... ... | B.R., G, N |
| 26234 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 37 | 30534 ... ... | B.R., G, N |
| 26250 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 65 | 30567 ... ... | B.R., G, N |
| 26251 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 100 | 30569 ... ... | B.R., G, N |
| 26472 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 154 | 30571 ... ... | B.R., G, N |
| 26960 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 74 | 30572 ... ... | B.R., G, N |
| 26962 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 75 | 30574 ... ... | B.R., G, N |
| 26969 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 99 | 30580 ... ... | B.R., G, N |
| 26970 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 76 | 30584 ... ... | B.R., G, N |
| 27248 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 102 | 30585 ... ... | B.R., G, N |
| 27249 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 101 | 30588 ... ... | B.R., G, N |
| 27254 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 98 | 30598 ... ... | B.R., G, N |
| 27266 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 77 | 30606 ... ... | B.R., G, N |
| 27268 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 53 | 30610 ... ... | B.R., G, N |
| 27269 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 54 | 30625 ... ... | B.R., G, N |
| 27288 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 39 | 30636 ... ... | B.R., G, N |
| 27745 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 78 | 30650 ... ... | B.R., G, N |
| 27773 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 40 | 30677 ... ... | B.R., G, N |
| 27859 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 159 | 30685 ... ... | B.R., G, N |
| 28365 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 111 | 30690 ... ... | B.R., G, N |
| 28410 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 110 | 30693 ... ... | B.R., G, N |
| 29370 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 10 | 30705 ... ... | B.R., G, N |
| 29784-29864 ... | B.R., F, Nos. 1-81 | 30725 ... ... | B.R., G, N |

| Reg. No. | Case No. | Reg. No. | Case No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30765 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 185 | 31819 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 105 |
| 30803 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 286 | 31865 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 113 |
| 30845 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 157 | 31877 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 131 |
| 30873 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 238 | 31905 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 95 |
| 30883 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 275 | 32101 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 218 |
| 30887 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 271 | 32198 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 305 |
| 30903 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 265 | 32222 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 28 |
| 30906 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 269 | 32641 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 14 |
| 30911 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 229 | 32651 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 30 |
| 30920 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 283 | 32653 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 148 |
| 30984 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 277 | 32849 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 181 |
| 30940 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 108 | 32852 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 104 |
| 30950 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 192 | 32862 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 267 |
| 30953 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 226 | 32869 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 149 |
| 30956 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 225 | 32870 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 124 |
| 30958 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 189 | 32871 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 177 |
| 30963 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 268 | 32872 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 319 |
| 30976 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 276 | 32882 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 254 |
| 30983 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 272 | 32892 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 257 |
| 30987 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 301 | 32895 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 313 |
| 30989 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 290 | 32899 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 314 |
| 31004 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 129 | 32905 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 251 |
| 31007 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 97 | 32910 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 320 |
| 31008 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 298 | 32916 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 87 |
| 31029 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 303 | 32919 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 100 |
| 31031 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 112 | 32935 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 29 |
| 31042 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 98 | 32936 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 37 |
| 31051 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 279 | 33007 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 264 |
| 31094 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 154 | 33009 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 343 |
| 31098 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 96 | 33017 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 342 |
| 31100 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 160 | 33041 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 162 |
| 31101 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 161 | 33062 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 146 |
| 31110 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 278 | 33063 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 176 |
| 31121 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 45 | 33064 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 187 |
| 31135 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 115 | 33070 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 143 |
| 31140 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 107 | 33074 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 20 |
| 31141 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 88 | 33084 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 234 |
| 31153 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 150 | 33088 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 35 |
| 31178 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 259 | 33089 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 182 |
| 31179 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 284 | 33090 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 216 |
| 31180 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 236 | 33091 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 291 |
| 31181 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 239 | 33095 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 309 |
| 31191 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 101 | 33097 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 25 |
| 31209 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 170 | 33102 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 114 |
| 31245 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 162 | 33136 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 205 |
| 31269 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 294 | 33158 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 72 |
| 31290 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 46 | 33159 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 86 |
| 31298 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 316 | 33162 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 19 |
| 31310 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 270 | 33163 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 28 |
| 31483 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 151 | 33182 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 20 |
| 31488 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 156 | 33187 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 21 |
| 31508 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 83 | 33189 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 68 |
| 31521 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 318 | 33190 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 18 |

| Reg. No. | Case No. | Reg. No. | Case No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 33193 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 24 | 33537 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 70 |
| 33194 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 29 | 33837 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 26 |
| 33196 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 27 | 33907 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 118 |
| 33197 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 25 | 33912 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 188 |
| 33198 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 61 | 33916 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 233 |
| 33200 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 41 | 33922 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 293 |
| 33201 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 1 | 33924 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 322 |
| 33202 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 65 | 33945 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 200 |
| 33208 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 5 | 33948 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 295 |
| 33209 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 11 | 33966 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 331 |
| 33210 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 43 | 33973 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 299 |
| 33211 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 76 | 34035 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 31 |
| 33212 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 30 | 34047 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 20 |
| 33213 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 66 | 34066 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 24 |
| 33214 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 27 | 34088 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 23 |
| 33217 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 30 | 34532 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 196 |
| 33219 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 12 | 34536 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 306 |
| 33220 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 34 | 34575 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 21 |
| 33221 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 39 | 34580 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 18 |
| 33222 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 40 | 35048 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 22 |
| 33223 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 13 | 35380 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 147 |
| 33225 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 38 | 35382 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 122 |
| 33226 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 44 | 35385 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 150 |
| 33227 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 16 | 35389 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 13 |
| 33228 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 23 | 35968 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 160 |
| 33230 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 17 | 36041 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 2 |
| 33231 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 3 | 36277 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 68 |
| 33232 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 67 | 37645 ... ... | B.R., F, No. 82 |
| 33233 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 13 | 37646 ... ... | B.R., F, No. 85 |
| 33234 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 113 | 37647 ... ... | B.R., F, No. 83 |
| 33235 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 10 | 37648 ... ... | B.R., F, No. 84 |
| 33236 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 78 | 38111 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 252 |
| 33237 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 47 | 38122 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 126 |
| 33238 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 26 | 38493 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 34 |
| 33239 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 14 | 38587 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 7 |
| 33240 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 73 | 40463 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 337 |
| 33242 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 33 | 40471 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 327 |
| 33243 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 81 | 40559 ... ... | N.G., A, No. 5 |
| 33244 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 48 | 41393 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 138 |
| 33245 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 31 | 41394 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 111 |
| 33246 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 22 | 41395 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 110 |
| 33247 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 63 | 41397 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 145 |
| 33248 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 66 | 41398 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 159 |
| 33249 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 64 | 41399 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 164 |
| 33250 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 80 | 41401 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 171 |
| 33252 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 32 | 41402 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 174 |
| 33253 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 92 | 41406 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 183 |
| 33254 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 93 | 41407 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 193 |
| 33255 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 82 | 41409 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 214 |
| 33328 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 1 | 41425 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 302 |
| 33332 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 125 | 41454 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 340 |
| 33428 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 98 | 41459 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 201 |
| 33429 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 55 | 41591 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 136 |

| Reg. No. | Case No. | Reg. No. | Case No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 42262 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 13 | 85979 ... ... | B.R., 2, No. 7 |
| 42267 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 58 | 85980 ... ... | B.R., 2, No. 4 |
| 42269 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 57 | 86260 ... ... | B.R., D, No. 14 |
| 42285 ... ... | N.G., A, No. 9 | 86261 ... ... | B.R., D, No. 15 |
| 45688 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 25 | 86284 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 43 |
| 45694 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 19 | 86900 ... ... | B.R., 1, No. 9 |
| 45793 ... ... | B.R., H, No. 11 | 86917 ... ... | B.R., 5, No. 36 |
| 46226 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 153 | 86918 ... ... | B.R., H, No. 15 |
| 46535 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 42 | 89904 ... ... | B.R., D, No. 506 |
| 46536 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 41 | 90000 ... ... | B.R., 3, No. 20 |
| 47311 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 336 | 90001 ... ... | B.R., 3, No. 18 |
| 47517 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 166 | 90003 ... ... | B.R., 2, No. 21 |
| 50524 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 48 | 90004 ... ... | B.R., 3, No. 23 |
| 51082 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 35 | 90005 ... ... | B.R., 3, No. 31 |
| 60078 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 40 | 90006 ... ... | B.R., 3, No. 17 |
| 60502 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 38 | 90007 ... ... | B.R., 2, No. 16 |
| 60582 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 41 | 90009 ... ... | B.R., 2, No. 22 |
| 60732 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 42 | 90011 ... ... | B.R., 3, No. 24 |
| 67404 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 158 | 90015 ... ... | B.R., 2, No. 15 |
| 74350 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 36 | 90016 ... ... | B.R., 3, No. 19 |
| 74378 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 39 | 90017 ... ... | B.R., 3, No. 30 |
| 75492 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 43 | 90023 ... ... | B.R., 4, No. 39 |
| 75734 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 37 | 90029 ... ... | B.R., 8, No. 84 |
| 76701 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 44 | 90031 ... ... | B.R., 7, No. 68 |
| 77438 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 163 | 90032 ... ... | B.R., 6, No. 65 |
| 78100 ... ... | B,R., I, No. 49 | 90033 ... ... | B.R., 6, No. 60 |
| 78100*a* ... ... | B.R., I, No. 50 | 90036 ... ... | B.R., 4, No. 44 |
| 79416–21 ... | B.R., A, Nos. 95–100 | 90037 ... ... | B.R., 4, No. 37 |
| | | 90039 ... ... | B.R., 4, No. 45 |
| 79424 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 101 | 90041 ... ... | B.R., 8, No. 86 |
| 79425 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 102 | 90042 ... ... | B.R., 4, No. 38 |
| 80037 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 156 | 90043 ... ... | B.R., 4, No. 40 |
| 81847 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 103 | 90045 ... ... | B.R., 8, No. 80 |
| 81849–53 ... | B.R., A, Nos. 104–108 | 90047 ... ... | B.R., 6, No. 66 |
| | | 90052 ... ... | B.R., 7, No. 79 |
| 81858–67 ... | B.R., A, Nos. 109–118 | 90053 ... ... | B.R., 6, No. 62 |
| | | 90054 ... ... | B.R., 6, No. 64 |
| 81869 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 119 | 90055 ... ... | B.R., 6, No. 61 |
| 81870 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 120 | 90057 ... ... | B.R., 8, No. 81 |
| 81873–75 ... | B.R., A, Nos. 121–123 | 90059 ... ... | B.R., 6, No. 59 |
| | | 90060 ... ... | B.R., 8, No. 85 |
| 81879–81 ... | B.R., A, Nos. 124–126 | 90073 ... ... | B.R., 17, No. 164 |
| | | 90081 ... ... | B.R., 17, No. 162 |
| 81885–87 ... | B.R., A, Nos. 127–129 | 90084 ... ... | B.R., 16, No. 168 |
| | | 90092 ... ... | B.R., 18, No. 166 |
| 81997–99 ... | B.R., A, Nos. 130–132 | 90093 ... ... | B.R., 18, No. 165 |
| | | 90106 ... ... | B.R., 7, No. 74 |
| 82006–10 ... | B.R., A, Nos. 133–137 | 90112 ... ... | B.R., 17, No. 172 |
| | | 90114 ... ... | B.R., 17, No. 171 |
| 85500 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 47 | 90120 ... ... | B.R., 15, No. 159 |
| 85975 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 10 | 90121 ... ... | B.R., 16, No. 167 |
| 85977 ... ... | B.R., 2, No. 5 | 90133 ... ... | B.R., 7, No. 71 |
| 85978 ... ... | B.R., 2, No. 6 | 90134 ... ... | B.R., 7, No. 70 |

| Reg. No. | Case No. | Reg. No. | Case No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 90135 ... ... | B.R., 7, No. 69 | 90267 ... ... | B.R., 5, No. 51 |
| 90137 ... ... | B.R., 17, No. 163 | 90268 ... ... | B.R., 5, No. 50 |
| 90144 ... ... | B.R., 18, No. 183 | 90269 ... ... | B.R., 9, No. 108 |
| 90148 ... ... | B.R., 18, No. 187 | 90270 ... ... | B.R., 9, No. 106 |
| 90150 ... ... | B.R., 18, No. 185 | 90271 ... ... | B.R., 9, No. 107 |
| 90151 ... ... | B.R., 18, No. 186 | 90272 ... ... | B.R., 16, No. 174 |
| 90152 ... ... | B.R., 18, No. 184 | 90273 ... ... | B.R., 16, No. 175 |
| 90158 ... ... | B.R., 16, No. 169 | 90274 ... ... | B.R., 16, No. 176 |
| 90163 ... ... | B.R., 5, No. 47 | 90275 ... ... | B.R., 17, No. 177 |
| 90164 ... ... | B.R., 5, No. 48 | 90276 ... ... | B.R., 4, No. 32 |
| 90165 ... ... | B.R., 5, No. 46 | 90277 ... ... | B.R., 4, No. 33 |
| 90173 ... ... | B.R., 4, No. 53 | 90278 ... ... | B.R., 4, No. 34 |
| 90178 ... ... | B.R., 5, No. 54 | 90280 ... ... | B.R., 17, No. 170 |
| 90188 ... ... | B.R., 15, No. 155 | 90281 ... ... | B.R., 15, No. 154 |
| 90195 ... ... | B.R., 15, No. 156 | 90282 ... ... | B.R., 18, No. 189 |
| 90201 ... ... | B.R., 5, No. 55 | 90283 ... ... | B.R., 18, No. 190 |
| 90203 ... ... | B.R., 5, No. 52 | 90284 ... ... | B.R., 18, No. 188 |
| 90210 ... ... | B.R., 14, No. 137 | 90285 ... ... | B.R., 14, No. 149 |
| 90213 ... ... | B.R., 14, No. 134 | 90286 ... ... | B.R., 9, No. 110 |
| 90214 ... ... | B.R., 14, No. 135 | 90287 ... ... | B.R., 7, No. 78 |
| 90215 ... ... | B.R., 13, No. 132 | 90288 ... ... | B.R., 3, No. 26 |
| 90216 ... ... | B.R., 13, No. 133 | 90289 ... ... | B.R., 3, No. 25 |
| 90217 ... ... | B.R., 14, No. 139 | 90290 ... ... | B.R., 3, No. 27 |
| 90218 ... ... | B.R., 14, No. 140 | 90291 ... ... | B.R., 19, No. 199 |
| 90219 ... ... | B.R., 13, No. 138 | 90292 ... ... | B.R., 19, No. 197 |
| 90220 ... ... | B.R., 8, No. 93 | 90293 ... ... | B.R., 5, No. 63 |
| 90222 ... ... | B.R., 11, No. 121 | 90294 ... ... | B.R., 5, No. 49 |
| 90223 ... ... | B.R., 10, No. 120 | 90295 ... ... | B.R., 8, No. 83 |
| 90224 ... ... | B.R., 10, No. 122 | 90296 ... ... | B.R., 2, No. 14 |
| 90225 ... ... | B.R., 11, No. 123 | 90404 ... ... | B.R., 19, No. 196 |
| 90226 ... ... | B.R., 11, No. 124 | 90405 ... ... | B.R., 19, No. 202 |
| 90228 ... ... | B.R., 16, No. 173 | 90503 ... ... | B.R., 19, No. 200 |
| 90231 ... ... | B.R., 8, No. 92 | 90523 ... ... | B.R., 19, No. 198 |
| 90232 ... ... | B.R., 13, No. 131 | 90528 ... ... | B.R., 19, No. 203 |
| 90236 ... ... | B.R., 12, No. 125 | 90529 ... ... | B.R., 19, No. 201 |
| 90239 ... ... | B.R., 13, No. 130 | 90810 ... ... | B.R., 12, No. 114 |
| 90242 ... ... | B.R., 13, No. 127 | 90812 ... ... | B.R., 8, No. 90 |
| 90243 ... ... | B.R., 13, No. 128 | 90814 ... ... | B.R., 6, No. 58 |
| 90244 ... ... | B.R., 13, No. 129 | 90818 ... ... | B.R., 8, No. 82 |
| 90245 ... ... | B.R., 12, No. 126 | 90820 ... ... | B.R., 14, No. 136 |
| 90247 ... ... | B.R., 14, No. 145 | 90822 ... ... | B.R., 16, No. 160 |
| 90248 ... ... | B.R., 15, No. 146 | 90823 ... ... | B.R., 16, No. 161 |
| 90251 ... ... | B.R., 7, No. 67 | 90826 ... ... | B.R., 3, No. 12 |
| 90252 ... ... | B.R., 9, No. 109 | 90827 ... ... | B.R., 9, No. 95 |
| 90253 ... ... | B.R., 8, No. 89 | 90828 ... ... | B.R., 3, No. 11 |
| 90254 ... ... | B.R., 7, No. 75 | 90829 ... ... | B.R., 11, No. 100 |
| 90255 ... ... | B.R., 10, No. 111 | 90830 ... ... | B.R., 11, No. 119 |
| 90256 ... ... | B.R., 10, No. 112 | 90831 ... ... | B.R., 5, No. 29 |
| 90259 ... ... | B.R., 12, No. 115 | 90832 ... ... | B.R., 2, No. 8 |
| 90260 ... ... | B.R., 11, No. 113 | 90833 ... ... | B.R., 8, No. 94 |
| 90263 ... ... | B.R., 7, No. 77 | 90834 ... ... | B.R., 12, No. 104 |
| 90264 ... ... | B.R., 7, No. 76 | 90835 ... ... | B.R., 11, No. 102 |
| 90265 ... ... | B.R., 8, No. 88 | 90836 ... ... | B.R., 9, No. 97 |

| eg. No. | Case No. | Reg. No. | Case No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 ... ... | B.R., 11, No. 101 | 90960 ... ... | B.R., 29, No. 714 |
| 9 ... ... | B.R., 8, No. 105 | 90978 ... ... | B.R., 8, No. 91 |
| 0 ... ... | B.R., 9, No. 96 | 90979 ... ... | B.R., D, No. 10 |
| 1 ... ... | B.R., 10, No. 99 | 90980 ... ... | B.R., D, No. 6 |
| 2 ... ... | B.R., 6, No. 73 | 90981 ... ... | B.R., D, No. 7 |
| 3 ... ... | B.R., 5, No. 56 | 90984 ... ... | B.R., D, No. 11 |
| 4 ... ... | B.R., 6, No. 57 | 90986 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 43 |
| 5 ... ... | B.R., 4, No. 35 | 91000 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 94 |
| 3 ... ... | B.R., 3, No. 13 | 91001–4 ... | B.R., C, No. 94 |
| 7 ... ... | B.R., 18, No. 181 | 91005 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 5 |
| 3 ... ... | B.R., 18, No. 182 | 91006 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 103 |
| 9 ... ... | B.R., 4, No. 28 | 91007 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 15 |
| 0 ... ... | B.R., Western End | 91008 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 17 |
| 1 ... ... | B.R., 17, No. 180 | 91013 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 7 |
| 2 ... ... | B.R., 2, No. 10 | 91014 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 56 |
| 3 ... ... | B.R., 12, No. 103 | 91015 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 101 |
| 4 ... ... | B.R., 20, No. 206 | 91016 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 58 |
| 5 ... ... | B.R., 20, No. 207 | 91017 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 57 |
| 3 ... ... | B.R., 19, No. 193 | 91018 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 8 |
| 7 ... ... | B.R., 19, No. 194 | 91019 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 5 |
| 3 ... ... | B.R., 10, No. 98 | 91020 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 4 |
| 0 ... ... | B.R., 19, No. 191 | 91021 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 92* |
| 1 ... ... | B.R., 19, No. 195 | 91022 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 10 |
| 3 ... ... | B.R., 19, No. 205 | 91026 ... ... | B.R., H, No. 12 |
| 4 ... ... | B.R., 15, No. 147 | 91027 ... ... | B.R., H, No. 10 |
| 3 ... ... | B.R., 15, No. 153 | 91028 ... ... | B.R., H, No. 9 |
| 7 ... ... | B.R., 11, No. 116 | 91029 ... ... | B.R., H, No. 7 |
| 3 ... ... | B.R., 12, No. 117 | 91030 ... ... | B.R., H, No. 8 |
| 9 ... ... | B.R., 19, No. 204 | 91032 ... ... | B.R., H, No. 6 |
| 0 ... ... | B.R., 14, No. 141 | 91033 ... ... | B.R., D, No. 3 |
| 1 ... ... | B.R., 13, No. 142 | 91034 ... ... | B.R., D, No. 4 |
| 2 ... ... | B.R., 14, No. 143 | 91035 ... ... | B.R., D, No. 5 |
| 4 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 21 | 91036 ... ... | B.R., 8, No. 87 |
| 7 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 12 | 91037–55 ... | B.R., C, Nos. 22–40 |
| 3 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 70 | 91056 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 20 |
| 9 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 71 | 91057 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 19 |
| 2 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 3 | 91058 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 18 |
| 3 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 54 | 91059 ... ... | B.R., D, No. 2 |
| 3 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 17 | 91060 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 16 |
| 3 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 52 | 91061–66 ... | B.R., C, Nos. 42–47 |
| 5 ... ... | B.R., 11, No. 118 | 91067 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 41 |
| 0 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 67 | 91068 ... ... | B.R., 1, No. 2 |
| 2 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 99 | 91069 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 80 |
| 9 ... ... | R.R., C, No. 59 | 91070 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 81 |
| 2 ... ... | B.R., 2, No. 4* | 91071 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 84 |
| 5 ... ... | B.R., H, No. 14 | 91072 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 89 |
| 3 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 100 | 91073 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 85 |
| 7 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 97 | 91074 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 14 |
| 3 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 96 | 91075 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 11 |
| 9 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 78 | 91076 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 79 |
| 1 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 62 | 91077 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 86 |
| 3 ... ... | B.R., 29, No. 700 | 91078 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 87 |
| 7 ... ... | B.R., 29, No. 706 | 91079 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 82 |

| Reg. No. | Case No. | Reg. No. | Case No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 91080 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 88 | 91133 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 33 |
| 91081 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 61 | 91134 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 39 |
| 91082 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 74 | 91135 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 32 |
| 91083 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 91 | 91136 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 40 |
| 91084 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 92 | 91137 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 9 |
| 91085 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 69 | 91138 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 49 |
| 91086 ... ... | B.R., H, No. 17 | 91140 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 62 |
| 91087 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 63 | 91141 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 46 |
| 91088 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 59 | 91142 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 7 |
| 91089 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 2 | 91143 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 61 |
| 91090 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 1 | 91144 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 64 |
| 91091 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 19 | 91145 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 75 |
| 91092 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 45 | 91146 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 6 |
| 91093 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 48 | 91149 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 63 |
| 91094 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 47 | 91150 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 60 |
| 91095 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 27 | 91151 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 60* |
| 91096 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 44 | 91152 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 72 |
| 91097 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 51 | 91153 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 73 |
| 91098 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 26 | 91154 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 83 |
| 91099 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 11 | 91220–35 ... | B.R., 27, Nos. 303–318 [Lion-weights] |
| 91100 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 18 | | |
| 91101 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 15 | | |
| 91102 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 21 | 91236 ... ... | B.R., 20, No. 216 |
| 91103 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 14 | 91249 ... ... | B.R., 26, No. 327 |
| 91104 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 3 | 91432–48 ... | B.R., 27, Nos. 594–610 [Duck-weights] |
| 91105 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 4 | | |
| 91106 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 24 | | |
| 91107 ... ... | B.R., H, No. 16 | 91452 ... ... | B.R., 29, No. 717 |
| 91108 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 50 | 91453 ... ... | B.R., 29, No. 699 |
| 91109 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 65 | 91454–6 ... | B.R., 29, Nos. 701–703 |
| 91110 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 60 | | |
| 91111 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 28 | 91458 ... ... | B.R., 29, No. 712 |
| 91112 ... ... | B.R., H, No. 23 | 91459 ... ... | B.R., 29, No. 704 |
| 91113 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 23 | 91460 ... ... | B.R., 29, No. 705 |
| 91114 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 6 | 91529 ... ... | B.R., H, No. 220 |
| 91115 ... ... | B.R., H, No. 13 | 91582 ... ... | B.R., 29, No. 716 |
| 91116 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 13 | 91583 ... ... | B.R., 29, No. 715 |
| 91117 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 66 | 91584 ... ... | B.R., 29, No. 708 |
| 91118 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 31 | 91588 ... ... | B.R., 29, No. 719 |
| 91119 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 22 | 91589 ... ... | B.R., 29, No. 710 |
| 91120 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 34 | 91590 ... ... | B.R., 29, No. 711 |
| 91121 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 30 | 91748 ... ... | B.R., 37, No. 915 |
| 91122 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 12 | 91774 ... ... | B.R., 33, No. 1642 |
| 91123 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 38 | 91899 ... ... | B.R., 40, No. 1074 |
| 91124 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 64 | 91914 ... ... | B.R., 41, No. 1552 |
| 91125 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 53 | 91923 ... ... | B.R., 40, No. 1559 |
| 91126 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 54 | 92501 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 2 |
| 91127 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 56 | 92502 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 120 |
| 91128 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 55 | 92503 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 141 |
| 91129 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 16 | 92504 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 138 |
| 91130 ... ... | B.R., D, No. 1 | 92505 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 139 |
| 91131 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 8 | 92506 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 26 |
| 91132 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 36 | 92507 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 21 |

| Reg. No. | Case No. | Reg. No. | Case No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 140 | 92561 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 85 |
| 9 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 28 | 92562 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 71 |
| 0 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 22 | 92563 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 3 |
| 1 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 58 | 92564 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 109 |
| 2 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 55 | 92565 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 70 |
| 3 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 29 | 92566 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 8 |
| 4 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 63 | 92567 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 114 |
| 5 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 136 | 92568 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 118 |
| 6 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 31 | 92569 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 119 |
| 7 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 59 | 92570 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 111 |
| 8 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 137 | 92571 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 117 |
| 9 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 97 | 92572 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 112 |
| 0 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 60 | 92573 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 108 |
| 1 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 56 | 92574 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 68 |
| 2 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 61 | 92575 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 42 |
| 3 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 12 | 92576 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 90 |
| 4 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 50 | 92577 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 74 |
| 5 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 100 | 92578 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 88 |
| 6 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 14 | 92579 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 91 |
| 7 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 18 | 92580 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 51 |
| 8 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 9 | 92581 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 37 |
| 9 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 103 | 92582 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 35 |
| 0 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 98 | 92583 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 45 |
| 1 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 51 | 92584 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 4 |
| 2 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 92 | 92585 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 46 |
| 3 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 11 | 92586 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 7 |
| 4 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 48 | 92587 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 106 |
| 5 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 20 | 92588 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 5 |
| 6 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 10 | 92589 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 84 |
| 7 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 36 | 92590 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 59 |
| 8 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 87 | 92591 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 77 |
| 9 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 88 | 92592 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 58 |
| 0 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 15 | 92593 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 6 |
| 1 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 93 | 92594 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 94 |
| 2 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 44 | 92595 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 49 |
| 3 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 72 | 92596 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 42 |
| 4 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 35 | 92597 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 52 |
| 5 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 45 | 92598 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 101 |
| 6 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 73 | 92599 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 40 |
| 7 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 94 | 92600 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 7 |
| 8 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 47 | 92601 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 53 |
| 9 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 76 | 92602 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 52 |
| 0 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 46 | 92603 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 32 |
| 1 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 6 | 92604 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 33 |
| 2 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 16 | 92605 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 74 |
| 3 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 17 | 92606 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 75 |
| 4 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 4 | 92607 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 89 |
| 5 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 102 | 92608 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 127 |
| 6 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 86 | 92609 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 25 |
| 7 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 39 | 92610 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 23 |
| 8 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 34 | 92611 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 104 |
| 9 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 2 | 92612 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 67 |
| 0 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 41 | 82613 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 77 |

| Reg. No. | Case No. | Reg. No. | Case No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 92614 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 64 | 92670 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 142 |
| 92615 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 19 | 92671 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 144 |
| 92616 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 62 | 92672 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 24 |
| 92617 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 54 | 92673 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 78 |
| 92618 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 65 | 92674 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 80 |
| 92619 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 79 | 92675 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 84 |
| 92620 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 99 | 92676 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 81 |
| 92621 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 18 | 92677 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 55 |
| 92622 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 82 | 92678 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 80 |
| 92623 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 43 | 92679 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 103 |
| 92624 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 83 | 92680 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 16 |
| 92625 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 38 | 92682 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 29 |
| 92626 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 79 | 92683 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 134 |
| 92627 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 90 | 92684 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 11 |
| 92628 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 49 | 92685 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 10 |
| 92629 ... ... | N.G., A, No. 15 | 92686 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 4 |
| 92630 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 37 | 92687 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 149 |
| 92631 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 1 | 92688 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 27 |
| 92633 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 116 | 92690 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 5 |
| 92634 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 110 | 92691 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 128 |
| 92635 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 115 | 92692 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 130 |
| 92636 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 54 | 92693 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 129 |
| 92637 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 75 | 92694 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 6 |
| 92638 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 15 | 92695 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 131 |
| 92639 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 57 | 92696 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 132 |
| 92640 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 89 | 92697 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 133 |
| 92641 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 96 | 92698 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 17 |
| 92642 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 95 | 92700 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 135 |
| 92643 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 91 | 92701 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 121 |
| 92644 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 70 | 92702 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 123 |
| 92645 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 105 | 92703 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 15 |
| 92646 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 60 | 92704 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 9 |
| 92647 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 104 | 92705 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 8 |
| 92648 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 107 | 92706 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 72 |
| 92649 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 62 | 92707 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 116 |
| 92650 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 36 | 92708 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 3 |
| 92651 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 56 | 92709 ... ... | B.R., I, No. 12 |
| 92652 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 105 | 92710 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 89 |
| 92653 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 69 | 92711 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 91 |
| 92654 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 79 | 92712 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 69 |
| 92655 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 71 | 92713 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 135 |
| 92656 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 55 | 92714 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 335 |
| 92657 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 8 | 92715 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 333 |
| 92658 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 9 | 92716 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 334 |
| 92659 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 53 | 92717 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 330 |
| 92660 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 83 | 92718 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 77 |
| 92661 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 69 | 92719 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 208 |
| 92662 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 87 | 92720 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 76 |
| 92663 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 85 | 92721 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 172 |
| 92664 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 50 | 92722 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 324 |
| 92667 ... ... | B.R., A, No. 57 | 92723 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 194 |
| 92668 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 148 | 92724 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 186 |
| 92669 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 143 | 92725 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 228 |

| Reg. No. | Case No. | Reg. No. | Case No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 92726 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 223 | 92779 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 121 |
| 92727 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 123 | 92780 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 202 |
| 92728 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 80 | 92781 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 133 |
| 92729 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 308 | 92782 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 179 |
| 92730 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 217 | 92783 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 198 |
| 92731 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 281 | 92784 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 139 |
| 92732 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 195 | 92785 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 266 |
| 92733 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 325 | 92786 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 84 |
| 92734 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 312 | 92787 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 261 |
| 92735 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 153 | 92788 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 92 |
| 92736 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 222 | 92789 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 103 |
| 92737 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 230 | 92790 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 141 |
| 92738 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 280 | 92791 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 163 |
| 92739 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 221 | 92792 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 215 |
| 92740 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 247 | 92793 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 224 |
| 92741 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 206 | 92794 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 231 |
| 92742 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 85 | 92795 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 289 |
| 92743 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 260 | 92796 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 310 |
| 92744 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 235 | 92797 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 326 |
| 92745 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 120 | 92798 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 328 |
| 92746 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 168 | 92799 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 329 |
| 92747 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 173 | 92983 ... ... | B.R., 19, No. 192 |
| 92748 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 332 | 92985 ... ... | B.R., D, No. 9 |
| 92749 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 147 | 92986 ... ... | B.R., D, No. 8 |
| 92750 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 207 | 92987 ... ... | B.R., C, No. 95 |
| 92751 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 243 | 92991 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 300 |
| 92752 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 244 | 92992 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 117 |
| 92753 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 212 | 92993 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 119 |
| 92754 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 126 | 92994 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 142 |
| 92755 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 253 | 92995 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 317 |
| 92756 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 304 | 92996 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 79 |
| 92757 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 285 | 92997 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 75 |
| 92758 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 144 | 92998 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 255 |
| 92759 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 210 | 92999 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 71 |
| 92760 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 258 | 93000 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 78 |
| 92761 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 248 | 93001 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 73 |
| 92762 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 137 | 93002 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 338 |
| 82763 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 211 | 93003 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 339 |
| 92764 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 140 | 93004 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 341 |
| 92765 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 134 | 93005 ... ... | B.R., E, No. 152 |
| 92766 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 288 | 93006 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 74 |
| 92767 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 220 | 93007-11 ... | B.R., H, Nos. 18-22 |
| 92768 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 263 | | |
| 92769 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 175 | 93012 ... ... | B.R., D, No. 22 |
| 92770 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 227 | 93013 ... ... | B.R., D, No. 23 |
| 92771 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 213 | 93014 ... ... | N.G., A, No. 18 |
| 92772 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 237 | 93015 ... ... | N.G., A, No. 4 |
| 92773 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 245 | 93016 ... ... | N.G., A, No. 13 |
| 92774 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 296 | 93017 ... ... | N.G., A, No. 7 |
| 92775 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 256 | 93018 ... ... | B.R., B, No. 106 |
| 92776 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 199 | 93019 ... ... | B.R., 15, No. 157 |
| 92777 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 249 | 93020 ... ... | B.R., 15, No. 158 |
| 92778 ... ... | B.R., G, No. 242 | 93021 ... ... | B.R., 41, No. 1507 |

| Reg. No. | Case No. | Reg. No. | Case No. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 93022 ... | ... B.R., 41, No. 1511 | 98493 ... | ... B.R., Western End |
| 93023 ... | ... B.R., 41, No. 1510 | 98494 ... | ... B.R., D, No. 2* |
| 93076 ... | ... B.R., 17, No. 178* | 99438 ... | ... B.R., 9, No. 94* |
| 93077 ... | ... B.R., H, No. 222 | 100672 ... | ... B.R., 16, No. 152 |
| 93087 ... | ... B.R., F, No. 86 | 102586 ... | ... B.R., C, No. 104* |
| 93088 ... | ... B.R., 29, No. 648* | 102599 ... | ... B.R., C, No. 58* |
| 95477 ... | ... B.R., 2, No. 3* | 102611 ... | ... B.R., D, No. 23* |
| 96152 ... | ... B.R., E, No. 155 | 102613 ... | ... B.R., C, No. 20* |
| 96945 ... | ... B.R., 4, No. 29* | | |

# INDEX.


Abbatum, 207.
Abd-Ashirta, 184 ff., 188, 192; letters from, 186.
Abd-Ashtarti, 186; see also Abd-Ashirta.
Abd-Tirshi, letters from, 188.
Aberdeen, Earl of, 221.
Abêshu', 4, 172, 231; letters from, 139, 141; tablets of the reign of, 163.
Abi-khibum, 124.
Abi-milki, of Tyre, 180; letters from, 186.
Abi-shebum, 130.
Abia-ittia, letter from, 68.
Abitu, 188.
Abraham, a Jew, 37.
Abû Habbah, 2, 18; bowl from, 32; see also Sippar.
Abuwam, 166.
Accad, 2.
Accounts, tablets of, 150 ff., 199, 201 ff., 207 ff.; settlements of, 200 f.
Acrostic, hymn in the form of an, 74.
Adâ, 35.
Adad, reading of the name of, 12.
Adadi-nirari, 12.
Adar, 13 ff., 21, 24, 27, 31; see also Ninib.
Adda, 160.
Addu-daian, letter from, 191.
Aden, 37.
Adi'-ilu, 200.
Adini, 35.
Adoption, 127, 166, 169.
Aduri, 190.
Aegina, coins from, 223.
Affidavit, 127.
Agade, 3 f., 45, 142, 175, 195, 201, 230.
Agate, 157, 162, 223 f.
Agathias, 176.
Agshaia, 165.
Agum, 58, 231.
Ahab, 30.
Ahaz, 7, 59.
Ahuramazda, 158.
Ai, 123, 160, 208, 210 ff., 228.
Ai-bêlitni, 163.
Ai-tallik, 123.
Ai-zibat-mâtim, 129.
Aiatia, wife of Sin-naṣir, 130.
Aitugama, 187.
Akabi-ilu, suit against, 207.
Akhaemenes, 104.
Akhaemenian kings, inscriptions of, 103 ff.
Akham-silim, 171.
Akhatani, 124, 171.
Akhatim, 141.
Akhatum, 165, 168.
Akhazu, a fiend, 71.
Akhi-kilim, 124.
Akhimiti, of Ashdod, 54.
Akhuni, 36.
Akia, 189.
Akizzi, of Katna, letters from, 187.
Akkad, 4, 29, 88 f., 94 f., 156.
Akkadians, 2 f.
Akki, the Irrigator, 45.
Akkia, 200.
Akko, 10, 186.
Akkullânu, letters from, 64, 69; reports from, 60.
Akurgal, 3, 87, 229.
Alabaster, vessels, vases, and figures of, 109 f., 142, 144; inscribed slabs of, 155.
Alashia, letters from the king of, 183.
Aleppo, 187.
Alexander the Great, 11, 86.
Alexander IV., tablet of the reign of, 217.
Allatu, 44.
Alliterative hymns, 74.
Altaku, 8, 219.
Altar, from temple of Ninib, 21; dedicated to Bêl, 27.
Alû, the bull, 46.
Amanappa, 184 f., 192.
Amasis I., 178.
Amasis II., 11.
Amat-Bêltim, 128.
Amat-Mamu, 169.
Amat-Nanâ, 214.
Amat-Shamash, 123, 130, 163, 166 f.

Ambi, 185.
Amêl-Enlil, 95.
Amêl-Marduk, tablets of the reign of, 204; see also Evil-Merodach.
Amêl-Mirra, 163, 170.
Amêl-Nannar, 124.
Amêl-Ninshakh, 165, 168.
Amêlu-ṭummumu, 136.
Amen, 178.
Amenophis II., 178.
Amenophis III., 5; letter from, 182; letters to, 177 ff., 183 f., 187.
Amenophis IV., 5; letters to, 177, 181 ff., 191.
Amethyst, 157.
Amki, 188.
Ammastoreth, 36.
Ammia, 184, 188.
Ammi-ditana, 4, 172, 231; letters from, 139; tablets of the reign of, 163, 165, 168 ff.
Ammi-zaduga, 4 f., 172 f., 231; letters from, 137; tablets of the reign of, 163 ff.
Ammunira, 184; letters from, 185.
Amulets, 81, 84, 150, 162; against plague, 83.
Amurru, 184, 186.
Amushi, 68.
Ana-Sin-emid, 124 f., 127, 129, 131.
Anatu, 72.
Ani-ellati, 138.
Animals, lists of, 56.
Anshan, 152, 154, 196.
Anshar, 42.
Antiochus I. (Soter I.), 192; cylinder of, 197.
Antiochus III., tablet of the reign of, 217.
Anu, 12, 42, 46, 65, 70 ff., 82, 91 ff., 143, 155; prayer to, 73.
Anu-mutabil, inscription of, 147.
Anunitum, 90, 141, 196, 208, 210.
Anunnaki, 71; see also Spirits.
Anzan, 196.
Apes, 23, 29, Pl. II.; on seals, 224.
Aphrodite, 12, 109.
Apil-ili, 123 ff, 136, 165.
Apil-ilishu, 166, 168, 171.
Apil-Ishtar, letter from, 69.
Apil-Nabium, 141.
Apil-Rammân, 125, 165.
Apil-Shamash, 138.
Apil-Sin, 171, 231; tablets of the reign of, 122 f., 127 f., 130, 164, 167 ff.
Aplâ, letter from, 68; reports from; 200; 211.
Aplum, 124.
Appan-ili, 123.
Apprenticeship, 210, 212.
Apsû, 42.
Arabia, 60, 220, 222.
Arabs, 9 ff., 34.
Arad-Ashur, 62.
Arad-Bêl, 127; 200.
Arad-Ea, the sailor, 46; on cylinder-seal, 159.
Arad-Ea, letter from, 65.
Arad-Gula, 66.
Arad-ilishu, 166.
Arad-Ishkhara, 127.
Arad-Ishtar, 62; 168.
Arad-Marduk, 167 f.
Arad-Nabû, letters from, 65, 70.
Arad-Nanâ, letters from, 67 f.
Arad-Shamash, 127, 164, 167, 171.
Arad-Sin, king of Larsa, 4, 231; bricks of, 90; inscriptions of, 146; bronze figure of, 146.
Arad-Sin, 167, 171; hire of, 170.
Arad-Ulmashshitum, 163, 168.
Aradsu, 150.
Aradus, 180.
Arakha, 105.
Arame, king of Ararat, 35.
Aramean, 62 f., 207, 214 ff.
Arantu, 178.
Ararat, 35 f.
Araru, 190.
Arba'il-sharrat, 62.
Arbela, 2, 39, 61.
Architectural ornaments, 118.
Ardashir I., 86, 224.
Ardata, 188.
Ardia, 165; 211.
Ariaramnes, 104.
Arik-dên-ilu, 18, 91, 233; inscription of 154.
Ark, 159.
Armenia, 36, 39, 106, 224.
Armûshîyyeh, 16.
Arnê, 35.
Arrow-heads, 25; mould for, 223.
Arsacid Era, tablets of the, 218, 225 ff.
Arsames, 104.
Artashumara, 178.
Artatama, 178.
Artaxerxes I., 234; tablets of reign of, 172, 217.
Artaxerxes II. (Mnemon), inscription of, 105.
Artaxerxes III. (Ochus), casts of inscriptions of, 106.
Artaxerxes, founder of the Sassanian Dynasty; see Ardashir.
Aruru, 45.
Arvad, 186.

of Rukhizi, 187 f.
83.
, reports from, 60; letter from,

54, 219.
m, 166.
ru, 36.
city, 188.
ı, 36 f.
ity, 2, 6, 18, 29, 90 f., 96,

god, 41, 64, 73, 90 ff., 156;
ntation of, 22, Pl. X.; emblem
158.
ni, letter from, 64.
ni-pal, 9 f., 12, 17, 57, 59, 64,
4, 98 f., 222, 228, 234; figures
Pll. XVI., XXV.; with his
34; sculptures of, 32 f., 38 f.:
rs of, 221 f.; library of, 14,
228; inscriptions of, 60, 75, 98;
f, 98; letter from, 68; prayers
75; tablets of the reign of,
alabaster jar of, 110.
l-kala, 233; inscription of, 31.
l-nishêshu, 57, 233.
n I., 155, 233.
n II., 96, 233.
n III., 234.
nin-apli, 30.
il-ilâni, 234; bricks of, 99.
nil-tirri, 63.
din-shum, 218, 232.
sir-pal, 6, 12, 14 f., 34, 111,
monuments of, 20 ff., 34 ff.;
of, 21, 28; statue of, 27,
II.; figures of, Pll. VI., X.;
of, 59; bricks of, 96; inscrip-
f, 97, 155.
sir-pal, son of Shamshi-
ân, prayer of, 75.
rari, 234.
sh-ishi, 233; inscribed bowls
..
sûa, text of, 26; letters from,
0.
arrani, report from, 60.
allit, 48, 233.
, 73.
mân, 171.
8, 189.
ventories of, 152 ff.
14, 16.
history of, 1, 5 ff.; "Annals of
ngs of," 5.
language, 13.
Saloon, 32 ff.
Transept, 20 f.

Assyrians, characteristics of, 11; in letter of Burraburiash, 181.
Astarte, 37.
Astarte-shem-Baal, 37.
Astrolabes, 81.
Astrologers, 60 f.
Astrological forecasts, 77, 80 f, 225 f.
Astrological reports, 60 f., 85.
Astronomers, 61.
Astronomical emblems, 92 ff.
Astronomical reports, 60 f.
Astronomical tablets, 226 f.
Astronomy, treatises on, 227; Babylonian knowledge of, 12.
Astyages, 171, 196.
'Atai, 65.
Atar-ilu, 220.
Athens, coins from, 223.
Atkal-ana-Marduk, 210.
Atnai, 150.
Atrina, 105.
Attarkitakh, brick of, 102.
Axe-heads, 25 f. 223.
Aziru, 184, 185, 187 f.; letter from, 186 f.
Azkuttu, 31.
Azuri, king of Ashdod, 54.

Baal, of Sidon, 37.
Babbar, 88; see also Sun-god.
Babel, 2; Tower of, 18, 44, 194.
Babia, 201.
Babil, 18 f., Pl. VII.
Baby, sale of a, 200.
Babylon, 2, 5, 9, 11, 18, 42 f., 55, 58, 64, 82, 90 f., 93 ff., 98 ff., 106, 109, 131 ff., 171, 174, 192 ff., 197 ff., 218 ff., 226, 228; map of, 19.
Babylonia, history of, 1 ff.; kings of, 229 ff.
Babylonians, characteristics of, 11.
Bad-mada, 151, 153 f.
Baghdad, 2, 16, 18.
Baiawi, letter from, 189.
Bakers, 140, 207.
Balada, 40.
Balasî, reports from, 60; letters from, 65 f., 68, 70.
Balâṭsu, letter from, 228.
Balâṭu, 201.
Balâwât, 155; see also Tell Balâwât.
Bamai, report from, 60.
Bangles, 222.
Banî, letter from, 68.
Bani-zêri, 210.
Bans, 71 f.; kinds of, 72.
Barges, crews for, 136.
Barley, loans of, 62 f.; sale of, 63.

Barter, deeds of, 169, 198, 216; see also Exchange.
Barzia, tablets of the reign of, 215; see also Smerdis.
Bas-relief, clay model of, 222; see also Reliefs.
Bashan, 32.
Bashtum, 164.
Baskets, 111, 119.
Basra, 2.
Bau, prayer to, 73.
Bau-gamillat, 69.
Bau-ninan, inscription of, 143.
Bâzu, 220.
Beads, 222 f.
Beetles, inlaid figures of, 223.
Behistun, 102, 104 f.; casts of inscriptions from, 102.
Bêl, 24, 68, 72, 160; altar dedicated to, 27; see also Enlil.
Bêl-abu, 166.
Bêl-akhê-erba, 215.
Bêl-akhê-iddina, 227.
Bêl-akhê-irba, reports from, 60.
Bêl-akhê-uṣur, 226.
Bêl-akhêshu, 62.
Bêl-eṭir, 210, 215, 217.
Bêl-ibni, king of Babylon, 232.
Bêl-ibni, Assyrian general, letters from, 65, 68, 85.
Bêl-iddina, 208, 212.
Bêl-iḳîsha, letters from, 64, 66, 69.
Bêl-imurani, 220.
Bêl-kharrân-shadûa, 61.
Bêl-kudur-uṣur, 233.
Bêl-liḳbi, letter from, 65.
Bêl-nirari, 233.
Bêl-shar-uṣur, 195; see also Belshazzar.
Bêl-shum-ishkun, report from, 60.
Bêl-tarṣi-iluma, 31.
Bêl-uballiṭ, 202, 213.
Bêl-ukîn, 202.
Bêl-ushallim, 207.
Bêl-ushezib, 199.
Bêl-zêr-ibni, 201.
Bêl-zêr-keni, 93.
Belâ, 130.
Bêli-ludâri, 168.
Bêlishunu, 199, 203; 211, 213.
Bêlisunu, 123, 127 f., 168 f.
Bêlit, 41, 72, 98, 160; see also Ninlil.
Bêlit-ka'ishati, 214.
Bêlitsunu, 203.
Belitum, 128.
Belizunu, 164.
Bells, Assyrian, 25.
Belshazzar, 11, 195.
Beltani, 128, 130, 163, 166, 168, 170.
Bêlti-Shamash, 128, 164.
Bêrût, 37, 184 f.
Betetum, 169.
Bezels, of rings, 224.
Bikhishi, 190.
Bikhura, 185.
Bila'-Rammân, 169.
Birds, lists of, 56, 150; on seals, 224.
Biridashwi, 188.
Biridiwi, 189.
Birs Nimrûd, 2, 18 f., 100, 194; Pl. VIII.; see also Borsippa.
Bisutun, 2; see also Behistun.
Bît-Ada, 93.
Bît-arkha, 184.
Bît-dakkuri, 220.
Bît-Iakinu, 174.
Bît-Karziabku, 94.
Bitiliashu, or Kashtiliashu, 156.
Bitumen, 111; on bricks, 99.
Biwari, 185.
Bîya, 190.
Black Obelisk, the, 29 f., Pl. XIV.
Blacksmiths, 208.
Bone, objects of, 222; inscribed, 222.
Bones, bowl containing, 26; vessel containing, 115.
Borsippa, 2, 18 f., 100 f., 192, 194, 197, 206, 214, 216 f., 222, 225, 227; map of, 19.
Botta, 14, 16.
Bottles, of glass, 109.
Boundary-stones, 92 ff., 121.
Bowls, 222; of bronze, from Nimrûd, 12, 26 f.; inscribed terra-cotta, 58 f.; with Mandaitic inscriptions, 113 f.
Box, of clay, 149.
Bracelets, 223.
Bricks, early Babylonian, 87 ff.; Assyrian, 96 ff.; late Babylonian, 99 ff.; Elamite, 102.
Bronze, objects, etc., of, 25 f., 106 ff., 147, 160; bands from gates, 35; bowls of, 26 f.; weights of, 108; votive figures of, 144 ff.; cones of, 144 ff.
Buckle, 26.
Budge, Dr. E. A. W., v., 19.
Buffaloes, 29.
Bu'iti, 199.
Bulls, colossal human headed, 12; of Sargon, 20, Pll. V., IX.; of Sennacherib, 20; of Ashur-naṣir-pal, 29; head of, 31; transport of, 40, 99; small bronze heads of, 108 f.; small bronze human headed, 109; ivory head of, 119; on seals, 159, 224.
Bulluṭu, reports from, 60.

Bunanitum, 207.
Bunene, 208, 210, 212.
Bur-Sin I., king of Ur, 4, 230; bricks of, 89; inscription of, 144; tablets dated in reign of, 133 ff., 151 ff.
Bur-Sin II., king of Isin, 4, 231.
Burâ, city, 166.
Burnaburiash, 58, 195, 232; bricks of, 91; see also Burraburiash.
Burning, of small images, etc., 70 ff.; of Asbur-bani-pal's library, 85.
Burnouf, 103.
Burraburiash, 5, 180; letters from, 181 ff.; see also Burnaburiash.
Buṣaṣu, 130.
Bushire, 117.
Buzruna, 188.
Byblos, 180, 184 f.; see also Gebal.

Calah, 2, 6, 8 f., 14 f., 63, 66, 97, 99, 106; see also Nimrûd.
Calendar, 137, 226.
Calneh, 2.
Cambyses, 234; tablets of the reign of, 213 ff., 228; as crown prince, 211.
Canaan, 189.
Canaanites, 181 f.
Canals, lists of, 56.
Capitals, of pillars, 118.
Captains, of ships, 138.
Carnelian, 223 f.
Cartouches, 28, 83.
Case-tablets, 121 ff.
Castles, in bronze, 108 f.
Casts, 32, 37, 82, 96, 192; of bas-relief at the Nahr el-Kelb, 37 f.; of Persian reliefs, 21; of Persian inscriptions, 105 f.
Catalogues, of Omen-tablets, 81; of legends, etc., 84.
Cattle, inventories of, 151, 153 f., 164; see also Accounts.
Ceiling-ornaments, 111.
Celts, 222.
Ceremonies, directions for, 70 ff.
Chalcedony, 157, 162, 223 f.
Chariot-poles, fittings for, 108 f.
Charms, against spells, 71.
Chester, Rev. Greville J., 194.
Chosroes, 14.
Chronicles, Babylonian, 58, 171, 175 f.
Chronicles, Books of, 7, 59.
Cilicia, 9.
Cities, list of, 56.
Clay cylinders, 54, 154 ff., 192, 194 ff., 218 ff.; as foundation-records, 14.
Clay tablets; see Tablets.
Clayton, Capt. E., 108.
Clothing, lists of, 56.
Code of laws, of Khammurabi, 120 f.
Coffer, 27, 155.
Coffins, glazed, 118.
Coins, 222 f.
Colossi, transport of, 40, 64, 99; see also Bulls, Lions.
Column, moulding from a, 105; base of a, 110.
Comb, 222.
Cones, votive, of bronze, 144 ff.; of clay, 144, 146 f., 193; funerary, 150; small, with seal impressions, 122 f.
Contract tablets, Assyrian, 60 ff., 85; early Babylonian, 122 ff., 162 ff.; late Babylonian, 197 ff.
Corn-god, 45.
Country of the Sea, 5, 176.
Countries, list of, 56.
Cow, model of, winged and human-headed, 110.
Creation, the Seven Tablets of, 42 f.; other accounts of, 43 f.
Crystal, 222 f.; oval object of, 111.
Cubes, tables of, 226.
Cuneiform signs, lists of, 48 f.
Cuneiform writing, 3, 13.
Curses, 92 ff., 156.
Cush, 2.
Cutha, 2, 18, 143, 217, 222; Cutha canal, 212.
Cyaxares, 10.
Cylinder-seals, 12, 122, 156 ff.; impressions of, 64, 83, 85, 177; bronze mount for, 160.
Cyprus, coins from, 223.
Cyrus, 11, 86, 105, 157, 171, 196, 234; cylinder of, 196 f.; tablets of the reign of, 210 ff., 228.

Dabigi, 36.
Dagan, 152.
Dagan-takala, letter from, 191.
Dagger, 26.
Dagil-ilâni, 200.
Daianu-bêl-uṣur, 215.
Daianu-Marduk, 199.
Daianu-shum-iddina, 205.
"Daily Telegraph," Proprietors of the, 19, 54, 121, 172, 197, 225 f.
Dakuri, 35.
Damanum canal, 136.
Damascus, 7, 30, 32, 187 f.
Damik-ilishu, 231.
Dan, 8.
Danuna, 186.
Dâr, 37.
Darata, 67.

Darius the Great, 103 ff., 234; casts of inscriptions of, 105 f.; "the Sculptures and Inscription of," 105; cylinder-seal of, 158; weight of, 196; tablets of the reign of, 215 ff., 228.
Dashru, letter from, 191.
Date-lists, 171 f., 176.
Date-palm, fertilization of the, 21, 24, 34 ff.
Date-plantations, sales of, 203 f., 206, 208, 216 f.
Dates, see Accounts.
David, a Rabbi, 37.
De Clercq, 157.
Dead, abode of the, 48; god of the, 48; see also Nergal.
Death-masks, 222; see also Masks.
Death, Waters of, 46, 159.
Decipherment of the cuneiform inscriptions, 103 ff.
Deeds, 123 ff., 163 ff., 197 ff.
Deluge, Babylonian account of the, 46 f., 173.
Demetrius I., tablet of the reign of, 217.
Demons, heads of, 25, 112, 118 f.; bronze figures of, 107, 223; names of, 71.
Dêr, 94, 147.
Despatches, see Letters.
Devey, C. P., 102.
Devils, names of, 71.
Diarbekr, 30.
Dillilitum, 205.
Dindu-bîtu, 93.
Divisions of property, 123 f., 127 f., 130, 164 ff., 208 f., 215 f.
Divorce, 170.
Diyala, river, 2.
Dogs, models of, 48; on plaques, 112.
Door-sockets, 97; see also Gate-sockets.
Dove, 47.
Dowries, 96, 183, 200, 202, 204, 206, 211, 214.
Dragon-myth, 43.
Dragons, 116; see also Tiâmat.
Drake, Mrs. Holmsby, 99.
Dreams, omens from, 77 ff.
Dromedaries, 29.
Duck-weights, 115.
Duluktum, 166.
Dumuḳ, 216.
Dumuzi, 44; see also Tammuz.
Dungi, 4, 143, 194 f., 230; bricks of, 89; inscriptions of, 143; tablets of the reign of, 150 ff.; on cylinder seal, 157; chronicle of, 175.
*Dûr-gurgurri, 133,* 137.
Dûr-Sharrukîn, 2, 20, 66, 97.
Dur-Sharrukînaiti, 96.
Dûr-Zizi, 121.
Dynastic Chronicle, 58.

Ea, 12, 42 ff., 55, 70, 72, 92 f., 98; prayer to, 74.
Ea-bani, in Epic of Gilgamesh, 45 f., 48; spirit of, 48; on stone bowl, 30; on cylinder-seals, 157, 159.
Ea-lû-bani, 136.
Ea-tappi, 163.
Ea-zêr-ibni, 205.
Eagle-headed figures, 21, 24 f., 34 ff., Pl. XII.
Eagle, legend of the, 81 f.; and Etana, 82.
Eanna, 67, 89, 96.
Eannatum, 3 f., 87, 229; portion of stele of, 87; bricks of, 87; mortar of, 87.
Ear-rings, 222.
East India House Inscription, 101, 194.
Ebabbara, 201 f.
Ecbatana, 2, 105, 171.
Eclipses, lunar, 60 f., 69; prayers against the evil of, 73 f.; omens from, 226; solar, 57, 176.
Edom, 9, 54.
Egalmakh, 91.
Egibi, 193; "Egibi tablets," 192, 199 ff.
Egishshirgal, 195.
Egypt, 9 f., 54, 60, 176, 177 ff., 221, 223 f.
Egyptian designs, 27 f.
Egyptians, 7, 34, 219.
Ekharsag, 89.
Ekharsag-kurkura, 92.
Ekhulkhul, 196.
Ekimmu, a fiend, 71.
Ekron, 8, 219.
El-Kasr, 18 f.
Elali, 166.
Elam, 7, 10, 34, 38 f., 60, 68, 90, 94, 139, 142, 146, 150, 159, 219, 221 f.
Elamite bricks, 102; inscriptions, 103, 105.
Elamites, 34, 39, 98 f.
Elephants, representations of, 29.
Eli-eriṣa, 164.
Eli-erishu, 163.
Elukhat, 91.
Elwend, Mount, 103 f.
Emblems, on boundary stones, 92 ff., Pl. XXIII.; on stelæ, etc., 21, 28, 30, 37 f.; on cylinder-seals, 162; of Lagash, 142.
Enamel, 25.

Enannatum I., patesi of Lagash, 3, 142, 229.
Enannatum II., patesi of Lagash, 3, 229.
Enannatum, high priest at Ur, bricks of, 89.
Eninnû, 143.
Enki, 89; see also Ea.
Enlil, 12, 42, 47, 70, 82, 91 ff., 151; see also Bêl.
Enlil-tabni-bulliṭ, 95.
Enshagkushanna, 230.
Entemena, 3; gate-sockets of, 87.
Enubi-Marduk, 138 f.
"Enuma elish," tablets of the series, 42 f.
Enunmakh, 90.
Envelopes of letters, 64, 132, 228.
Enzudi, 35.
Epigraphs, 84.
Eponym Canon, 57.
Eponyms, 56 f.; lists of, 57.
Equinox, Vernal, 61.
Erba-Marduk, weight of, 115.
Erech, 1, 2, 3, 18, 43, 45, 48, 67, 82, 88 f., 96, 138 ff., 144 f., 147, 198, 217, 231.
Ereshkigal, 192.
Eria, Elamite deity, 150.
Erib-Sin, 167.
Eribam, 123.
Eridu, 1.
Erishi, 198.
Erishti-Ai, 128 f., 163.
Erishti-Shamash, 127, 129, 163.
Erishtum, 123, 130, 164, 166.
Erskine, Miss Hay, 16.
Esagil, 58, 64, 98 ff., 120, 195, 197, 221.
Esagil-bêlit, 213.
Esagil-shadûnu, 214.
Esarhaddon, 9, 14 f., 17, 31, 40, 64, 74, 76, 192, 195, 234; cylinders of, 220 f.; memorial stone of, 220 f.; clay tablet of, 59; inscription of 97; bricks of, 97 f.; tablet of the reign of, 197; cast of his bas-relief at the Nahr el-Kelb, 37 f.
Eshmûn, 37.
Eshmûnâzâr I., 37.
Eshmûnâzâr II., 36 f.
Estates, lists of, 131.
Esther, Book of, 102.
Etana, legend of, 82; on cylinder-seal, 159.
Etelka-Bêl, 127.
Etilka-Shamash, 169.
Etillitum, 203.
Eulaeus, river, 39.
Eulmash, 195.
Eulmash-shakin-shum, king of Babylon, 148.
Euphrates, 2, 35, 45, 140, 174, 193, 227.
Euriminanki, 194.
Europa, 112, 114.
Eve, temptation of, 159.
Evil spirits, incantations against, 74.
Evil-Merodach, 234; tablets of the reign of, 204.
Excavations by the British Museum, 14 ff.
Exchange, deeds of, 62, 166 f.
Exorcisms, of witches, 71.
Explanatory lists, 48, 53 ff., 172.
Eye-paint, tube for, 222.
Eyes, of statues, 162, 222.
Ezekiel, Book of, 44.
Ezida, 98 ff., 195 ff., 225 f.

Faber, Pastor W., 36.
Fiends, names of, 71.
Figures of bronze, 107, 109, 144 ff.; of stone, 144; of terra-cotta, 112, 114 f.; early Babylonian seated, 87 f.; burning of small, 70 f.
Finger-rings, 222, 224.
Fire-god, incantations to the, 70 f.
Fire, Lake of, 71.
Fish deities, 24: foundation-figures of, 115.
Fish, list of, 150.
Fishermen, 137.
Fists of baked clay, 111.
Flint knives, 222; saws, 222.
Flood, 159; see also Deluge.
Foot, impression of, on brick, 102; of limestone statue, 117.
Forecasts, astrological, 77, 80 f., 225 f.; from oil and water, 173.
Forgeries, 156.
Fork, 26.
Fortresses, in bronze, 108 f.
Foundation-figures, 112, 115.
Foundation-inscriptions, 97, 107, 155 f.
Fountain, healing, 47.
Fox, legend of the, 83.
Fravartish, 105.
Frogs, in bricks, 102.
Full moon, observations of the, 226 f.
Funerary cone, 150; copy of, 156.
Funnel, 26.

Gabbi-ilâni-shar-uṣur, 211.
Gad, tribe of, 7.
Gaddash, copy of inscription of, 176.
Gagâ, 203.

Galley, Assyrian, 38.
Galu-Babbar, cones of, 144.
Gamanu, 163.
Gardeners, 209.
Garments, list of, 150.
Garnet, 223 f.
Garparunda, of Patin, 30.
Gate-sockets, 87 ff., 97.
Gates, bronze bands from, 35 f., Pll. III., XVII.
Gaza, 178, 189, 219.
Gebal, 188; see also Byblos.
Gebel Hauran, 32.
Genesis, Book of, 2, 14, 16, 42, 159.
Geographical lists, 56.
Gezer, 181, 188 f.
Ghost-money, 222.
Gift, deeds of, 164, 166 ff., 203, 205, 214.
Gigîtum, 205.
Gilgamesh, on cylinder-seals, 157, 159; on stone bowl, 30; Epic of, 45 ff.
Gilia, 183.
Gilukhipa, 178 f., 183.
Gilzani, 29.
Gimil-ilishu, 230.
Gimil-Marduk, in letter of Khammurabi, 138; judge under Ammi-zaduga, 173.
Gimil-Sin, 4, 156, 230; inscriptions of, 89 f.; figure of, 144; cylinder-seal of, 157.
Gimillum, 123, 140.
Girsu, 152 f.
Gizza, 188.
Glass, 110 f., 222 f.; Sargon's vase of, 110 f.
Glaze, 112, 118; glazed bricks, 102, 118; glazed vessels, 118 f.
Glosses, 54 ff., 85, 178.
Goats, on seals, 224.
Goddesses, transport of, 139, 180, 184; figures of, 112; on cylinder-seals, 160, 162.
Gods, lists of, 55 f., 81; figures of, 107, 110, 112, 144 f.; on reliefs, 32; on cylinder seals, 157 ff.
Gold, ivory inlaid with, 28; jewellery, coins, and objects of, 222; bronze inlaid with, 223.
Grain, vessel for holding, 115; accounts concerning, 150 ff.; see also Accounts, Loans.
Grammatical tablets, 48, 53, 84 f.
Grants, of land, 93 ff., 121, 150; of privileges, 94 f., 150.
Greeks, 9, 11.
*Grotefend, 103.*
Guarantees, 200, 202.
Gubbu, 191.
Gudea, 4, 89, 230; inscriptions of, 88, 143 f.; statue of, 121; cones of, 144; as architect, 121.
Gugûa, 205 f.
Gula, 93, 95, 208, 212.
Gula-ka'ishat, 203.
Gula-rimat, 61.
Gungunum, king of Larsa, 231.
Guti, 88.
Guzu-ina-Bêl-asbat, 212.
Guzummu, 202.
Gyges, 10, 60, 221.

Hades, 44; see also Lower World.
Hæmatite, 157, 224.
Hair-pins, 222.
Hamadân, 2, 103.
Hamath, 30, 34, 36.
Handles of vessels, 26, 107.
Hands on seals, 224.
Harmachis, 178.
Harpocrates, figure of, 28.
Harran, 196.
Hâtshepset, 178.
Hazael, 30.
Hazor, 188.
Head-dress for figure, 143.
Heaven, portals of, 160; see also Spirits.
Hebrew inscriptions, 37.
Helmets, of bronze, 106.
Hemerology, 75.
Hezekiah, 8, 218 f.
Hieratic, dockets in, 177.
Hillah, 18 f.
Hincks, Rev. Edward, 105.
Hire, of slaves, 129, 202; of labour, 128, 131, 140, 170 f.; of a boat, 203; of land, 163; of house, 130; see also Leases.
"Hittite" inscriptions, 32; "Hittite" seals, 224.
Hittites, 5, 58, 176; see also Khatti.
Hobah, 187.
Holmes, Miss, 16.
Horses, led by grooms, 38; winged, on seals, 224; see also Reliefs.
Hoshea, 7.
Houses, sales of, 61 ff., 123 ff., 163 ff., 198 f., 201, 203 f., 211, 214 ff.
Howard, J., 36.
Human remains, burnt, 116 f.
Hunting scenes, 33, 112.
Husbandmen, 209.
Hymns, 55, 74 ff., 225.
Hystaspes, 103 f., 196.

0.
.um, 168.
sutû, 169.
ıum, cylinder-seal of, 162.
ɔum, 162.
khatum, 164.
29; see Jehu.
Pl. XI.
ım, 168 f.
Nabium, 166.
ingirsu, 131.
inshakh, 123 f., 130.
n, king of Ur, 4, 230; tablet dated
he reign of, 135.
n, 127 f.
shtar, 167.
Rammân, 161.
Sin, 123, 127, 129, 167.
ha, 163.
198, 200.
Marduk, 167.
Martu, 140, 166; cylinder-seal of,
.
Rammân, 124, 129, 167; cylinder-
l of, 161.
Shamash, 127, 165, 167.
Sin, 137.
-Bêl, 216, 226.
-Marduk, 200, 204; 211, 213.
-Nabû, 208 f., 211, 215, 216.
a-aplu, 228; letter from, 228.
unu, 215.
i-ilu, 203.
Shamash, 124, 127.
Sin, 123, 125 f., 169.
71; see also Spirits.
-Sin, 124.
a, 214.
a-aplu: 67; 212
a-Marduk, 198; 215.
35.
ta-Ishtar, 125.
nam, 164.
din, 214.
innam, 130, 169.
isham, 170.
palzam, 130, 140.
ram, 125; 129; 161; cylinder-seal
161.
ati, cylinder-seal of, 161.
-akhi, 161.
164.
, 123, 127, 163 ff.
ıni, 165.
ıiti, 35.
ıgir, 124.
ıûma, king of Assyria, 175 f.
-Ea, 126.
Iluka-Sin, 129.
Ilushu-abushu, 127.
Ilushu-bani, 123; 166.
Ilushu-ibi, 140.
Ilushu-ibishu, 168.
Images, burning of, 71.
Imgur-Bêl, wall of Babylon, 194.
Imgur-Sin, 124.
Imitations of antiquities, 156.
Imprecations, 95; see also Curses.
Ina-Esagil-banat, 206.
Ina-Esagil-ramat, 212.
Ina-Esagil-shum-ibni, 202.
Ina-eshî-eṭir, 198.
Ina-ilia-allak, 155.
Inalu-irshid, 166.
Inbâ, 216.
Inbatum, 127.
Incantations, 70 ff., 83 f., 173.
India Office, 101.
Innabatum, 169.
Innibâ, 214.
Intercalary months, 137, 225.
Interest, at 10 %, 199; at 11⅔ %, 198; at 13⅓ %, 199; at 20 %, 171, 198 f., 201, 206, 208, 212 ff.; at 25 %, 62, f.; loan without, 210.
Inventories, 151 ff., 164, 168.
Irashi-ilu, letter from, 65; reports from, 60.
Iribam, 128.
Iribam-Sin, 124, 127, 129.
Irishum, 233; brick of, 154.
Irkata, 188.
Irkhulêni, king of Hamath, 30, 36.
Irnina canal, 139.
Iron, objects of, 25 f.
Isaiah, Book of, 7, 9, 18, 54, 71.
Ishabaia, 165.
Ishbi-Ura, 4, 230.
Ishkun-Sin, city, 157, 165, 168.
Ishme-Dagan, king of Isin, 4, 230; bricks of, 89.
Ishme-Dagan, king of Assyria, 233.
Ishtar, 12, 45 f., 82, 91 ff., 109, 221; prayers to, 73, 75; hymn to, 75; addresses from, 76; the Descent of, 44 f.; of Nineveh, 24, 180 f., 184; of Arbela, 61; of Erech, 67.
Ishtar-nadin-apli, reports from, 61.
Ishtar-shum-erish, letters from, 65 ff.; reports from, 60.
Ishum, 83, 160.
Isin, 4, 89 f., 230.
Isis, figure of, 28.
Iskhara, 93.
Ispuinis, inscription of, 102.
Israel, 30.

Israelites, 7.
Itakkama, 188.
Itti-Marduk-balâṭu, 199, 206, 208 ff.
Itti-Nabû-balâṭu, 211.
Iuaa, 179.
Ivories, 22 ff., 27 f., 112, 119, 222 f.

Jade, 157.
Jasper, 157, 223 f.
Jehoiakhim, 11.
Jehu, 7, 30; portrait of, Pl. XIV., 29.
Jerabîs, inscriptions from, 31 f.
Jerusalem, 9, 11, 38; Sennacherib's siege of, 8, 218 f.
Jewellery, moulds for, 112, 117.
Jews, 11.
Jonah, 16.
Joppa, 37, 189 f.
Jordan, river, 7, 32.
Joshua, Book of, 178.
Judaea, 8, 20.
Judah, 11, 34, 54, 59, 218 f.
Judgments, 93, 123, 128, 164 f., 167 ff.; see also Legal Decisions.
Jupiter, the planet, 61, 227.

Ka-azag, 143.
Kabti-ilâni-Marduk, 206.
Kadashman-Bêl, 178; see Kadashman-Enlil.
Kadashman-Enlil, 178 f.; letter from, 179; letter to, 182.
Kadesh, 178.
Ḳalat Sherḳât, 2, 17 f., 29, 90, 155.
Ḳalbâ, 210, 214, 215 f.
Kaldu, 29.
Kalushatum, 169.
Kamazi, 169.
Kandalanu, 198, 232.
Kâr-Nabû, 96.
Kâr-Tukulti-Ninib, 155.
Kara-indash, 5, 57, 182, 232; brick of, 91.
Karakhardash, 58.
Karduniash, Karaduniash, 57, 178, 180 ff.
Ḳarḳara, 35.
Karkemish, 11, 31, 35, 155, 178.
Karun, river, 2.
Kashtiliashu, 156; see Bitiliashu.
Kaṣir, 200.
Kassite words, list of, 175.
Kassites, 5, 94, 218.
Katna, 187.
Kemball, Sir Arnold, 94.
Khabiri, 182.
Khaib, 184.
Khakhkhuru, 201.
Khaldi, god, 102.
Khaliku, 164.
Khallab, 146 f.
Khalludush-Inshushinak, 102.
Khalunni, 188.
Khamanu, 34.
Khammâ, 200.
Khammurabi, 4 f., 53, 171 f., 176, 193, 195, 231; figures of, 90, Pl. XXXI.; inscriptions of, 90, 147; letters of, 136 ff.; Code of, 120 f.; cones of, 147; tablets of the reign of, 122 ff., 163 ff.
Khammurabi-ludâri, 123.
Khamzirum, 128.
Khana, 223.
Khanbi, 95.
Khani, Babylonian "Royal Scribe," 95.
Khani, Egyptian messenger, 186 f.
Khanî, in Northern Syria, 58.
Kharshi, 151 ff.
Khasardû, 95.
Khashkhamer, cylinder-seal of, 157.
Khaṣur, Hazor, 188.
Khatat, 188.
Khatib, 187.
Khatti, 155, 183, 186 ff.; see also Hittites.
Khayâ, 188.
Khazazi, 35.
Khazi, 188.
Khipa, slave-tablet worn by, 81.
Khishshatum, 123, 165.
Khepera, 28.
Khêsa, 65.
Kheta, 178; see also Hittites, Khatti.
Khorsabad, 2, 8, 14, 20.
Khorsabad Compartment, 20.
Khosr, river, 16 f.
Khu-en-Aten, 177; see also Amenophis IV.
Khuba, 166.
Khubanumena, 102.
Khukhnuri, 133 f., 152.
Khumazirum, 167.
Khumbaba, 45.
Khumri, Omri, 29.
Khumurti, 151 ff.
Khuṣalalum, 170.
Khusalatum, 164.
Khushutum, 129, 164, 169.
Ki-Shamash, 216.
Kiba', 199.
Kidin-Marduk, 213.
Kilisi, 35.
Kilulla, cylinder-seal of, 157.
Kimash, 134, 136, 150 ff.
King, His Majesty the, 34 f.
King, L. W., v., 19.

Kings, Books of, 7 f., 12, 18, 30, 59.
Kings, Lists of, 56, 172.
Kingu, 42.
Kinza, 188.
Kirkipa, 183; see also Gilukhipa.
Kish, 2, 142 f.; kings of, 229.
Kishar, 42.
Kishatum, 128.
Kishnunu, 123.
Kishtum, 166.
Kiṣir-Ashur, 62.
Knives of flint, 222.
Kohl pot, 112.
Kouyunjik, 2, 14, 16 ff., 105 f., 109, 222 f.; tablets from, 41 ff.; inscriptions on bulls from, 20; obelisks from, 21, 31; female statue from, 31; bas-reliefs from, 32 ff., 37 ff.
Ktesiphon, 2.
Kuburtum, 127.
Ḳudashu, 210, 228.
Ḳuddâ, 212.
Kudur-Mabug, 4, 90, 146.
Kudur-Nankhundi, 60.
Kudurru, letters from, 66 f.; 199 f., 204.
Kuiatum, 128, 168.
Kumidi, 185, 188.
Kummukh, 154 f.
Kunâ, 167; 197.
Kunnai, 214.
Kurdi-Ishtar, 167.
Kurigalzu, 5, 181 f., 195, 232; bricks of, 91; inscriptions of, 91, 147, 162.
Kurkh, stelae from, 28, 30.
Ḳutî, 155.
Kutir-Nakhkhunte, bricks of, 102.
Kutu, 196.

Labartu, a fiend, 71.
Lâbashi-Marduk, king of Babylon, 234; tablets of the reign of, 205.
Lâbashi-Marduk, sale of slave by, 209.
Labaya, letter from, 189.
Labels from Ashur-bani-pal's Library, 81.
Labishtum, 165, 170.
Labisi, a fiend, 71.
Labour, hire of, 128, 131, 140, 170 f.
Labourers, lists of, 151; wages of, 166.
Lachish, 8, 33, 186, 192.
Ladles, 26.
Lagash, 1, 2, 87 f., 121, 142 ff, 150 f., 156; kings and rulers of, 3 f., 229 f.; emblem of, 142.
Lake of Water and Fire, 71.
Lakhamu, 42.
Lakhmu, 42.
Lalum, 138.
Lam, river, 166.
Lamaṣani, 164.
Lamaṣu, 124.
Lamazatum, 167.
Lamazi, 129 ff., 163 f., 169, 171.
Lambs, inventories of, 151 ff.
Lamps, 26, 112.
Land, sales of, 61 ff., 95, 123 ff., 163 ff., 197 f., 201, 206 f., 211, 215 ff.; grants of, 93 ff., 121, 150.
Landmarks, 92 ff.
Lapana, 187.
Lapis-lazuli, 222; tablet of, 143; cylinder-seals of, 157, 159; mace-head of, 110; ivory inlaid with, 28.
Larsa, 1 ff., 18, 88, 90 f., 100, 122, 132, 137 f., 140, 146 f., 176, 194 f., 231.
Lasirab, mace-head of, 88.
Lassen, 103.
Lattice-work, of bronze, 107.
Latubashinni, 200.
Laws, Khammurabi's Code of, 120 f.; abstracts from, 53.
Layard, Sir Henry, 14, 16, 20, 23 f., 37.
Lead, 108.
Leases, 63, 127, 130, 164 ff., 205, 213, 217.
Legal decisions, 63, 85, 123, 127 f., 166, 197, 205, 207, 209.
Legends, 42 ff., 55, 81 f., 172 f., 177, 192.
Lellêta, 124.
Letters, Assyrian, 60, 64 ff., 85; early Babylonian, 132 f., 136 ff.; from Tell el-Amarna, 177 ff.; late Babylonian, 227 f.
Letting, of a field, 62; see also Hire, Leases.
Libit-Ishtar, in contract-tablets, 124, 129, 130; in letter of Khammurabi, 140.
Libit-Ishtar, king of Isin, 4, 230.
Library of Ashur-bani-pal, 14, 40 ff., 64, 228; burning of, 85.
Life, Water of, 44.
Lifting of the Hand, Prayers of the, 72 f.
Lilith, 71.
Lilîtu, Lilith, 71.
Lilû, a fiend, 71.
Lion-hunts, representations of, 33.
Lion-weights, 108.
Lions, colossal, 11 f., 21, 29, 31, Pll. I., IV.; bronze heads of, 108; figures of, 112; limestone head of a, 112; on seals, 224.
Liquids, lists of, 56.

Lists, explanatory, 48, 52 ff., 150, 172, 175; of kings, 56, 172; of fields and estates, 131 ff.
Litanies, 74, 76 f.
Liver, in augury, 77; clay models of, 84, 173 f.
Loans, 61 ff., 127 ff., 170 f., 198 ff.
Lock-plate, 25.
Locusts, 38.
Loftus, 22, 16, 18, 121.
London, Corporation of the City of, 36.
Lotus, 22, 25, 28.
Louvre, Museum of the, 20, 36, 87, 96, 121.
Lower World, 192.
Ludlul-Sin, 130.
Lugal-banda, 144.
Lugal-kigubnidudu, king of Sumer, 230.
Lugal-Marada, 194.
Lugal-shag-engur, 229.
Lugal-tarsi, 229; inscription of, 143.
Lugal-zaggisi, 3, 230.
Lulabbir-sharrussu, 63.
Lulubi, Lulubu, 94, 135, 150 ff.
Lunad-Ishtar, 167.
Lupdu, 91.
Lushtamar, 130.
Lushtapa, cylinder-seal of, 161.
Luṣu-ana-nûri, 203.
Lycia, coins from, 223.
Lydia, 10, 60, 221.

Maāt, feathers of, 28.
Mace-heads, 88 f., 110, 142 f., 222.
Madmîyah, 37.
Magdalim, 190.
Magical rites, 70 ff., food, 47.
Magician, 70.
Makhnubi-ili, 167.
Maḳlû Series, tablets of the, 70 f.
Malcolm, C. J., 117.
Man, creation of, 43.
Manasseh, tribe of, 7.
Manasseh, king of Judah, 9.
Manishtusu, 229; mace-head of, 143.
Manium, 123, 167.
Mannasha, 167.
Mannum-kîma-Rammân, 161.
Map of the world, 174 f.; of Babylon, 174.
Mâr-Ali, 169.
Mâr-Baia, 131.
Mâr-irṣitim, 124, 168, 170 f.
Mâr-Ishtar, report from, 61; letter from, 85; adoption of, 169.
Mâr-Martu, 165.
Marash, 32.
Mârat-Ishtar, 164.
Marduk, 5, 12, 42 f., 55, 61, 69, 72, 82 f., 93 f., 97 ff., 193, 196 f.; sculptured representation of, 24; on cylinder-seal, 159; prayers to, 74, 161.
Marduk-aplu-iddina, king of Babylon, 81; see also Merodach-Baladan II.
Marduk-aplu-iddina, Assyrian letter from, 66.
Marduk-aplu-uṣur, 29.
Marduk-balâṭsu-iḳbi, 96, 232.
Marduk-erba, 217.
Marduk-eṭir, 204.
Marduk-mushalim, 164; letter to, 139.
Marduk-mushteshir, cylinder-seal of, 161.
Marduk-nadin-akhê, 95, 232; gift by, 93; title-deed of reign of, 150.
Marduk-naṣir, letters from Abêshu' to, 139, 141; boundary-stone of, 95; engraved object of, 150; late votive tablet of, 225.
Marduk-naṣir-aplu, 215 f.
Marduk-rimanni, 215.
Marduk-shapik-zêri, loan to, 199; loan by, 200.
Marduk-shapik-zêrim, king of Babylon, 232.
Marduk-shar-ilâni, weight of, 194.
Marduk-shar-uṣur, letters from, 65 ff.; father of Lulabbir-sharrussu, 63; Babylonian, under Neriglissar, 204.
Marduk-shum-ibni, 209, 214.
Marduk-shum-iddina, 206, 209.
Marduk-tabik-zêri, 201, 208.
Marduk-zakir-shum, king of Babylon, 232.
Marduk-zakir-shum, Babylonian governor, 121.
Marduk-zêr-ibni, 198 f.
Marriage-contracts, 164, 167, 200, 206, 209.
Marriage, proposal of, 205.
Mars, the planet, 227.
Martu, on cylinder-seals, 161.
Masks, of clay, 118; of gold, 222.
Matatum, 128.
Mathematics, Babylonian knowledge of, 12.
Mayer, W., 52.
Measures, 131.
Medêm, 140.
Media, 103, 220.
Medians, Medes, 9 ff., 37, 105, 218.
Medical bowls, 113 f.
Megiddo, 178, 189.
Meli-shipak, judgment by, 93; grant of land by, 95.
Memphis, 9, 177.

ıry, the planet, 227.
lach, 24, 42 f., 58, 192, 194, 220;
ers to, 73; see also Marduk.
lach-Baladan I., 232; bricks of, grant of land by, 121.
lach-Baladan II., 8, 64, 218, 232; of plants in garden of, 175.
ım, 229.
ıntaea, 143, 157.
ıotamia, 178.
, in Babylonian poetry, 44 f.
dological texts, 12.
li, 190; letters from, 190.
ıi, 124 f.
ıum, 127.
Ishtar, 127.
Shamash, 173.
a, inscription of, 102.
rs, 26.
ıu, 190.
ıi, 178 ff., 191.
adates, 86.
ti, king of Ashdod, 219.
ıu, 218.
, 54.
tta, F. D., 32.
ls, of tools, etc., 223; see also s-relief.
hs, list of, 56; intercalary, 137, 5.
ı, observations of the, 61, 226 f.;
nbol of the, 148.
ı-god, 46, 75, 194 ff.; prayers to, 195; hymn to, 74; see also Sin, nnar.
l precepts, 44, 55.
ic legislation, 121.
l, 2, 14, 16 f., 82, 223.
ds, for jewellery, 112, 117; for ow-heads, 223.
ıtain of the Sunset, 46.
allitat-Sherûa, 58.
eyyer, 2, 18, 88 f., 194 f, 223.
haddum, 127, 130.
haditum, 130, 167.
hadum, 164.
ın-kudurri-dârâti, 95.
iplication table, 226.
mu, 42.
abitu, report from, 60.
akhtu-Marduk, 215.
amertum, 165.
nabitti, 197.
ınu, 228.
ttash, 155.
nallim-Marduk, 206.
nezib-Bêl, 200.
nezib-Marduk, king of Babylon, 232.
Mushezib-Marduk, Assyrian official, 68; a Babylonian, father of Nabû-nadin-shum, 209.
Mushku, 154.
Musicians, 33 f.
Muṣri, tribute from, 29.
Mut-Adda, letter from, 190.
Mutakkil-Nusku, 233.

Nabonassar, 171, 232.
Nabonidus, 3, 11, 105, 142, 157, 171, 197, 234; bricks of, 101 f.; chronicle of, 171; cylinders of, 194 ff.; tablets of the reign of, 205 ff., 228.
Nabopolassar, 10 f., 100, 149, 192, 199, 234; inscribed cones of, 193; tablets of the reign of, 198.
Nabû, 12 f., 41, 61, 68 f., 72, 93, 97 ff., 217; on cylinder-seals, 161; hymn to, 75; see also Nebo.
Nabû-ailu, 199.
Nabû-akhê-bulliṭ, 216.
Nabû-akhê-erba, 206.
Nabû-akhê-iddina, report from, 60; in late Babylonian contracts, 201 ff.
Nabû-akhê-irba, reports from, 60; letter from, 69.
Nabû-akhê-ukîn, 200.
Nabû-aplu-iddina, king of Babylon, 232; tablet of, 147 ff.; grant of land by, 150.
Nabu-aplu-iddina, son of Atnai, 150; in Neo-Babylonian contracts, 201, 204, 208, 212; letter from, 228.
Nabû-bani-akhê, letter from, 65.
Nabû-bani-akhi, 201, 205.
Nabû-bani-zêri, 204, 208.
Nabû-balâṭsu-iḳbi, an Assyrian, letter from, 65; a Babylonian, 209.
Nabû-bêl-kalamu, 216.
Nabû-bêlshunu, 217.
Nabû-binanni, 215.
Nabû-eṭir, 198, 202 f., 216.
Nabû-eṭir-napshâti, 202.
Nabû-iddin-akhi, 226.
Nabû-iddina, 207.
Nabû-iḳbi, reports from, 60.
Nabû-iḳîsha, 212.
Nabû-kaṣir, 211.
Nabû-li'ú, 218.
Nabû-manziru, 206.
Nabû-mukîn-apli, 96.
Nabû-musheṣi, reports from, 60.
Nabû-mushetik-urra, 202, 213.
Nabû-nadin-akhi, 206, 215.
Nabû-nadin-shum, Assyrian prince, 65, 68; letters from, 65, 68 f.; a Babylonian, marriage of, 209.

Nabû-nadin-zêr, 232.
Nabû-na'id, 171; see also Nabonidus.
Nabû-naṣir, king of Babylon, 171; see also Nabonassar.
Nabû-naṣir, the scribe, cylinder-seal of, 161; in late Babylonian contracts, 215, 217.
Nabû-naṣir-aplu, loan by, 199; lease by, 213.
Nabû-nipshari, 200.
Nabû-râm-nishêshu, letters from, 64, 70.
Nabû-salim, 200.
Nabû-shar-akhêshu, letter from, 66.
Nabû-shar-uṣur, letter from, 70.
Nabû-shum-iddina, report from, 61; letters from, 66 f., 69.
Nabû-shum-ishkun, king of Babylon, 150, 232.
Nabû-shum-ishkun, reports from, 60; father of Mushallim-Marduk, 206.
Nabû-shum-libur, weight of, 115.
Nabû-shum-lishir, letter from, 66.
Nabû-shum-ukîn, king of Babylon, 232.
Nabû-shum-ukîn, in late Babylonian contracts, 205, 210.
Nabû-shum-uṣur, cylinder of, 150; sale by, 206; loan by, 215.
Nabû-uballiṭ, 206.
Nabû-ushabshi, letters from, 66 f.
Nabû-ushallim, 209.
Nabû-uṣur, 200.
Nabû-zêr-lishir, letter from, 66.
Nabû-zêr-ukîn, 203.
Nabû-zêr-ushabshi, loan by, 198; letter from, 228.
Nabûa, reports from, 61.
Nadin-akhi, 204.
Nadinu, Assyrian letters from, 68 f.; in deed of barter, 214.
Naga-ilishu, 169.
Nahr el-Kelb, 37.
Na'id-ilu, letter from, 66.
Na'id-Marduk, 206.
Nail marks of witnesses, 85.
Nairi, 6, 35, 155 f.
Nakarum, 164.
Namar, 94 f.
Namiawiza, letter from, 188.
Namirtum, 203.
Nammakhni, 143, 230.
Namtar, 192.
Nanâ, 60, 67 f., 95.
Nannar, 88 ff.
Nannar-iddina, 123, 140, 164.
Nannar-shidu, 170.
Napsanum, 128.
*Nâr-sharri, canal, 95.*
Narâm-Sin, 3, 142 f., 195 f., 230; Chronicle of, 175; Omens of, 176.
Naramtani, 127, 163.
Naramtu, Naramtum, 128, 166, 170.
Nâru-eshshu, 210.
Narubtum, 163.
Naṣiru, letter from, 69.
Nazibugash, 58.
Nazimaraddash, 232.
Neb-Maât-Rā, 180; see also Amenophis III.
Nebi Yûnus, 9, 16 f.
Nebo, 56, 194; statues of, 31, 14 f.; alabaster figure of, 109; dedicatory text to, 26; prayers to, 73, 75, 197; hymn to, 75; see also Nabû.
Nebuchadnezzar I., 232; grant of privileges by, 94 f.; grant of land by, 150; legend concerning, 83.
Nebuchadnezzar II., 11, 18, 149, 156, 176, 192, 195 f., 234; bricks of, 99 f.; bronze step of, 100 f.; inscriptions of, 101, 162; copy of weight of, 193 f.; cylinders of, 194; tablets of the reign of, 199 ff.
Nebuchadnezzar, son of Nabonidus, 105.
Necho, 11.
Necklaces, 223.
Nefer-kheperu-Rā, 181; see also Amenophis IV.
Nergal, 13, 48, 93, 95, 97, 110, 147, 192, 196, 222; emblem of, 96.
Nergal-bêl-uṣur, 209.
Nergal-eṭir, reports from, 60; letter from, 69.
Nergal-riṣûa, 210.
Nergal-shar-uṣur, king of Babylon, tablets of the reign of, 204 f.; see also Neriglissar.
Nergal-shar-uṣur, guarantee for, 200.
Nergal-sharrani, letters from, 67, 70.
Nergal-ushallim, letter from, 228.
Nergal-ushezib, king of Babylon, 232.
Nergal-ushezib, in late Babylonian contract, 201.
Neriglissar, 205, 234; cylinder of, 194; tablets of the reign of, 204 f.
New Moon, reports concerning the, 60 f.; observations of the, 226 f.
New Year, Feast of the, 137.
Newman, Thomas Holdsworth, 37.
Nî, 188.
Niccolo, 224.
Nidin-Ishtar, 129.
Nidintum-Bêl, 215.
Nidnat-Sin, 130, 169.
Niffer, 2, 18; see also Nippur.

Night, gods of the, 70.
Nile, 177.
Nimitti-Bêl, wall of Babylon, 194.
Nimmuria, 180; see also Amenophis III.
Nimrod, 2, 14, 45.
Nimroud Central Saloon, 29 ff.
Nimroud Gallery, 21 ff.
Nimrûd, 2, 6, 9, 14 f., 63, 102, 106, 108 ff.; plan of the palace mound at, 15; sculptures from, 21 ff., 32 ff.; objects of iron and bronze from, 25 f., 223; bronze bowls from, 26 f.; ivories from, 22 ff., 27 f.; see also Calah.
Nin-Karrak, 194.
Nin-sagil, 131.
Ninâ, city, 150 f., 153.
Ninâ, goddess, 88.
Nineveh, 2, 8 f., 10 f., 14, 16 ff., 57, 61 ff., 66, 75, 82 f., 97 ff., 105 f., 155, 180, 218 ff., 228; sculptures from, 32 ff., 37 ff.; tablets from, 40 ff.
Ningal, 89.
Ningirsu, 87 ff., 121, 142 ff., 156.
Ningishzida, 88.
Ninib, 13 ff., 63, 93, 95, 110; see also Adar.
Ninib-kudur-uṣur, 96.
Ninigal, 146.
Ninkagina, inscription of, 143.
Ninkharsag, 144.
Ninlil, 88; see also Bêlit.
Ninmakh, 194.
Ninmug, 160.
Ninni, 88, 91, 143, 146, 147.
Ninsun, 144.
Ninua, 16; see also Nineveh.
Nipkhuriria, 181; see also Amenophis IV.
Nippur, 1, 2, 3, 18, 43, 55, 75, 88.
Nishi-inishu, 123, 128.
Niṣir, mountain, 47.
Noah, 159.
Norris, Edwin, 105.
Nubtâ, 209 ff.
Numbers, Book of, 113.
Nûr-Martu, 128.
Nûr-Nergal, 166.
Nûr-Rammân, king of Larsa, 231.
Nûr-Shamash, 128, 167.
Nusku, 13; incantations to, 70 f.; prayers to, 73.
Nutubtum, 130, 167.

Obelisks, of Ashur-naṣir-pal, 21, 25; of Shalmaneser II., 29 f.; of Tiglath-Pileser I., 31.
Oil, forecasts from water and, 173.
Omen-tablets, 77 ff., 85, 225; catalogues of, 81.
Omens, observations of, 66; of Sargon and Narâm-Sin, 176; see also Forecasts.
Omri, 29 f.
Onyx, 157, 223 f.
Opis, 2.
Oppert, Prof. J., 105.
Orontes, 178.
Oryx, rhyton in form of, 108.

Padî, king of Ekron, 219.
Pakhamuata, 185.
Pala-Shamash, 166, 168.
Palestine, 180, 218 f.
Palestine Exploration Fund, 32.
Palestinian words, 178.
Palm-branches, on seals, 224.
Papsukal, 44, 93.
Paradigms, grammatical, 53, 84 f.
Pargâ, 35.
Paris, 14, 20, 157.
Parthians, coffins, vessels, etc., of, 117 f.; objects from Parthian tombs, 223.
Partnership, deeds of, 200, 203 f., 206, 208, 217; dissolutions of, 124, 167.
Paṣṣalum, 167.
Passport, for Canaan, 189.
Paste, 222 f.
Patin, 30.
Pavement from palace of Ashur-bani-pal, 36.
Pehlevi, 104, 222, 224.
Pekah, 7.
Pekod, 65.
Pelusium, 8.
Pen-Ptah, sarcophagus of, 37.
Pendant, of bronze, 223.
Penitential psalms, 76, 84.
Persepolis, 103; casts of reliefs at, 21; casts of inscriptions at, 106.
Persia, 103 ff., 158, 224.
Persian cuneiform inscriptions, 103 ff., 158, 196.
Persian sculptures, 21.
Persians, 11, 197, 224.
Petition, 141.
Phials, 109.
Philip III., tablet of the reign of, 217.
Philistia, 54.
Philistines, 7.
Phoenicia, 9, 94, 180, 219.
Phoenician artists, work of, 26 ff.
Phoenician inscriptions, 27, 36 f., 62, 108.
Phoenicians, 157.
Physician, 67.

Picture characters, 49.
Pirkhum, 125, 127.
Pir'u, 203.
Pivots, of gate, 97.
Plague-demon, 44; see also Namtar.
Plague-god, Ura, 82 f.
Plague-tablets, 83.
Plan, of an estate, 174.
Planets, observations of the, 227.
Plants, lists of, 56, 150.
Plaques, 112, 117, 222, 224.
Pledge, as security, 63.
Portals of heaven, 160.
Prayers, 72 ff., 225.
Precious stones, 223 f.
Priestesses, or votaries, 128, 163.
Priests, 141, 150, 162.
Privileges, grants of, 94 f., 150.
Proverbs, 53.
Pu-Adda, letters from, 189.
Pul, Pulu, 7, 30, 59, 232; see also Tiglath-Pileser III.
Pur-Sagali, 57.
Puzur-Amurru, 47.
Puzur-Ashur, 58, 233.

Queen, of Ashur-bani-pal, 34.

Rabatum, 164.
Rabimur, letter from, 188.
Rabiṣu, a fiend, 71.
Rachel, a Jewess of Aden, 37.
Rameses II., 38.
Rammân, 12, 82, 91 ff., 96, 155, 160 f., 208, 212; prayers to, 73; on cylinder-seals, 161; reading of the name, 12.
Rammân-aplu-iddina, 232; brick of, 96.
Rammân-eṭir, 96.
Rammân-ibni, letter from, 66.
Rammân-nadin-akhi, 93.
Rammân-naṣir, 125, 169.
Rammân-nirari I., 18, 92, 233; bricks of, 91; memorial slab of, 91 f.; alabaster jars of, 109.
Rammân-nirari II., 57, 233; inscription of, 96.
Rammân-nirari III., 14 f., 31, 234; inscription of, 34.
Rammân-rabi, 125.
Rammân-rimâni, 62.
Rammân-shum-iddina, 93.
Rammân-shum-uṣur, report from, 60; letters from, 64 f., 66 f., 69.
Rammân-zêr-iḳîsha, 93.
Ramûa, 202.
Raphia, battle of, 7.
Rapiḳu, 91.
*Rask, 103.*
Rassam, H., 16, 18, 31, 35.
Raven, 47.
Rawlinson, Sir H. C., 14, 16, 18, 20, 57, 157, 103 ff.
Ready, W. Talbot, 156.
Reaping hooks, 25.
Receipts, 124, 128 f., 151 f., 166, 170 f., 198, 200 ff.
Registration-numbers, list of, 235 ff.
Rehoboth, 14.
Reliefs, sculptured, 12, 20 ff., 31 ff., 37 ff.
Religion, Babylonian and Assyrian, 12 f.
Religious texts, 74.
Rent, 207; receipts for, 205.
Reports, astrological and astronomical, 60 f., 85.
Reuben, tribe of, 7.
Revenue, see Accounts, Temple-accounts.
Rezin, 7.
Rhytons, 108, 119.
Rianapa, 189.
Rib-Adda, 180, 186; letters from, 184 f., 192.
Ribam-ili, 170.
Ribâta, 217.
Ribatum, 169.
Rich, J., 16.
Rich, Mrs., 16.
Rîm-Sin, 4, 146, 176, 231; inscriptions of, 146; tablets of the reign of, 122 ff., 128 f., 163.
Rimat, 203.
Rimmon, 12.
Rimum, 164.
Rîmût, 202, 208.
Rîmût-Bêl, 212.
Rîmût-Nanâ, 212.
Rings, 25.
Rîsh-Shamash, 124, 130.
Rites, directions for magical, 70 ff.
Ritti-Marduk, charter of, 94 f.
River-god, 160.
Rivers, lists of, 56.
Rizua, 35.
Rock-crystal, 157; see also Crystal.
Ross, Colonel, 116 f.
Royal Canal, 95.
Royal Library at Nineveh, 64; see also Library.
Rukhizi, 187.
Ruri, 35.
Ruthen, 178.
Ruttum, 170.

Sa'adyah, 37.
Sabaco, seal-impression of, 83.

Sabitu, the goddess Siduri, 46.
Ṣabitum, 129.
Sacred tree, 25, 158, Pl. X.; see also Date-palm.
Ṣaddu, 66.
Ṣaidu, the hunter, 45.
Sailors, 137.
St. Martin, 103.
Salamanu, letter from, 64.
Salatum, 164, 166.
Sales, of houses, 62, 123 ff., 163 ff., 198 f., 201, 203 f., 206 f., 211, 214 ff.; of land, 62, 123 ff., 163 ff., 197 f., 201, 211, 215 ff.; of date-plantations, 203 f., 206, 208, 216 f.; of slaves, 61 f., 129 f., 163, 167 f., 170, 198 ff.
Ṣallai, letter from, 70.
Samaria, 7.
Sammuramat, 31.
Samos, coins from, 223.
Samsabad, 117.
Samsi-Rammân, bricks of, 90, 233.
Samsu-ditana, 5, 58, 176, 231.
Samsu-iluna, 4 f., 171 f., 231; inscriptions of, 147; letters from, 137, 141; tablets of the reign of, 122 ff., 163 f., 166, 168 f., 171.
Sangara, 35.
Saosduchinos, 171, 222; see also Shamash-shum-ukîn.
Sarab, 36.
Saradaush, 155.
Sarcophagi, 36 f., 117.
Sard, 223 f.
Sardonyx, 224.
Sardur III., 12.
Sargon I., king of Agade, 3, 142 f., 157, 195 f., 230; mace-head of, 142 f.; legend concerning, 45; Chronicle of, 175; Omens of, 176; date of, 3.
Sargon II., king of Assyria, 7, 14, 40, 64, 68, 234; portrait of, 20; monuments of, 20; cylinders of, 54, 155; bricks of, 97; inscription of, 34; bowls of, 59; glass vase of, 110 f.; alabaster jar of, 109; vessel of, 222.
Ṣarpanitum, 58.
Sassanian seals, 224; impressions of, 83.
Saturn, the planet, 227.
Saws, of flint, 222.
Scaraboids, 224.
Scarabs, 224; impressions of a, 177.
Sceptre, head of, 26.
Scorpion, 222.
Scorpion-man, 46.
Scorpions on seals, 224.
Sculpture, characteristics of Assyrian, 11 f.
Scythians, 10, 196.
Seal-impressions, 64, 83, 85, 177, 189.
Seals, 156 ff., 224.
Seleucid Era, tablets of the, 217 f., 225 ff.
Seleucidae, 86.
Seleucus, son of Antiochus Soter, 197.
Semiramis, 31.
Senkereh, 2, 18, 88, 99.
Sennacherib, 8, 16 f., 40, 171, 234; figure of, Pl. XV.; cylinders of, 155, 218 ff.; inscriptions of, 58, 97, 162; letters from, 64; slabs from colossal bulls of, 20; sculptures from palace of, 32 f., 37 f., 40, 99; bowls of, 59; bricks of, 97; crystal throne of, 222.
Sepharvaim, 18, 222; see also Sippar.
Sepulchral tablets, 37.
Sepulchral vases, 116.
Serpent, 158; legend of the, 81 f.
Sha-Nabû-shû, 197.
Sha-Nanâ-shî, 201.
Shabaka, seal impression of, 83.
Shaddinam, 170.
Shadûnu, 228.
Shagaraktiburiash, 195 f.
Shagaraktishuriash, 58.
Shagga, 139.
Shakhrin, 211, 215 f.
Shakun-matum, 164.
Shala, 160, 212.
Shalash, 71.
Shalmaneser I., 6, 14 f., 18, 34, 233; bricks of, 92.
Shalmaneser II., 6 f., 14 f., 30, 34, 233; seated figure of, 29; obelisk of, 29 f.; stele of, 30; bronze bands from gates of, 35 f.; bowl of, 59; bricks of, 97.
Shalmaneser III., 234.
Shalmaneser IV., 7, 234; mace-head dedicated to Nergal by Shalmaneser (prob. IV.), 222.
Shaluluni, 95.
Shalurtum, 128.
Shamai, 150.
Shamash, 12, 44, 72, 90 ff., 99 f., 123, 128 f., 137, 173, 195, 207 f., 210 ff., 223; prayers to, 73 f.; prayers and questions to, 74, 76; emblem of, 96; figures of, 120; on cylinder-seals, 160 f; see also Sun-god.
Shamash-abi, 161.
Shamash-apilshunu, 170.
Shamash-aplu-uṣur, 212 f.
Shamash-bêl-ili, 165, 168, 171.
Shamash-ennam 130.
Shamash-epush, 198.
Shamash-gamil, 129.

Shamash-ilu, 129.
Shamash-în-mâtim, 128.
Shamash-itê, 129.
Shamash-kaṣir, 213.
Shamash-khazir, 128.
Shamash-killâni, 81.
Shamash-litul, 165.
Shamash-magir, 140.
Shamash-mîta-muballiṭ, letter from, 69.
Shamash-muballiṭ, 129.
Shamash-mudammik, priest of Agade, 201; receipt by, 200.
Shamash-mushezib, cylinder-seal of, 161.
Shamash-naṣir, 130.
Shamash-pir'a-uṣur, 212.
Shamash-rabi, 170.
Shamash-rimani, 131.
Shamash-sharrum, 161.
Shamash-shatum, 128, 164.
Shamash-shum-iddina, 212.
Shamash-shum-ukîn, 10, 34, 60, 98, 171, 222, 232; cylinder of, 222; letter from, 64; stele with figure of, 98 f.; brick of, 99; tablets of the reign of, 197.
Shamash-shuzibanni, 128.
Shamash-uballiṭ, 200.
Shamkhatum, 164.
Shamshi-Rammân, an early patesi of Assyria, 18, 155, 233.
Shamshi-Rammân I., 233; inscribed bowls of, 58 f.
Shamshi-Rammân II., 14, 34, 233; stele with figure of, 30 f.
Shamshia, 124.
Shamûa, priest of Eria, 150.
Shankhar, 183.
Shapik-zêri, 201.
Shârân, 37.
Sharhan, 178.
Sharru-ludâri, 62.
Sharru-ukîn, law suit of, 203.
Shat-Ai, 128, 168.
Shatiya, 191.
Sheb-Sin, 138.
Shêdu, a fiend, 71.
Sheep, inventories of, 151 ff., 164; see also Accounts.
Sheep-shearing, 137.
Shells, engraved, 222.
Shepherds, 137, 209.
Sherîf Khân, 2, 17 f., 97, 110; see also Tarbis.
Sherikti-Ai, 166.
Shibti-Adda, 192; letter from, 190.
Shields, bronze, 12, 229 f.
*Shigata, 184.*
Shilamazi, 130, 167, 169.
Shilkhak-Inshushinak, bricks of, 102.
Shinar, 2.
Shindishugab, 182.
Ships, of Tyre and Sidon, 35; lists of, 56.
Shir, 95.
Shitullum, 140.
Shuanikusia, cylinder-seal of, 161.
Shubandi, letters from, 187.
Shubarî, 155 f.
Shubû, 95.
Shubula-naṣir, 126.
Shulâ, 199 ff.
Shullumu, 201.
Shuma, 198.
Shum-Adda, letter from, 190.
Shum-iddina, 216.
Shum-ukîn, 200, 206; 216.
Shumai, reports from, 60.
Shumalia, 95.
Shumi-irṣitim, 166.
Shumma-la-ilu, 137.
Shunurkhali, 140.
Shurippak, 47.
Shurpu Series, tablets of the, 72 f.
Shushan, 39, 102, 116.
Shushter, 102.
Shutruk-Nakhkhunte, 102; bricks of, 102.
Shuwardata, letters from, 190.
Shuzubu, 85, 211.
Sibi, 83.
Sick, drinking-bowls for the, 113 f.; incantations for the, 72, 74, 76, 173.
Sickle, 26.
Sidon, 8, 36 f., 180, 184, 186, 220; coins from, 223.
Siduri, see Sabitu.
Silim-Ishtar, 203.
Ṣilli-Bêl, 219.
Silver, 108, 123 ff., 163 ff., 197 ff.; coins and objects of, 223; bracelets of, 223; see also Loans, Receipts.
Silversmith, stock of a, 223.
Simmash-shipak, king of Babylon, 148, 150.
Simuru, Simurum, 135, 150 ff.
Sin, 12, 72, 93, 95, 100 f., 195 f.; prayers to, 73; emblem of, 96; on cylinder-seals, 157, 161 f.
Sin-abushu, 167.
Sin-akham-idinnam, 131.
Sin-azu, 128.
Sin-eribam, cylinder-seal of, 161; in early Babylonian contracts, 129, 169.
Sin-gamil, 147, 231.
Sin-gashid, 231; bricks of, 89; cones of, 144; inscription of, 145.

Sin-gimlanni, 140.
Sin-idinnam, king of Larsa, 231; bricks of, 90; cone of, 147.
Sin-idinnam, governor of Larsa, letters to, 136 ff.
Sin-idinnam, of Sippar, 139; son of Kishatum, 165; son of Sin-rimini, 170; action by, 168.
Sin-ikisham, 129 f., 165, 167.
Sin-ilu, 136 f.
Sin-imguranni, 130 f., 161.
Sin-ishmeani, 129.
Sin-kalama-idi, 171.
Sin-magir, king of Isin, 230.
Sin-magir, a local governor, 140; father (by adoption) of Ilu-bani, 165.
Sin-muballiṭ, king of Babylon, 171, 231; tablets of the reign of, 122 f., 127, 129, 163 ff.
Sin-muballiṭ, in early Babylonian contracts, 127, 165; Egibi, 193.
Sin-mushalim, 170.
Sin-naṣir, 127, 130.
Sin-nûr-mâtum, 128.
Sin-putram, 136.
Sin-rabi, 161.
Sin-rim-Uru, 129.
Sin-rimeni, 161.
Sin-rimini, 128, 165 f.
Sin-shar-ishkun, 234; cylinders of, 54; tablets of the reign of, 198.
Sin-shar-uṣur, the eponym, 62 f.; letter from Ashur-bani-pal to, 68.
Sin-sheme, 166.
Sin-taiar, cylinder-seal of, 161.
Sin-ublam, 125.
Sin-uzelli, 125.
Sinai, 178.
Sinatum, 123.
Ṣini-Gula, 129.
Ṣini-Ishtar, 123 ff., 165, 167.
Ṣini-Shamash, 124.
ins, list of, 72.
ippar, 2, 55, 99 f., 132, 137, 139, 141 f., 147, 149, 167, 193 ff., 198 f., 201 f., 205, 207 ff., 222 f., 226, 228.
Sippar-edina, 141.
Sippar-iakhrurum, 139.
Ṣirâ, 209.
Ṣîr-uṣur, 96.
Ṣît-napishtim, 46 f., 159.
Skulls, 115.
Slaves, 81, 127, 141, 164, 168, 200, 202 ff., 228; sales of, 61, 63, 129 f., 163, 167 f., 170, 198 ff.; hire of, 128 f., 202.
Smelters, of metal, 136; see also Blacksmiths.
Smerdis, 105; tablets of the reign of, 215.
Smith, George, 19.
Snakes, on seals, 224.
Solomon, 113.
Sorcerer, 70.
Sorceress, 70.
South-west wind, demon of the, 25, 112.
Spear-heads, 25 f.
Spells, 70 f.
Sphinxes, 24, 27 f., 112.
Spirits, of heaven, 71, 92; of earth, 71, 92; evil, 71; incantations against evil, 74.
Spoon, 222.
Squares, tables of, 226.
Squeezes, 106.
Stags, on seals, 224; in ivory, 28.
"Standard Inscription," of Ashur-naṣir-pal, 21.
Stars, list of, 56.
Statues, Assyrian, 27, 31.
Steatite, 157.
Stelae, of Ashur-naṣir-pal, 21, 28; of Shalmaneser II., 30; of Shamshi-Rammân, 30 f.
Stibium, 112.
Stonecutter, 212.
Stones, lists of, 56, 150.
Store-house, of the King in Sippar, 199, 208 ff, 214 f.; the Great, at Sippar, 210, 212 f.: of Nabû at Borsippa, 217.
Storm-god, 92; see also Rammân.
Stratford de Redcliffe, Viscount, 16.
Stratonice, 197.
Streatfeild, J. Fremlyn, 144.
Su-abu, 176; see also Sumu-abu.
Sûa, of Gilzani, 29.
Sûâsh-Bûlâk, 36.
Suguni, city, 35.
Sukai, 208; 210.
Sukaiti, 216.
Sukhli, 189.
Sukhu, 29 f.
Sulatum, 165.
Sumer, 4, 88 f., 156, 230.
Sumerian compositions, incantations, etc., 72 ff., 173, 225 f.; inscriptions, 87 ff., 142 ff.
Sumerian language, 3, 49.
Sumerian words, lists of, 52.
Sumerians, 1 ff.; figures of, 144, Pl. XXXIII.; ivory head of, 222.
Sumu-abu, 171, 231.
Sumu-la-ilu, 171, 231; tablets of the reign of, 122, 128, 130, 164, 168 f.
Sumurâ', 169.

Sumuru, 184 ff.
Sun-god, 46, 75, 81, 83, 90, 127, 142, 147 ff., 174, 194, 196, 198 f., 201 f., 205, 207 ff., 222 f.; prayers and hymns to the, 75 f., 84, 225; figure of, 148; symbol of, 148; of Katna, 187; see also Shamash, Babbar.
Sun-god Tablet, 147 ff., Pl. XXXVI.
Sunset, Mountain of the, 46.
Surata, 190.
Susa, 2, 10, 53, 102, 116, 120.
Susian inscriptions, 103, 105 f., 158, 196.
Susiana, 8 f.
Susians, 105.
Swallow, 47.
Sword sheath, 26.
Syllabaries, of the First Class, 50; of the Second Class, 50 f., 172; of the Third Class, 51 f., 55, 172.
Symbols, 148, 221, 224; on boundary-stones, 92 ff.
Synchronous History, 57 f.
Synonyms, lists of, 53.
Syria, 6 ff., 37, 58, 178, 180, 224.
Syrians, 7.

Tabannu, 214.
Tabbum, 166.
Tabik-zêri, 204, 206 f., 214.
Tablets, of clay, characteristics of, 41 f.; preservation of, 121 f.; early Babylonian, 121 ff., 162 ff.; Assyrian, 42 ff.; late Babylonian, 197 ff., 225 ff.
Tabnith, 36 f.
Tagi, letter from, 190.
Tammuz, 44.
Tamritu, 39.
Taram-sagila, 166 f.
Taram-ulmash, 166.
Tarbis (Tarbiṣi), 2, 18, 97, 110, 222.
Taribatum, 136, 141, 161, 164 f., 170.
Taribum, 166, 170.
Tarsus, 9.
Tartakhu, star, 81.
Tashmetu, 41, 72; prayer to, 73.
Tashmetum-tabni, 211.
Tatumkhipa, 179 f., 191.
Te-umman, 10, 34, 39, 221.
Teispes, 104.
Tell Amran ibn 'Ali, 19.
Tell Balâwât, 2, 12, 19, 35.
Tell el-Amarna, letters from, 5, 177 ff.
Tell Ibrahîm, 2, 18.
Tell Loh, Tello; see Lagash.
Tell Salahîyyeh, 32.
Tell Ṣifr, 121.
Têm-Ashur, letter from, 65.
Temple at Jerusalem, 8.
Temple-accounts, 142, 150 ff., 201 ff. 205, 207 ff.
Temples, lists of, 56.
Teuwatti, 187.
Thebes, 9, 221.
Thi, 177, 179, 191; letter to, 184.
Thompson, R. C., 19.
Thothmes I., 178.
Thothmes II., 178.
Thothmes III., 178.
Thrones, feet of, 25; bronze side of a, 107; fragments of a crystal, 222.
Thuaa, 179.
Tiâmat, 42 f.; sculptured representation of, 24; on cylinder-seal, 159.
Tiglath-Pileser I., 6, 18, 233; obelisk of, 31; cylinders of, 154 f.; clay tablets of, 59; brick of, 96.
Tiglath-Pileser II., 96, 233.
Tiglath-Pileser III., 7, 232, 234; inscribed slabs of, 30, 32; wall sculptures of, 31, 32 f.; clay tablet of, 59.
Tigris, 2, 35, 90, 121, 155.
Til-Barsip, 36.
Tillanum, 169.
Tirhakah, 9, 221.
Title-deeds, 150.
Toilet-boxes, sides of, 28.
Tongue-plates, 222.
Tools, models of, 223.
Tortures, 39.
Tower of Babel, 18.
Trajan, 86.
Transfers of property, 124, 127, 212.
Tube for eye-paint, 222.
Tubgatu, 170.
Tukulti-Mer, votive offering of, 223.
Tukulti-Ninib I., 6, 34, 58, 233; memorial tablet of, 155 f.
Tukulti-Ninib II., 6, 233.
Tumurka, 191.
Tunip, 178, 187.
Tushratta, 178 f.; letters from, 180 f., 183 f., 191.
Tyre, 180, 186, 221; coins from, 223.

Uballiṭsu-Gula, 206.
Ubar, 202.
Ubar-Shamash, 166.
Ubartum, 200.
Ubaru, 197.
Ubi, Hobah, 187.
Uddushu-namir, 44.
Udumu, 190.
Ugarit, city, 186.

45.
:, 232.
232.
199.
1, 3, 87, 144.
ıldash, 39 f., 222.
igash, 39, 68.
World, 44; see also Lower
l.
gal, brick of, 102.
hir-Bêl, letter from, 64.
ıinaku, 42 f.
2, 3, 4, 18, 88 ff., 100 f., 131,
, 138, 140, 143 f., 150 ff., 156 f.,
194 f., 230.
4, 230; cones of, 144.
ır, 4, 195, 230; inscriptions of,
ı cylinder-seal, 157 f.
, 3, 229.
irsu, 4, 230; inscriptions of,

b, 4, 230; brick of, 90.
ura, 125.
gend of, 82 f.
ti, 176.
r, 165, 167.
etanu, 210.
9.
ı, 152.
6; Lake, 34.
mu, 219; see also Jerusalem.
10, 39.
na, 3, 229; inscription of,

h, 229; inscriptions of, 142.
9.
king of Kish, 229.
).
a fiend, 71.
y, 186.
59.

lâta, 105.
2, 102, 106; bronzes from,
; Lake, 6, 34, 91.
inscriptions, 36, 102.
he planet, 94, 227; symbol of,

Equinox, 61.
of clay, 112 ff.; glazed, 118 f.;
f, 56.
omens from, 77.
, see Priestesses.
ones, 144 ff.
igures, 112, 116.
s, stele of, 87.

Waḳar-abum, 129.
Warka, 2, 18, 88, 118, 222.
Water, forecasts from oil and, 173; of Life, 44; Lake of Fire and, 71.
Waters, of Death, 46, 159.
Weapons, models of, 223.
Weavers, 207.
Weight, of Nebuchadnezzar II., copy of, 193 f.; of Darius, 196; of bronze inlaid with gold, 223; see also Duck-weights, Lion-weights.
Wheelan, F. E., 99.
White, H. Hopley, 37.
Widia, of Askelon, letters from, 189.
Williams, Talcott, 82.
Williams, Dr. W. T., 82.
Wine-strainer, 26.
Witches, 70 f.
Woods, lists of, 56.
Wool, 203; accounts concerning, 151 ff.

Xerxes, 103 f., 234; casts of inscriptions of, 106; alabaster vases of, 109; tablet of the reign of, 217.

Yabitiri, letter from, 189.
Yama, letter from, 192.
Yamani, 54.
Yankhamu, 184, 189 f.
Yapa-Addi, 184.
Yapakhi, letters from, 181 f., 188 f.
Yashdata, letter from, 189.
Yazdegerd, 224.
Yinuamma, 188.
Yuni, 184.

Zabil-Zamama, 161.
Zabum, king of Babylon, 171, 231; tablets of the reign of, 122, 128, 163, 165, 167 ff.
Zabum, river Zab, 167.
Zamama, 93.
Zariḳu, 128.
Zechariah, son of R. David, 37.
Zedekiah, king of Judah, 11.
Zend, 104.
Zêria, 203.
Zidriyara, letter from, 191.
Zikkû, 228.
Zikrum, 129.
Zimrida, 186, 192.
Zirzirri, 93.
Zitatna, of Akko, letter from, 186.
Zodiac, 60, 93.
Zû, 83; legend of, 82.
Zuzanum, 166.

# PUBLICATIONS

OF THE

# DEPARTMENT OF EGYPTIAN AND ASSYRIAN ANTIQUITIES.

---

## THE BOOK OF THE DEAD.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PAPYRUS OF NEBSENI in the British Museum. 1876. Unmounted 2*l.* 2*s.* (Mounted copies and copies in portfolios may be obtained on special terms.)

THE PAPYRUS OF ANI, THE BOOK OF THE DEAD. Facsimile. Second edition. 1894. Fol. Portfolio or half bound. 2*l.* 10*s.*

THE PAPYRUS OF ANI, THE BOOK OF THE DEAD. The Egyptian Text, with interlinear transliteration and translation, a running translation, introduction, etc. By E. A. Wallis Budge, Litt.D. 1895. 4to. 1*l.* 10*s.*

FACSIMILES OF THE PAPYRI OF HUNEFER, ANHAI, KERASHER, AND NETCHEMET, with supplementary text from the Papyrus of Nu. With transcripts, translations, etc. By E. A. Wallis Budge, Litt.D. 1899. Fol. 2*l.* 10*s.*

EGYPTIAN TEXTS OF THE EARLIEST PERIOD, from the coffin of Amamu. 32 coloured plates. 1886. Fol. 2*l.* 2*s.*

## EGYPTIAN PAPYRI, ETC.

FACSIMILE OF THE RHIND MATHEMATICAL PAPYRUS in the British Museum. 21 plates. 1898. Fol. 18*s.*

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE HIERATIC AND DEMOTIC CHARACTER. 1868. Fol. 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

COPTIC AND GREEK TEXTS OF THE CHRISTIAN PERIOD, from Ostraka, Stelæ, etc., in the British Museum. By H. R. Hall. 100 plates. 1905. Foolscap. 2*l.*